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A LAND BILL PRESENTED.

THE SECOND PART OF THE PREMIER'S IRISH SCHEME.

Mr. Gladstone Presents It to the House of Commons—The Scotch and Irish Not to Run Pecuniary Risks for the Landlords of Ireland—A Scathing Arraignment of Landlordism in the Green Isle—The Financial and Other Features of His Plan—Parnell's Talk—Set for Second Reading May 13—Is Chamberlain Wavering?

LONDON, April 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The second act of the home-rule drama—the presentation of the Irish Land bill—was performed tonight, but did not draw such an audience or bring such an excitement as attended the production of the first act. The police could yesterday count by hundreds the outside crowd instead of, as previously, by thousands. While Gladstone passed to the Palace yard amid alternate cheers and groans, the latter decidedly predominated at the gates, but there the presence of a Tory clique was evident. There was an ominous absence of cheers inside, too, when Mr. Gladstone entered, having in his buttonhole an orchid; to use an Irish bull, Was it an olive branch to Chamberlain that he adopted his father's favorit flower? In one hand he carried a large dispatch; in the other a book. There was no display of interest previously throughout the day among the members; no early breakfasts, no look of a hat-shop order around the benches, no tricycling on the Thames terrace, no extraordinary show—but curiosity taking the place of interest. During prayers not one Cabinet Minister was present, and only one prominent Liberal devotee. Sir Charles Dilke came in presently, and Mr. Marriott and Mr. Chamberlain entered almost together, both having been in court (in a Pickwickian way) where was argued the libel suit between Marriott as plaintiff and Chamberlain as defendant. While the galleries were well filled, none of them were crowded, nor were there present any very distinguished listeners. Everyone seemed conscious that the air of the House was oppressive—as if disaster were afloat—Mr. Gladstone, however, not appearing to breathe it, but looking confident and cheerful. When he moved a "good-by" to Sir Thomas Erskine May, who had resigned as clerk, his voice was strong and musical, as several happy-looking Irish landlords in the Peers' gallery must have observed. They were not so happy soon afterward when the Premier, in announcing the provisions of the Land-Purchase bill—that twin of home rule—limited the scope of the bill to small holdings. Evidently the orator was feeling better, as he had his drink, looking like egg-nog, in a smaller quantity than on the last occasion. After the Premier had spoken for a few minutes he seemed conscious of and somewhat surprised at the atmosphere of coldness, expectancy, and doubt which actors have often spoken of respecting their audiences when doing a new piece of novel subject and treatment. The House, on the Liberal as well as the Tory side, was cold, curious, and critical.

The speech throughout was cast in the well-known Gladstone mold:

1. Preface.
2. Problem.
3. Demonstration.
4. Conclusion.

The preface was in two sections, as ordained by Quintilian:

1. To conciliate the audience and identify them with the speaker and the occasion.
2. Touching upon the fitness of producing the subject-matter.

The problem embraced the unfolding of his propositions in sequences. The demonstration afforded a trial of persuasion. The conclusion repeated the beads and pressed them with all his personality and eloquence. His speech, in substance, was as follows:

The aim of the present endeavors of the Government was directed towards securing contentment among the people of Ireland and the permanent restoration of social order. The speaker's proposals would greatly benefit the tenants of Ireland, but the landlords were the principal object of the measure, although he thought that many of these landlords were most hostile to the Government's policy. At the outset the speaker wished to make the most emphatic denial that it was his intention to ask the Scotch and English to run any pecuniary risk on account of the landlords of Ireland.

The history of Ireland was one long indictment against its land-owners. Agrarian crime had originated and increased under the absenteeism of landlords and raising of rents as their expenses while away from Ireland increased. Oppression wedded to misery had a hideous progeny. Crime had been endowed with vitality to perpetuate itself and hand down its miserable inheritance from generation to generation. England was not clear of responsibility, for the deeds of Irish landlords were English deeds. "With the power in our hands we have looked on and done nothing." After the union absenteeism became general and national sentiment ceased to have a beneficial influence on the relations between landlord and tenant. The union itself was obtained against the sense and wish of every class by wholesale bribery and unblushing intimidation.

The Land act was intended to go into effect the same day on which the Home-Rule bill would become operative. It could not go on without the operation of the other, which would provide a Legislature in Ireland to appoint statutory authority to deal with the landed estates and act between the vender and purchaser. The purchases would be made through the issue of £180,000,000 of 3 per cent stock issued at par. These new Irish consols might, with the consent of the Treasury, be counted for stock of a lower denomination. If the stock could be issued forthwith, scrip of equal value would be issued for the same purpose. The act was to give the landlords the option to sell out under its terms. The actions were confined to agricultural holdings and did not include mansions having demesne and woods. The State authorities, acting between the peasant and land owner, would purchase the land from the latter and put the peasant in possession as absolute proprietor, subject to an annual rent charge until the total payments equaled the purchase money. The State would not force the small occupiers to become proprietors.

In districts where the population was congested the State would have the power to decide whether expropriation of the too-crowded land should be compulsory. Nobody except the immediate landlords would have the option to sell to the incumbrancer, and then he must sell by foreclosure and not at an option for himself.

Applications to sell would have to be made by all the tenants on an estate, and all these applications and sales would be registered.

Applicants would be required to give security for costs in certain cases. The Land Commission would be empowered to refuse applications.

The basis of prices would depend upon the rental for a fixed period. The judicial rental of 1845 would be the standard in all cases wherein the rent of the land to be sold was then fixed; in all other cases the Land Commission would have the power to arrive at a price by comparing the other judicial rentals with Griffiths' valuation.

The Land Commission would also be allowed to examine the state of books concerning estates for ten years back.

Twenty years' rental would be a nominal purchase; in exceptional cases twenty-two years' rental would make a purchase. Applications for sale would not be received after March 1, 1890.

Ten millions of pounds of the stock would be issued during 1887, £20,000,000 in 1888, £20,000,000 in 1889, etc.

When the proposals were first placed before the speaker's colleagues he proposed to raise £130,000,000 immediately. Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan both objected to this as a wholesale issue which would depreciate values. The speaker therefore thanked both gentlemen for having given him occasion to reconsider that original proposition. He now thought it was an error to ask forthwith for anything like the outside estimate, and believed that by appointing a receiver for the general rents armed with sufficient authority to collect them, but without coming into contact with the new proprietary, the repayment of the purchase money would be amply secured.

The charge upon the Irish exchequer would be £2,000,000 per annum, to meet which it would be able to levy for rents amounting to £2,500,000 per annum, and this sum would be the first charge on the rents and taxes raised by the Irish Government. Adding to this the imperial contribution, the sum paid to England by Ireland would be £6,242,000 per annum, secured on a revenue amounting to £10,850,000, no portion of which would be applied to any purpose until £6,000,000 was paid into the English exchequer. The present contribution of the Irish taxpayers to England was £6,980,000, of which England paid back in the Irish civil-service and in the service of collection £4,840,000. The residue which seemed to represent an imperial contribution for army, navy, national debt, and imperial civil charges was $2,085,000. What did England do with it? As an instance, she sent an army of 26,000 men to Ireland and kept them there at an annual cost of £3,000,000, £915,000 more than the balance mentioned. That was a specimen of the economy of the system the speaker wanted to root up.

Mr. Gladstone commended the scheme to the strict, jealous, careful, unbiased examination of Englishmen. He was convinced it would be recognized as a fitting part of the great auspicious effort to sustain the plans of the British Legislature for the welfare of what had long been and, the speaker hoped, would ever be, under circumstances far happier than heretofore, an integral part of her Majesty's dominion. Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and thirty-five minutes, and concluded amid great applause.

When Mr. Gladstone was speaking the cheering was comparatively infrequent and only effective when he alluded to the birth of agrarianism in Ireland in 1760 as the offspring of the landlords' oppression married to tenantry misery—hideous, fatal progeny—that had been handed down from generation to generation as a doleful and miserable inheritance; also when the orator deprecated the handing of such an inheritance, fostered by landlordism, over to any new Irish Parliament to struggle with in its infancy. He produced a great effect when urging that Parliament could not wash its hands clean and clear of responsibility for the present treatment of tenants by landlords, because Parliament, with the power in its hands, had in the last years merely looked on. Mr. Gladstone's compressed, succinct review of the history of landlordism in Ireland will doubtless long live, like Sheridan's review of Indian official oppression in his Warren Hastings speech. The Premier's descriptions of the methods and machinery by which the financial workings of his plan will produce good results in both countries, and for Irish tenants and landlords, were never confusing or involved. His peroration was pitched in a pleading, never in an *ex cathedra*, tone; in fact, the celebrated saying: "Strike, but hear me!" became paraphrased into a "Give me cold comfort tonight if you will, but examine thoroughly tomorrow." When the current number of the *Graphic* reaches Chicago its picture of Mr. Gladstone's attitude and the listening benches during the home-rule speech will also serve to portray the speaker and the scene this evening.

Mr. Gladstone's proposals do not imply a new issue of £180,000,000 in 3 per cents, but of only £50,000,000 from the £180,000,000 in new 3s already authorized.

[Says another correspondent: The vagueness of Mr. Gladstone's language on the proposed issue of 3 per cents caused a period of suspense and confusion as to what amount to be loaned to the Irish Exchequer. In explanation of this section of the bill Mr. Gladstone said: "Purchases under the act are to be made in a 3 per cent stock issued on the application probably of the Land Commission to the Treasury under regulations made by the Treasury. This 3 per cent stock will in all likelihood be what is termed the new 3 per cents. The amount of the new 3 per cents is £180,000,000, quite sufficient to insure extensive dealings. It so happens that the mass of the Irish dealings in stocks is about £6,000,000 in consols, against £27,000,000 in the new 3 per cents. It is therefore probable that stock will be most convenient for Irish holders." The House interpreted this language to mean that in addition to the £180,000,000 new 3 per cents already in existence will be added a fresh issue of £50,000,000 on account of the Irish Exchequer.]

Following Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Chamberlain read the letter which he sent to Mr. Gladstone tendering his resignation as a member of the Cabinet. In the letter Mr. Chamberlain stated that Mr. Gladstone's policy would throw a heavy burden on Great Britain, entailing an enormous addition to the national debt, probably an immediate increase of taxation, not to secure the union of the Kingdom, but to purchase separation. Mr. Chamberlain then went on to say that the land proposals, although they had been modified since he left the Cabinet, would still impose a great burden on Great Britain without sufficient security for the loans advanced. The bill was calculated not so much to benefit the tenants as a sop for the landlords. Although only £50,000,000 was to be issued, the option to sell was offered to landowners holding land valued at £150,000,000. Supposing that the full number of options to sell should be accepted, how would all the money be provided? He opposed the bill on principle, because it specially protected the landlords. If the Irish Parliament was to be intrusted with the protection of the commercial classes and the maintenance of social order, why could it not be trusted to protect the landlords? The Government was thrusting on Ireland a burden which no Irish member could declare to be a fair price to give for the landlords' rights. [Cheers.] The Irish people would regard the bargain as one imposed by a foreign country, and would be justified in taking the first opportunity to repudiate it. If the bargain should be repudiated, how would it be enforced? The Government could not disregard the risk to the British taxpayer. Under the increasing depression in trade hundreds of thousands of hard workers in England would probably be thrown out of employment. While refusing to assist deserving crofters in Scotland and postponing the claims of the English laborer, could the Government consistently grant large sums for the benefit of the Irish peasantry? [Cheers.] In conclusion Mr. Chamberlain said he was not an irreconcilable opponent of Mr. Gladstone's policy. If the land proposals should be sufficiently modified he would be happy to be relieved of the duty of continuing his present attitude of opposition.

Mr. Parnell said that, not having had Mr. Chamberlain's advantage of a Cabinet seat, he was not prepared to express a too-confident opinion upon the merits and demerits of the scheme until he had seen the provisions of the bill. Mr. Chamberlain had spoken in deservedly complimentary terms of Mr. Davitt, and had expressed a desire to know the latter's opinion of the Land-Purchase bill. Mr. Parnell assured Mr. Chamberlain that Mr. Davitt would not act from motives of personal spite or jealousy [Parnellite cheers], but solely out of regard for Ireland. To the speaker it appeared that the appointment of a Receiver-General was unnecessary and absurd, because, according to the promised statement, the receipts from the customs and excise duties in Ireland will amount to within £20,000 of the total amount payable by Ireland to the imperial exchequer. Would it not be sufficient security if England took a lien upon the revenue collected by Irish authority in the event of the customs failing to yield a sum sufficient to meet the imperial charges? The appointment of a Receiver-General would be most offensive to Ireland, because it would show a reluctance to trust Irishmen even for such a small sum as £20,000. The object of the Irish members was not to make the measure a party question, but, by yielding as much as possible, to settle once for all this troublesome, difficult, and dangerous matter. If the Irish landlords threw out the measure he hoped the offer to assist them with English credit would not be renewed, but that the bill for the government of Ireland would be pressed forward by itself.

Mr. Healy made a felicitous point when, asking what the government intended to do with Ulster land held by London guilds, he added: With regard to the general body of the companies in their dealing with Irish tenants, they had but too well deserved their names of "salters and skinners." It could not be pretended that by withholding compensation from these gentlemen any one would be reduced to penury. In other cases, perhaps, the young women of the landlords' families might have to go out to teach the piano, but it was clear that no one would take the London aldermen for governesses.

Mr. Morley announced that the bill would be in the members' hands Monday. Permission was given to introduce the bill, and the second reading was fixed for May 13.

Morning Newspaper Sentiment.

LONDON, April 17.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The morning press seems befogged by the Premier's statements and Mr. Parnell's guarded remarks, and writes on the principle that "the court takes time to advise itself."

The *Chronicle* dubs Mr. Chamberlain what Sir Peter Teazle called "a good-natured friend." Chamberlain is twitted as being like the actor who, declining a part that proved the first night a success, asked the stage-manager to let him play it the second night.

The *News* seems to feel hopes from the debate that "Chamberlain and his friends may make a further approach on their side and the Ministry make concessions on theirs, and thus a basis of agreement be found to facilitate the success of the scheme."

The *Times* calls Mr. Parnell's sparse criticisms "ominous."

ROME, April 16.—The *Moniteur*, editorially speaking today, hopes sincerely that Mr. Gladstone's project will be successful. It says that if the principle of the bill is admitted it is willing to accept modificatory details. The *Moniteur* has perfect faith in the result.

Artful Chamberlain's Dodge to Come Back to the Fold—Gladstone's Holiday Program.

LONDON, April 16.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—The chief interest tonight lies in Mr. Chamberlain's revelation of his position, for the essential features of Mr. Gladstone's land scheme have been discounted for days back. Despite the nasty tone of Mr. Chamberlain's speech everybody sees in it an opening back-door for his return to the Liberal party, and believes he will vote for the bill. He has succeeded in maneuvering the Marquis of Hartington into a hole, where a resumption of the Liberal heirship will be impossible, and is now willing to climb back into regularity, but I fancy his tactics are too openly selfish to succeed. The whole tenor of his speech tonight was a vindication devoted to showing that all the features he objected to had been abandoned. Among other things he revealed was the fact that Mr. Gladstone originally proposed to allow Ireland control of the customs and the volunteer militia, which he (Chamberlain) smashed. This will be interesting to Irish-Americans who are disposed to complain of the limitations of Mr. Gladstone's bill.

It is not easy to get English members to talk about the land scheme, but there seems to be no doubt that the prevailing sentiment regarding it is favorable. It is at least certain that no new antagonisms have been created by it, and whether Mr. Chamberlain comes in or not it is tonight sure that a majority of the House of Commons favor both bills, and it is not probable that this vantage will be lost during the holiday agitation. Mr. Gladstone was looking very voice tonight, but it is likely that Midlothian air will restore him. He is absolutely confident tonight that the dangerous point has been passed and that home rule to secure.

Mr. Gladstone has arranged to leave London tomorrow and go to his country-seat at Hawarden, where he expects to remain two weeks. He will then make a tour through Scotland making home-rule speeches. The Liberal Committee of Arrangements for the Easter campaign has been doing some of its hardest preliminary work in the Scotch boroughs, and they are now thoroughly sown with home-rule literature. Arrangements have also been begun for giving Mr. Gladstone a rousing reception whenever he stops. The Scotch Radical clubs are generally falling into line for home-rule, and the members of the committee say that with Mr. Gladstone's assistance the return of the Liberal waverers to their allegiance is assured. The committee is also seeking to induce Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor, the Nationalist member for Liverpool, to make a home-rule canvass of Lancashire during Easter week. Mr. O'Connor, as President of the Irish National League of Great Britain, organized the electoral campaign in the "back country" last fall which resulted in revolutionizing the political complexion of Lancashire by the votes of the hundreds of thousands of Irishmen employed in the collieries and iron mines. These votes were swung en bloc for the Tory candidates for Parliament, it being the policy of the Parnellites to nearly equalize the two great parties so as to retain the balance of power. The same votes could now be swung over by the same man to the Liberal and Home-Rule side. This would have the effect, at least, of showing the Tory members of the house that they couldn't afford to ignore the Irish vote, even in Great Britain. These facts explain the anxiety of the Liberal committee to get Mr. O'Connor to make another canvass of Lancashire, but, as he is already overcrowded with literary and political engagements, it is doubtful if he will be able to comply.

The Scotch Liberals held an informal conference and decided to suport Mr. Chamberlain on the Land bill unless the loan was reduced to a sum sufficient to assist in the purchase of only the smaller holdings.

From opinions gathered in the lobby of the House of Commons it is learned that the Conservatives believe the amount which the Land bill proposes to expend in buying out the landlords will not be enough to cover the proposed purchase.

Maj. Saunderson, M. P. for Ulster, cannot separate the Land bill from the home-rule scheme. He thinks the former measure fair if the latter is also accepted; but the Government cannot sell the country on a twenty years' purchase.

The Irish members are divided in their opinions on the Land measure. Some are willing to pay for the riddance of the landlords, but the majority consider that eight or ten years is a long enough time in which to complete the purchase. Mr. Davitt says the only persons who will benefit by the scheme will be the absentee landlords, who will jump at the opportunity to sell and be delighted to get rid of their property.

Many Radicals are pleased with the reduction of the sum and consider the security good. Others consider the amount extravagant, and predict that the bill will not pass in its present form.

DETROIT, Mich., April 16.—The following cablegram was received in this city today:

LONDON, April 16.—*The Rev. Charles Reilley, Treasurer Irish National League, Detroit:* I thank you for your encouraging message advising dispatch of magnificent subscription of £12,000. We here attach no credence whatever to the statement recently cabled from America as to the existence of any ill-feeling on the part of the National League of America or its leaders towards our movement. We have the utmost confidence in the leaders of the American League. We value their exertion and help most highly, and we trust that your organization may maintain and extend its influence and high efficiency until the victory of the Irish cause is secured. PARNELL.

TORONTO, Ont., April 16.—[Special.]—The home-rule resolutions referred to in these dispatches last night passed the Quebec Legislature tonight unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT'S MARRIAGE.

"They Say" It Will Take Place in June and Miss Folsom Will Be the Happy Bride.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—[Special.]—The statement of the Rev. William Cleveland, brother of the President, that the latter will marry Miss Frances Folsom, daughter of the late Oscar Folsom, together with some additional information gleaned today, leaves no doubt of the fact that the White House wedding will take place. Assistant United States District-Attorney Wellington was in Buffalo today and talked about it. He said that his wife had not received any letter from Miss Folsom, but he had seen one and there was not the slightest doubt that it was genuine. It referred to the marriage. The wedding, it was said, would be of the most quiet character possible, and it was to be solemnized in the White House in June. There will not be a dozen persons present, and, if it is possible, the time of its occurrence will be kept secret until after the ceremony.

It is reported at the clubs that the only Buffalo man likely to be present at the ceremony is Mr. Wilson S. Bissell, the President's former partner, who will be the groom's "best man." Mr. Bissell has maintained a discreet silence, but has, it is said, practically admitted to some of his friends that this is so. In society circles it is said that one of the bridesmaids will be Miss Ida Gregg, daughter of Dr. Rollan B. Gregg, the well-known physician. She is an intimate friend of the bride prospective, who has visited much at her home, and is credited with knowing all about Miss Folsom's engagement.

THE TALK IN WASHINGTON

IMMEDIATE ACTION ON A LAND-GRANT FORFEITURE DEMANDED.

Alleged Failure of the Atlantic & Pacific Company to Complete Its Title to Fifty Million Acres of the Public Domain—The Bridewell-Lot Bill Passed by the House—Seeberger Confirmed—McLean's Candidate Made Postmaster at Cincinnati—Tariff Complications.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—[Special.]—An evening paper has an editorial demand for immediate action by Congress on the Atlantic & Pacific land grant forfeiture. It says: "The courts decided the Land Department could not declare the lands forfeited without an act of Congress. The land in controversy is nearly 50,000,000 acres, or 76,945 square miles. It exceeds in extent the combined area of New England, New Jersey, and Delaware. There would be more than a thousand square miles left of it after setting down inside of it the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, and Massachusetts. It would make a strip twenty-three miles wide from New York to San Francisco; it would make a strip seven miles wide from Behring Straits to Cape Horn; and it would make a girdle around the globe at the equator more than three miles in width. The bill has already passed the House. It was carefully considered there and the effort to make it too sweeping was defeated, so that the Senate can find no good excuse for not ratifying the action of the House. The history of the grant is briefly this: Twenty years ago (July 27, 1866) the people of the United States acting through their representatives in Congress, agreed to give to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company 49,244,803 acres of the public lands along the line of its proposed road, and declared in Sec. 8 of the law making the grant:

That each and every grant, right, and privilege herein are so made and given to and accepted by said Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company subject to the following conditions, namely: That the said company shall commence to work on said road within two years from the approval of this act by the President and shall complete not less than fifty miles per year after the second year, and shall construct, equip, furnish, and complete the main line of the whole road by the 4th day of July, A. D. 1878.

"Here were three conditions, compliance with which was necessary to make the grant operative:

"1. To commence the construction of the road before July 27, 1868.

"2. To complete not less than fifty miles a year after that time; and,

"3. To complete the whole line by the 4th of July, 1878.

"The work was commenced before the time required. That fulfilled the first condition. The second and third conditions were wholly disregarded. So far from constructing fifty miles a year only twenty-five were constructed during the two years and over following the commencement of the work. So far from building the whole road before 1878, only 125 miles had been built at that time, leaving unfinished more than 2,000 miles. All these and other facts were set forth in the report of the Committee on Public Lands. Full credit, however, was given for all the road had done since 1878, and it was not held to an overstrict account. If the Senate defeats the bill it will be very hard to find a reason. It will also have to meet the Northern Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and other lesser forfeitures. Some of these have passed the House and others are certain to at an early date. The opportunity will then be afforded to take the census of the Senate and determine whether the railroad owners and railroad attorneys are in the majority."

The Bridewell-Lot Bill.

The House is through with the Bridewell-Lot bill. Mr. Worthington called it up today by previous arrangement, and after overcoming unlooked-for opposition it was passed. The Senate measure had been amended in committee to meet the objections of several members. It had been provided that the amount to be spent in buying the site and building the new Appraiser's warehouse should not exceed the total of the purchase-money received for the Bridewell lot. Further precautions were also taken to insure the Government getting the full value of its property. One of these was Holman's amendment that if the Secretary of the Treasury thought the sum agreed upon by the three members of the Appraising Board too small, he should have power to declare the sale off. This practically leaves the fixing of the price with the Treasury Department, and it is certain that too small a sum will not be accepted. The act of 1883 appropriating $50,000 for an Appraiser's warehouse is repealed. It is made obligatory on the Wisconsin Central to give other non-competing lines the benefit of its terminal facilities. These are the chief additions to the bill as passed by the Senate and it was thought they would silence all opposition. Holman, however, made a move against it, telling how the Government was always the loser by selling its property. As an illustration, he cited the old post-office site at the corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets, and its increase in value since the Government had parted with it. Col. Morrison replied, saying he was not familiar with the local aspects of the subject, but as the bill had been very carefully considered by the committee, was unanimously recommended by it, and was satisfactory to all the Chicago members, he thought there would be no harm in passing it. Messrs. Adams and Dunham were doing missionary work on the Republican side, and, with the help of Morrison and Worthington among the Democrats, a threatened defeat was averted. Mr. Hitt offered an amendment to strike out the word "non-competing" in the clause providing that other railroads should be given terminal facilities. He said rival and competing roads were harmonized in the Western Indiana Belt-Line, and there was no reason why this could not be done by the Wisconsin Central. The amendment was lost by 51 yeas to 68 nays, and then the bill was passed in the form recommended by the committee. It will probably be called up in the Senate early next week for concurrence in the amendments.

Collector Seeberger Confirmed.

Among the confirmations in executive session today was that of A. F. Seeberger as Collector of Customs at Chicago. This was one of the fifty-three nominations sent in by the President a week ago. There was no opposition to Mr. Seeberger and he would have been confirmed months ago if the controversy between the Senate and the President had not arisen. But as he had succeeded a suspended official he had to take his chances with the rest, and the pressure brought to bear at one time by his friends to secure confirmation was futile. When a way out of the difficulty was found by the President renominating him to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Collector Spalding's term, advantage of it was promptly taken. It was understood that Senator Sawyer was looking after Mr. Spalding's interests, and the Finance Committee in passing on the nomination was ready to defer to his wishes. But when it was stated semi-officially that there were no charges on file at the Treasury Department against Mr. Spalding, that there was nothing reflecting in the slightest on his administration of the office, and that his removal had been purely political, it was agreed that no further obstacles should be put in the way of his confirmation. It is said here that as soon as Mr. Seeberger is officially notified that his tenure of office is secure a number of Republican heads of departments in the Custom-House will give way to Democrats.

Chicago Offices and Officeseekers.

Mr. W. C. Goudy left for Chicago today. Before leaving he had an interview with the President which is understood to have been at Mr. Cleveland's request—in other words, Mr. Goudy was sent for. It has been quietly hinted for a fortnight past that Col. Morrison was assured that State-Senator Duncan of Ottawa would be made District Attorney about May 1. He did not want anything said about it, because this would again draw the fire on his candidate. When Mr. Goudy was in Washington before the holidays, according to Duncan's friends, he made very strong representations to the President that Duncan was unfit for the position; that his appointment would disgust the decent Democrats of Chicago, and so on. Mr. Goudy is understood to still be of this opinion, and to favor Judge James of Peoria first and "Whig" Ewing next. Morrison will not withdraw his indorsement of Duncan, and the President's embarrassment may keep Col. Tuthill in office indefinitly.

Mr. Cleveland is said to be about ready to "do something for Lieb." He hardly thinks the Appraisership the thing, and as Illinois has her quota everywhere else it has not been easy to find a place. A foreign mission is now said to be in Mr. Cleveland's mind's eye as a fitting reward for Gen. Lieb's services to the Democratic party. When Bayless W. Hanna gets home from Buenos Ayres the understanding is that his resignation will be tendered. The mission is a fairly good one and it might prove just the thing for Gen. Lieb.

M. M. Miller, who is backed by Congressmen Ward and Lawler for a South American Consulship, hasn't been able to make much headway and will shortly return to Chicago.

More Kicking from the Spoilsmen.

Most of the Kentucky Democrats are wildly disgusted tonight because the President has reappointed Mrs. Virginia Thompson Postmistress at Louisville. She is the daughter of Alex. Campbell and has held the office under Republican Administrations for eight years. During the last campaign it was said that she developed enough of the politician to contribute to both Blaine and Cleveland campaign funds. The Democratic spoilsmen wanted her out, because, it is charged, a Republican deputy is allowed to control the patronage of the office and refuses to give the ward workers anything. Mrs. Thompson's management of the office, however, seems to have been satisfactory to the business-men of Louisville, who indorsed her for reappointment. Her claims were also supported by Senator Beck and Representative Willis. She has been on the ground for a month past and has been very successful in checkmating her male rivals, of whom there were a score.

[Says a Louisville dispatch: There is much excitement here over the reappointment of Mrs. Virginia Thompson as Postmistress of Louisville, and an indignation meeting has been called for Saturday evening. Democrats are exasperated and Republicans are pleased, as they claim Mrs. Thompson is a Republican. Democrats condemn Representative Willis as responsible for the reappointment.]

A Cincinnati dispatch says: "The appointment of John Reiley as Postmaster here to succeed Col. Whitfield is generally regarded favorably. He is a popular young man of good business qualifications, being at present connected with the firm of McHenry & Co., lampmen. He has been an Alderman, and was at one time President of the Upper Branch of the Common Council. He was Chairman of that famous gathering of Hamilton County Democrats known as the Highland House Convention, and later on he went to Chicago as a delegate to the convention which nominated Cleveland, and for whom he cast his vote. In an interview he declared his intention of conforming strictly to the civil-service law, and attributes his selection solely to the efforts of Senator Payne, and his appointment is regarded as a direct recognition of the Payne-McLean elements by the President."

A Des Moines, Ia., dispatch says: "The Democrats of this vicinity are very indignant at the President for putting their favorit, Judge Kinne, off with the little appointment given him today as inspector of forty miles of track on the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Kinne has twice been the Democratic candidate for Governor and is the present Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee. Soon after Cleveland was elected the Democrats of this State pressed Kinne for a Cabinet position. Then they insisted that he should have a foreign mission. Then the Governorship of a Territory, then the head of an executive bureau at Washington. Then they were sure that he would be appointed Pension Agent, and when the last place failed a week ago they tied their hopes to a place on the Utah Commission; but after all these disappointments he is now appointed tie-counter on forty miles of track. They feel insulted that the President should treat so niggardly the leading Democrat of their State, and their indignation knows no bounds. It is rumored that Kinne will not accept the appointment."

A Buffalo dispatch says: The rumors coming from Washington that ex-Congressman Rogers of this city is to be appointed Public Printer have awakened renewed interest in his case. He has been a candidate for the place since Cleveland's election and last night said to your correspondent that, though he had received no definit news from Washington, the chances in his favor were promising. Gen. Rogers is an old printer and is Secretary of the Buffalo Park Commission.

Morrison, Randall, and the Tariff.

An evening paper says: "Both Morrison and Randall were busy today making a canvass of the Democrats of the House on the tariff question. Mr. Morrison was passing around through the House talking with members whose position is not quite certain; Mr. Randall was talking with some of the wool men and other members inclined toward protection. Mr. Randall will oppose the Tariff bill actively, and it is said by some of his friends that he is sure of a following of thirty or thirty-five Democratic members. It is certain, however, that the Pennsylvania members will not be solidly with him. Messrs. Storm and Scott have already given it out that they will not oppose the bill, and Mr. Swope told a r porter today that he expected to vote for the bill; that he thought it was an honest effort to revise and reduce the tariff, as the party had pledged themselves to do, and he thought it would pass the House."

The Japanese Minister's Dinner.

A handsome dinner party was given this evening by Mr. Jushii Riuichi Kuki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Japan to the United States. The dinners given by the Japanese Minister are always notably elegant, and the one to which guests were bidden tonight well sustained his reputation. The central floral-piece was an elliptical mound of the most brilliant variegated tulips, their tall stems rising from a mass of feathery ferns, which formed a beautiful border around the edge. Conserves, fancy cakes, and sweetmeats were placed here and there down the length of the table, in cut-glass, silver, and dishes and épergnes of rarest Japanese china. At each place was a guest-card decorated in watercolors, with appropriate designs of birds and spring flowers. A large bouquet of choicest roses, Mary Cook, bon silene, perle du jardin, blush, and Jacqueminot, tied with ribbon, lay at the place for each of the female guests, while boutonnières were provided for the men. The hostess, Mme. Kuki, occupied the centre place on one side of the table, with Justice Miller at her right and Postmaster-General Vilas at her left. Facing her sat Minister Kuki with Mrs. Miller at his right hand and Mrs. Vilas at the left. The places were so arranged as to leave a space at either end of the table, Mr. Akabana, Secretary of the Legation, and A. A. Adee, Third Assistant Secretary of State, occupying seats at one end, while facing them from the opposit end were Mr. Misaki, attaché of the Legation, and Mr. Sevellon A. Brown, Chief Clerk of the State Department. The other guests wese Assistant Secretary of State James D. Porter and wife and Judge and Mrs. MacArthur. The dining-room and parlors were decorated with bamboo palms and tall tropical plants in honor of the occasion.

"Bulldog" Kelly's Case.

Secretary Bayard will tomorrow for the second time refuse to issue extradition papers in the case of Edward Laughlin, alias "Bulldog" Kelly, who is accused of having robbed and murdered a man in British Columbia. Mr. Bayard thinks the evidence against Laughlin has been sent in by parties implicated in the crime, and that it is insufficient to warrant extraditing him to the British domain.

THE BUSINESS SITUATION.

A Cashier's Speculation Causes a Bank to Close Its Doors—New Insurance Company Formed—Bank Directors Heavily Mulcted—Other Matters.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—[Special.]—The First National Bank of Angelica closed its doors today. J. E. Robison, the cashier, is in Canada. The accounts are $50,000 short. Wheat speculation is the cause.

DULUTH, Minn., April 16.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Fire-Insurance Company, capital $100,000, has been formed and the following officers chosen: President, A. L. Ordean; Vice-President, H. M. Peyton; Treasurer, A. S. Chas ; Secretary, C. D. Stocker; Board of Directors, A. S. Cash, C. H. Graves, W. R. Sloan, D. G. Cutler, J. H. Upham, H. A. Smith, H. M. Peyton, M. J. Forbes, and A. R. Macfarlane. The officers are all well known in the business circles of this city.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 16.—The jury in the case of McMullen vs. The Penn Bank Directors found for the plaintiff this morning in the sum of $24,623.41. This was an action in deceit, plaintiff claiming $68,000 because the directors had induced him to leave his money in the bank when they knew it was insolvent. The result will open up a number of other cases, involving several hundred thousand dollars, which were awaiting the result of the McMullen suit.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 16.—The schedule of assets and liabilities of W. C. Kilvington was filed today. The liabilities amount to $15,895.38, G. B. Shepard, the principal Minneapolis creditor, having a claim of $3,000. The assets are $20,863.63, including book accounts.

THE EIGHT-HOUR BOOM.

MOVEMENT INAUGURATED AMONG RETAIL DRY-GOODS MEN.

Charles Gossage & Co. Start the Ball Rolling and Others Will Probably Follow—What the Merchants Have to Say About It—Why It Is a Good Thing and Should Succeed—A Boycotted Butcher Who Is Receiving Sympathy and Aid—Other Local Labor Matters.

The initial step in the adoption of the eight-hour system among the dry-goods firms of this city was taken by the firm of Charles Gossage & Co., when they announced Thursday that after May 1 all their employés would work but eight hours a day. The Saturday half-holiday has been a feature of this firm's mode of conducting business during the summer months, and the probability is that it will hereafter be continued all the year round. The eight-hour day was adopted by the firm without the solicitation of any of the employés, and the latter were somewhat surprised at their action. Mr. J. T. Pirie, the head of the firm, who is in New York, some time ago consented to giving employés a half-holiday Saturdays, excepting three weeks before Christmas, but it is probable that in the future even this exception will be done away with. Mr. Pirie is expected in the city today, and will decide the matter. Within the last two weeks the house has been closing at 5:30 each evening. Ever since the new firm has taken hold—three years ago—the employés have each year been receiving a two weeks' vacation, with pay, during the summer-time. Mr. Pirie will also decide what hours shall be kept, but he will probably decide on from 8:30 to 5:30. The firm has been receiving congratulatory messages from firms dealing with them outside of the city, and their patrons have been praising their action. It is most probable that all the other State street firms will follow suit, as they have been waiting for just such a move. The eight-hour plan has been discussed thoroughly by the firm and there will be no corresponding reduction in the wages of the employés or advance in prices of merchandise sold. Over 700 hands are benefited, and they are greatly elated. It has been the sole topic of discussion during the last few days amongst them, the young women being especially enthusiastic. Owing to the fact that the firm caters to a different class of trade than some of the others, there will be no difficulty in closing before 6.

Mr. J. P. Black, the superintendent, said to a TRIBUNE reporter: "We have adopted the system on account of a desire on our part to do justice to our employés. It is our desire to treat our help as liberally as, if not better than, any house in the city. We went into this also because our patrons have evinced a desire for us to do so, and we know they will adapt themselves to this departure. It has been our experience that treating our help liberally always repays us. We have been talking this matter over with other firms, with the result that there has been a great deal of hemming and hawing, but no action taken. We'd have been glad to have united with other houses in this matter, but the others haven't shown any disposition to act, and therefore we have concluded to start the ball rolling. We have looked at the matter from every position, and shall not back out of it whether the other firms adopt it or not. The matter has also been agitated in the East. There are no dry-goods firms who can refuse to adopt the system. Darlington, Runk & Co., a first-class house in Philadelphia, came out in a card stating that they would adopt the system if others would. In New York City it is probable that the large firms of Arnold, Constable & Co. and Lord & Taylor will also adopt it soon."

Mr Wakeman, the head of the cloak and suit department in the wholesale store of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and who controls the same department for Gossage, said that a committee of employés, consisting of two from each wholesale dry-goods house, was going around to the different wholesale houses requesting the adoption of eight hours per day. The employers seem to be in favor of the scheme, and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. will be almost certain to adopt it. Mr. Robert Scott of the latter firm when seen yesterday said he had no opinion to express on the matter just now.

The retail dry-goods dealers on State street, as in other classes of business, will not object to the adoption of the eight-hour system if it is general among like dealers. The manger of the Boston Store said he couldn't tell whether they would adopt the eight-hour system or not. They would have to wait and see what the other firms would do. They employ about 575 people, and most of their business is done between 5 and 6 o'clock. "Now," said the manager, "there will be a general cry among the laboring classes if we close before 6, as the bulk of our trade is with them." Some time ago a committee was appointed by the Central Labor Union to call on State street dry-goods houses and request those who employed child-labor to abolish the cash-boy or cash-girl system. When the representative of the Boston Store was asked if such a committee waited on him he replied in the negative, and when asked what he would do if such a committee waited on him he said they were at present putting up the patent rolling-ball system which does away with cash-boys.

One of the proprietors of the "Bee-Hive" said it was most probable they would adopt the eight-hour plan. It would benefit both them and their employés. They are only working nine hours at present, and in winter they keep open but eight. The eight-hour system will probably necessitate their keeping open Saturday nights. The adoption of the system here also depended on its general adoption by the other firms. "We can do all our business in eight hours easily," the speaker said "but will the public acquiesce? That is the great question. It will strike back on the laborer himself. There are any number of expenses incidental to closing at late hours, such as illumination, etc., which we would save if we closed earlier. We shut up now at 6, and every night a large crowd of would-be purchasers is left locked out. Now if these people could be induced to make their purchases within a limited time the eight-hour plan would be feasible. If the public could be induced to do its shopping within the time prescribed by us we could accommodate it within five days in the week, eight hours a day, and give our employés a rest during the remainder of the week. This is why the half-holiday is in many instances impracticable. As to child-labor, we are putting up the basket system, which means the abolition of child-labor. This, although very expensive, will save us a great deal of valuable room. The system will be in operation shortly. As a whole, you will find less complaint among the employés in our line of business than in any other. Of course the confinement is very hard on them, but we can't help that."

The speaker also suggested that if a firm wanted to keep open after 5 and still be within the bounds of the eight-hour system, half of the employés could come down at 8 and work till 5 and the other half from 9 till 6.

Mandel Bros., A. S. Gage & Co., Marshall Field, and Schlesinger & Mayer were asked yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter if they had considered the eight-hour question with reference to their employés, and if they, or any of them, had heard anything from a committee of the Central Labor Union upon the subject of child-labor, or had been approached in any way by that organization with the request to discontinue the employment of young children as cash-boys and cash-girls. They all replied that they had not as yet given the eight-hour question any consideration of a definit character, and that they had not heard anything from the Central Labor Union's committee.

The probabilities are that the example of Gossage & Co. will be largely followed by down-town retailers. At least nine-tenths of the business of the big retail stores is handled inside of six hours—from 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—and there seems to be no good reason why everything could not be done without inconvenience within the eight-hour limit. By opening at 8:30 there is sufficient time to dress the windows and show-cases and get the store into trim before customers begin to arrive. As it is, at least half the clerks have nothing to do with keeping the store "dressy," and these are enough to attend to the straggling customers who arrive before 10 o'clock. Any man who has dropped into a store at an early hour in the morning to get a clean collar—and a good many have had that experience—knows that there are always ten times too many people to wait on him. As to the closing hour, the business done after 5 o'clock hardly pays for illumination. The last delivery wagons leave about 4, and if the hour of closing was fixed at 4:30, or not later than 5, no loss would ensue to the firm. The fact that the dry-goods clerks are without organization leaves the action of the employers purely voluntary, and if these large retailers in the business district united in a general desire to put the eight-hour law into effect they could easily do so without being anything the loser. The thousands of clerks and other employés in these large stores are among the most well-conducted and intelligent class of salaried workers, and the additional hours of leisure thus given them would be a valued boon, and would be so used as to make them better men and women and better citizens. Taken in the bulk these young men are a class for whom the low saloon and pool-room have no attractions; their leisure extra hours, instead, would be given to physical and mental culture. Of course, a little extra nonsense would be indulged in for variety's sake—think of Gertie and Chollie being able to spend a fragment of every summer afternoon in the park—but the public is not going to interpose objections on that account, not if it has to pay an extra marriage-license clerk.

A general reduction of hours in these large stores should not be allowed to interfere with the excellent summer arrangement of a Saturday half-holiday. This concession is one most dearly prized, and would be to many more preferable than a reduction of the daily hours of labor. Those firms which gave the half-holiday last summer will, it is hoped, repeat the practice the coming season, and those who never did it before may possibly now begin. The time-honored and unanswerable arguments in favor of the custom it is needless to repeat.

The Shoemakers' Assembly Knights of Labor held a meeting at No. 82 West Randolph street last night. Mr. W. B. Jones of the shoe manufacturing firm of W. B. Jones & Co. was present. In an address to the assembly he said that, without having specifically felt the pulse of the manufacturers of the city, he believed there was a strong sentiment among them in favor of the eight-hour movement, provided the system became general so that the Chicago shoe manufacturers would not be put at an unfair disadvantage with those of other places. For himself he was in favor of it and would do all in his power to help the movement along. A committee of one from each shop was appointed to confer with a committee of shoe manufacturers in relation to a reduction of the hours to eight.

Lothholz Still There.

R. Lothholz, the butcher at No. 71 North Clark street, on whose goods a boycott was recently ordered by the Butchers' Union, said yesterday that while he had lost some customers he had gained others who sympathized with him and thought he was pursuing the right course. His trade for the most part was with the wealthier classes, from whom he did not apprehend much trouble. He received a letter yesterday from a man whose name he would not disclose in which he encouraged Lothholz to maintain his ground, and at the same time gave him an order for his meats which alone will offset most of his losses so far inflicted by the boycott.

The case against the boycotters—Alexander Lichtenstein, Emil Schultz, and Henry Kihns—for distributing circulars on the streets boycotting the meat-market of R. Lothholz was continued in Justice Kersten's court yesterday until next Friday. No more boycotters were arrested during the day and Mr. Lothholz was not annoyed further with fellows circulating their literature at his door.

Linseed-Oil Workers Combining.

A number of linseed-oil workers met yesterday afternoon at No. 54 West Lake street for the purpose of forming an organization under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. Their chief object is to secure a reduction of the hours of labor. There are in the city five linseed-oil factories employing about 200 men. The mills run constantly, and the day and night gangs work twelve hours each, receiving on the average 17 cents an hour. The men claim that they have to work where the temperature is never less than 90, and that the business is very unhealthy. They ask simply that they be allowed to work eight hours after May 1, receiving the same pay per hour as at present. Wright & Lawther, the proprietors of the largest factory, are said to favor the reduction, and the men are hopeful. Little was done at yesterday's meeting excepting to call a mass-meeting of the craft at Workingmen's Hall, Twelfth and Waller streets, Sunday, April 25.

Notes.

The tailors of Milwaukee struck for an advance in wages last Tuesday, and the proprietors of some of the shops there have been compelled to send their goods to Chicago to be made up. To prevent this the Milwaukee union sent two representatives, M. Stanpp and P. Lederman, here yesterday, and they are endeavoring to induce the Chicago union to refuse to work on jobs sent from Milwaukee. The local union will hold a meeting tonight at Bohemian Turner-Hall to discuss the matter.

Pearl Assembly No. 3910, Knights of Labor, held a regular meeting last night at Plasterers' Hall. The evening was devoted to instruction in and discussion of the principles of the order and of the constitution and by-laws.

The mass-meeting of carpenters which was to have been held in Zepp's Hall last night did not take place, but instead a meeting was held in the same building of the carpenters who are desirous of joining the Knights of Labor. It was determined to institute a Carpenters' Assembly of the Knights of Labor, and some forty men signified their intention of joining, in addition to the eighty who joined at the last meeting.

RIDICULOUS STORIES.

Some Absurd Statements with Regard to Insurance Risks Contradicted by Local Agents.

A morning paper has been publishing sensational stories for a week about the Underwriters' Association, and all La Salle street is laughing at the absurd statements made in the articles. Any one who ever insured a building or a stock of goods knows that a policy takes effect from the moment the application is filed, whether a rate is given or the premium paid or not. The paper referred to has stated over and over again that applicants who were unable to obtain a rate had to go unprotected for a week or ten days. This, if true, would be a serious matter, but it is not true; and the statement was made either from ignorance or malevolence. The paper in question has also had much to say about the difficulty in procuring rates. Superintendent Bowden said yesterday that everything in the city had been rated except the "specials," and two-thirds of them had been covered. If a rate were asked for that wasn't in the book, and a man had to be sent out to make a survey, the rate could be furnished in two or three hours, or, at the farthest, the next day—the latter when the risk was in the outskirts of the city. The change of the rate on manufacturing establishments down-town occasioned a little delay in some instances; and there was also, now and then, a delay where it was not known whether the owner of a building had complied with the regulations. The maximum rate, however, on about everything could be given at once, and if the assured was entitled to any reductions for "improvements" he might have to wait a little while for an inspector to see if what he had done to his building was in accordance with the standards established by the association. Half a dozen agents who were conversed with said they would accept a risk offered if their line was not full, and that the property would be covered from the moment the application was made. This was the universal rule. If a man claimed reductions he might have to wait ten years, if necessary, for a rate, as none would be given unless the "improvements" were according to regulations; but in the meantime his property would be insured, subject to the rate when ascertained. An instance was cited where a man made application when, as subsequently appeared, his building was on fire, but, having accepted the risk, the company had to pay the loss—$2,700. The statements of Superintendent Bowden and the agents show that there is no foundation for the sensational statements, and that merchants and others will have no trouble in getting insurance if they want it.

NO CHINESE WANTED THERE, EITHER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 16.—Private advices from Honolulu state that the King in council has issued an order that no Chinese should be permitted to reënter the Hawaiian Kingdom without having secured a return certificate similar to that exacted by the United States Government. The news, however, lacks confirmation.

TO HAMPER THE LEADERS

MARTIN IRONS AND OTHER KNIGHTS INDICTED.

They Are Charged with Tapping the Telegraph-Wires for the Purpose of Stealing Dispatches from Gould—It Is Alleged a Trick Was Played on Them by the Railroad Company—Hoxie Refuses to Arbitrate—Tired Soldiers—Powderly.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—[Special.]—A few minutes after 5 o'clock this evening four bench-warrants were issued by Judge Van Wagner of the Criminal Court for the arrest of Martin Irons, A. C. Coughlan, George M. Jackson, and S. W. Nichols, indicted for tampering with telegraph wires. Martin Irons is the Master Workman of Assembly No. 101, A. C. Coughlan holds the same position in Assembly No. 117, George M. Jackson is a politician and a Knight of Labor, and S. W. Nichols is an expert telegraph operator and a Knight. The indictments are the result of the grand jury's investigation into the recent wire-tapping conspiracy, in which the city police showed that the railroad company had attempted to lure the Knights into the commission of a felony. Among the witnesses before the grand jury were Frank S. McKeighan, the operator who is alleged to have been instructed by the company to induce the Knights to tap the wires; E. H. Brown, manager of the Western Union; L. L. Richmond, an officer of the Knights of Labor; M. F. McDonald, Assistant State's-Attorney and an attorney for the railroad company; and the detective, Thomas Furlong, of the Gould system. The story developed by the testimony ran thus:

Frank P. McKeighan, a telegraph operator employed by the Western Union, and a member of the Knights of Labor, was quite intimate with L. L. Richmond, a prominent Knight and a wholesale dealer in sewing machines. About March 20 he dropped into Richmond's store and was there introduced by Richmond to G. M. Jackson. Richmond and Jackson were at the time drafting resolutions to be submitted by the Knights to a meeting of merchants to be held that night on 'Change. After the work was finished Jackson said he would take the resolutions to Lightstone Hall, where Irons, Coughlan, and others of the joint committee were in session. Richmond suggested that McKeighan go with him, to which Jackson consented. Arriving at the hall he introduced McKeighan to Irons and Coughlan. Learning that McKeighan was a telegraph-operator the subject of dispatches came up, and Irons and Coughlan asked if it wasn't possible to "tap" the wire connecting the Western Union office with the Missouri Pacific headquarters. Irons said he had already tapped a wire at Marshall and had received considerable information. McKeighan replied that the plan was feasible, and was instructed to find the wire and the Knights would furnish a man to do the work. McKeighan found that the wire was in a cable, and reported to Irons and Coughlan that it would take an expert to do the job properly. Coughlan said he had a man, and introduced McKeighan to S. W. Nichols, a telegraph operator, who had come from Nevada, Mo., by order of the Knights. McKeighan then reported the scheme to General-Manager Brown of the Western Union, and was instructed to go ahead and report progress. McKeighan next informed Irons that the Missouri Pacific had requested the Western Union to make a loop from the main office to a drug-store on Pine and Compton avenues, two miles west, so that Mr. Hoxie could receive night messages direct, and in his estimation the loop would offer greater inducements to tap than the cable. He was instructed to find the wire, and did so, tracing it from the office to the drug-store, which is but a few doors from Mr. Hoxie's residence. McKeighan was about this time shown a telegram by Irons which he said had been intercepted along the Missouri Pacific Railroad. The operator took a copy of the telegram and submitted it to Manager Brown. The latter took the telegram, and, calling on Judge Portis, General Solicitor for the Gould system, gave it to him and asked the coöperation of the railroad company in discovering how the dispatch was intercepted. He then told Judge Portis of the attempt about to be made on the wires here, and Judge Portis immediately summoned his detectives, Furlong and McDonald. It was decided that McKeighan should be instructed to go ahead, and he, accordingly notified Irons and Coughlan that he had found the wire. Jackson and Nichols next reconnoitered the route and selected the house No. 2337 Market street as the place to make another loop. McKeighan and Jackson then visited a number of stores and inspected telegraph instruments, and an outfit consisting of wires, instruments, and so forth, was purchased. A room was rented in the third story by Jackson, and Friday night, March 26, was set for the accomplishment of the work. Meanwhile, Brown had reported operations to the Missouri Pacific detectives, and it was decided to surround the house that night by a posse and arrest the men in the act. The signal for the raid was to be a lamp burning brightly in the window of the third story. Nichols climbed the pole and attached a wire from the window to an insulator, but when it came to cutting the other wire and making the loop, his nerve failed and he came down. McKeighan then went up and attempted to cut the wire, but a recent storm had drawn it so taut that he feared he could not hold it after it was cut. He came down and advised that the job be postponed for a few nights. It was so agreed, and Jackson and Nichols left, while McKeighan went up to the room.

At this point an unforseen coincidence occurred that spoiled everything. Mrs. Smith, the woman who occupied the second-story front, accidentally left a lamp in her window, and in a minute a squad of detectives burst into the room, frightening her almost to death. They ran up-stairs and found no one but McKeighan. The latter held a consultation with Detective Furlong and Attorney McDonald, who were of the raiding party. McKeighan was instructed to go ahead again; so he did not report the raid to the Knights. Two city policemen heard of the excitement and reported it to the Chief, who sent out his detectives to find out what had taken place. McKeighan then told the Knights that another wire over which Hoxie received direct messages ran through an old mill on Franklin avenue and suggested that it be tapped. While this second scheme was progressing the city detectives arrested McKeighan, and he was taken before the Chief, and then made the confession already published to the effect that he had been employed by the Missouri Pacific detectives to lure the Knights into a violation of the law. He stated before the grand jury that he was first approached by the Knights, and the reason he made that statement to the Chief was to protect Manager Brown, who was acting as a sort of middleman between the detectives and himself. He had not heard from the Knights since the publication of his confession in the newspapers a few weeks ago. He says he met the railroad detectives at a prominent saloon the next day after the Market street raid, and from that moment he was working under orders of the railroad company. Previous to that he was working under orders of Manager Brown.

L. L. Richmond gave his testimony with reluctance, but said that he introduced McKeighan to Jackson, as stated. The other witnesses, including Mr. Brown, corroborate the above. When Irons, Coughlan, and Jackson heard of the warrants they had a consultation with their attorney, Gov. Johnson, and by an arrangement with the Circuit Attorney it was decided that the trio should appear in the Criminal Court tomorrow morning and furnish bond for their appearance. Nichols left the city two weeks ago and cannot be found. The Knights are indignant at the action of the grand jury, which, they claim, is influenced by Assistant Circuit Attorney McDonald, who acts as an attorney for Gould and is also the State officer in charge of the grand jury. Irons and Coughlan say they have no fears of the result, and deny ever having entered into a conspiracy with any one to tap wires. The offense is a felony. It is said that a score of indictments will be soon returned against prominent Knights for obstructing railroad tracks.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—[Special.]—T. B. Barry of the General Executive Committee, Knights of Labor, addresses a citizens' meeting tonight at Board of Trade Hall on the present strike, its causes, etc.

Barry said the strike was a contest between the Knights of Labor and Jay Gould, and would be carried on until the latter was downed. He said if the Southwestern strike did not prove sufficient to bring the magnate to terms, strikes would be ordered at central points in the East, and the war kept up until the Knights won the day.

Mr. Hoxie Declines to Arbitrate—He Says There Is No Blockade.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—[Special.]—H. M. Hoxie tonight made his reply to Dr. Thomas O'Reilly, Chairman of the Citizens' Arbitration Committee. After referring to the object and aims of the committee, he says:

The premise upon which the proposition for the appointment of such a committee rests is the statement in the preamble to the resolution that "the trade and commerce of the City of St. Louis and the inter-State commerce through St. Louis to and from all of the trade points of the Missouri Pacific and of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railways have been for over a month and still are obstructed, with no immediate sign of said roads complying with or being able to comply with their duty to the public as common carriers." I must respectfully call your attention, and through you the attention of the citizens participating in the meeting of March 13, of which you were Chairman, to the fact that the railways constituting the Southwestern system are now in full operation, and were, in fact at the time the resolution was presented by the managers of that meeting for the approval of the citizens there present. This fact can be attested by any one desiring to travel or forward freight, express matter, or mail over these railways. So far, then, as either the public or this company is concerned the need of a resumption of traffic cannot be urged as a reason for the appointment of the committee suggested. The action of such a committee would necessarily relate entirely to the methods by which the ex-employés might be restored to the places they have voluntarily abandoned. After the serious interruption which the business of St. Louis has already suffered, and at a time when, through the protection of the civil authorities and through extraordinary exertions in procuring suitable labor, this company has reopened its lines and fully established its traffic, it is to me a matter of sincere regret that any portion of its citizens should send broadcast over the land, to the detriment of the city, a statement in regard to the obstruction of traffic over two of its principal roads, which I am satisfied the great body of the business-men of this city would decline to indorse. Whatever may have been the difficulties for solution last month in relation to the resumption of traffic they do not exist today. The railway companies as one party are expending their time, energies, and money to keep open the avenues of commerce for the public benefit, and are succeeding in so doing, and are solvent citizens, amenable as such through the courts to the State and to individuals. Another party to be affected by the proposed conference is avowedly expending its time, energy, and money for the purpose of blockading the avenues of commerce, and is not a legally-constituted, solvent citizen, and cannot be so reached. In conclusion, I desire to call your attention to the reply of the President of this company to the communication of Mr. Powderly, published since the date of your meeting, which fully sets forth the position of this company, and which no words of mine could render more explicit. Very respectfully,

H. M. HOXIE, Vice-President.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 16.—In a lecture before the Political Science Association of the Michigan University Judge Thomas M. Cooley gave particular attention to the labor question. He opposes despotic remedies, and believes that strikes, having evil consequences, stand in the way of progress. Each party should respect the object of employment, thus making it mutually beneficial. Lawsuits are to be avoided as breaking the spirit of confidence which should exist. He considers arbitration the oldest and best remedy, although it is most successful in foreign governments, and does not always please the democratic independence of the American. He advocated a permanent Board of Control, such as is in vogue in England, to be made up equally from both classes.

The Soldiers Want to Go Home.

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The militiamen are becoming homesick, and applications for furloughs are pouring in fast. An uncomfortable feature of their stay is the manner in which the sentries are made targets of by would-be assasins. At 10 o'clock last night another sentry in the Cairo Short-Line yards was fired upon twice, and Gen. Reece immediately ordered the guard doubled at dangerous points. William Clousen and Henry Birm, two Chicago, Burlington & Quincy men who went out with the rest but recently returned to work, were assaulted and beaten in a brutal manner this morning by a crowd of strikers. The roads are still badly handicapped, and the blockade is almost as great as ever on the Cairo Short-Line, the Louisville & Nashville, the Vandalia, and the Ohio & Mississippi. The saloons were all reopened today, but if any disturbance occurs Gen. Reece threatens to close them again.

Mr. Powderly Talks About the Gould Report of the Conference of March 30.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 16.—[Special.]—General Master Workman Powderly, speaking today of the publication in some of the New York newspapers of a stenographic report of the conference between himself, Mr. Gould, and others March 30 in relation to the Southwestern strike, said: "The report is correct, but its publication is simply the rethrashing of old straw. It does not remove the fact that when the Executive Committee went to St. Louis to confer with Mr. Hoxie he refused to see them; that they were literally compelled to force their way into Mr. Hoxie's presence; and that when they found him he insulted them. Mr. Gould's object in publishing the verbatim report is to place himself in a favorable light before the country. He and his men talked so fair at the conference they hope now to divert attention from their broken pledges. The publication does not overcome anything; it doesn't answer anything. Let Mr. Gould proceed with his threatened lawsuits. We are anxious to meet him. I understand it is Mr. Gould's rule to have a stenographer take down everything that is said when business matters are discussed in his office. I saw the stenographer writing as Mr. Gould and myself talked, but I did not expect our conversation would be printed. If I thought it would be I would have been a little more guarded, and probably would not have used the 'greased pole' phrase with reference to Hoxie. I asked the stenographer for a copy of the notes, but he said that the matter was not particularly important and was not likely to be transcribed, and he did not give me one. There was no agreement."

Mr. Powderly will leave this city for Chicago tomorrow afternoon. He refuses to say for what purpose.

It is understood that a meeting of the leading Knights of Labor will be held here in a day or two, but Mr. Powderly refuses to say anything about it.

Assistance for the Gould Strikers.

"Ten thousand dollars was sent from Chicago to the Knights of Labor at St. Louis and the Southwest this week," said George D. Hunter to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday. Mr. Hunter, who is the foreman in the shops of the Chicago & Western Indiana and the Belt Railroads at Auburn Junction, is also a Knight of Labor and well informed upon labor questions. Mr. Hunter said that $2,000 per day was being sent to the strikers, and that $10,000 more would shortly be sent from Chicago.

"There are 60,000 Knights in Chicago and vicinity, and the sympathy here is very deep with the men in the Southwest. We can easily raise $500,000 per month among the half million Knights in the country if necessary, and it will be done from now until eternity unless Gould comes to terms sooner. The organization is spreading wonderfully in Chicago. Our lodge has been holding special meetings to take in new members, twenty-five at a time, and many of the city lodges are so crowded that they are sending new names to ours and other suburban lodges. The membership is more diversified among different vocations than the general public has any idea of. Of the 200 special police sworn in after the massacre at East St. Louis 155 were Knights of Labor."

The Congressional Investigation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—An effort is being made to have a meeting this afternoon for organization of the special committee appointed to visit the scenes of the labor strikes in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and Texas and investigate the causes of the trouble by summoning and examining witnesses. The committee, which is composed of Messrs. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Chairman; Crain of Texas, Burnes of Missouri, Outhwaite of Ohio, Stewart of Vermont, Parker of New York, and Buchanan of New York, has no well-defined ideas about the course to be pursued, and it is not likely that the first meeting of the committee will result in anything further than organization and consultation. Mr. Burnes, who is probably more directly interested in the investigation than any other member of the committee, said to a reporter this afternoon: "I should think the committee would want to consume all of next week in defining the scope of its work before entering upon the taking of testimony. We will want to consult persons well versed in the law and methods of the work before us, and understand just how far we can and will go."

"Do you think the testimony will be taken in this city?"

"O, no," replied Mr. Burnes. "I should think the whole committee would go West, then subdivide and cover the whole field as rapidly as possible. The testimony ought to be taken where the trouble exists, and then all the members of the committee could see the situation and understand it perfectly. It is my opinion that no testimony will be taken before week after next, and that it will nearly all be secured where the riots are."

Messrs. Parker and Outhwaite received these suggestions very favorably, and it is not improbable that they will be adopted.

ANOTHER DIME MUSEUM CURIOSITY.

Lansing (Mich.) *Republican:* Mrs. Col. Cooper, wife of the English giant, who is engaged with Barnum's circus, gave birth to a seventeen-pound baby Monday at the home of her parents in Bay City. The child's hight at birth was an even twenty-one inches.

THE RAMBLER IN GOTHAM.

MR. WESTON'S INTERESTS IN THE LUMBER TRADE OF THE SOUTH.

He Thinks He Has a Fortune There—A Talk with Frank Jones, the New England Beer-Brewer and Politician—Speaker Husted's Ambition—Chief Clerk Youmans of the Treasury and His Aims—Railroads and Floods—Ex-Gov. Cornell on the Broadway Scandal and Politics.

NEW YORK, April 16.—[Special.]—J. M. Weston of Grand Rapids, Mich., the banker and politician, arrived here today from Louisiana and Mississippi, where he has been inspecting the lumber purchases made by Michigan lumbermen with whom he is interested. Weston is enthusiastic about the property, and says he can demostrate beyond any doubt that the land which has cost only $1.25 an acre will cut off at once a product worth from $25 to $30 an acre. He says that a product of this value can be marketed at once if the purchasing syndicates decide to cut at once. He has had men in this region prospecting for about three years. The money for the purchase was mostly raised in New York, although the parties liable for it are all Michigan people. Mr. Weston, by reason of his political connection, has come to be well known in New York. He is a short and stout man, with a heavy-built form, a great, round face, and large head. He has no beard and is somewhat swarthy. Years ago he was the editor of the first anti-Mormon paper published at Salt Lake City, and had to leave there to escape the wrath of the Danites.

Another noted working Democrat who is here today is Frank Jones of New Hampshire. He is a New England beer-brewer. He owns the largest summer hotel on the New England coast. He has a hotel in the White Mountains and one in Florida. He is a director in about every railroad in New England. His wealth is way up in the millions. About the pine purchase of Michigan people tonight he said: "Isn't it curious that there is more undeveloped land in Maine than in any of the Western or Southern States, and that improved farm-lands are cheaper there than out West? I have 100,000 acres of timber in Maine in which an ax has never been set, I have large timber tracts in the White Mountains. It is good property to buy and hold. It will never get any less valuable. You can buy a good farm with good buildings in Maine at from $8 to $12 an acre. Potatoes sell in Boston for 75 cents a bushel. Why, if a man will go to Maine and work as hard as he will out West he can begin on improved land for the same money be would pay for unimproved land out there and make twice the money. Why don't they go into Maine? For much the same reason that Horace Greeley said 'Go West, young man'—because they don't know anything about it."

Speaker Husted, it is said, is desirous of rounding up his legislative career by an appearance in the National Capital, and will run for Congress this fall in the Westchester district. The General's friends say that he can "make it."

Youmans' Ambition.

Chief Clerk Youmans of the Treasury Department is a large man with a finely-molded face, pleasant features and expression, and a genial way about him that makes friends. While he was here recently one of his friends was asked how it came that a man of such ability was willing to accept such a position. He replied: "That was what we all asked when Youmans took the place. We thought he was mad. But there was method in his madness. It is his intention to return to the practice of law when he leaves the Treasury. He had been trying to get into the line of Government cases involving customs and similar suits. It was up-hill work, but with three or four years' practical experience in the Treasury Department he can come out and step into a practice that any lawyer would envy." It is said there are a number of lawyers in this city whose large business has been built up by the experience they have had at some time or other of the character that Mr. Youmans is getting.

Railroads and Floods.

They have been having heavy floods in Virginia, especially in the Shenandoah Valley. When H. C. Parsons of Natural Bridge came up through the waste of waters today he was ripe for a discussion as to the proper place to locate a railroad in a river route. He said: "I have been contending for years that the engineers are all wrong in locating tracks along rivers. They either go upon the side of the bank, where there is danger of slides, or they build them on earth embankments that form dikes. In the latter case the rush of waters destroys the road-bed and creates great damage. I hold that the tracks should be laid where people plant their cabbage, and build their cabins, and rock their babies. That is, in the broad bottoms, neither close to the river nor under the overhanging hills. We have tested the practicability of such roads in Virginia. There are two roads built on this plan, and in the floods we have had since they were built there has not been enough of the road-bed washed away to make it worth while to mention it as damage. All the old roads have suffered largely. It is a question of engineering that the whole country is interested in, and I am certain from experience that I am right."

The Natural-Gas Craze.

The growth of the use of natural gas in the region about Pittsburg is something wonderful. Pipes are to be laid to Cleveland from the Pennsylvania field. Yesterday C. D. Arms, who is engaged in the manufacture of iron at Youngstown, O., said that pipes have been laid from Franklin, Pa., to Youngstown, a distance of sixty miles, for the conveyance of natural gas, and that it is being used in the Ohio town not only for lighting, but as fuel in the iron furnaces.

A Talk with Ex-Gov. Cornell.

Ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell strolls along Fifth avenue in the neighborhood of the Windsor Hotel occasionally. He said today about the Broadway Surface Road and the various ramifications of the fraud that secured the franchises: "Events have sustained me in a most remarkable degree in my veto of the General Railroad act of 1882. I vetoed that bill on the ground that I thought it was unwise to intrust the Board of Aldermen with the power to grant these franchises, and that the matter of compensation for the same should not be left to their caprice and decision. It is so clear that my position was right that no one would now argue to the contrary. I have been wondering, however, where this thing of repealing the charter may lead. The Consolidation act of 1853, under which the New York Central Road is now operating, is the same in its structure and provisions as the General Railroad act of 1884, which was signed by Mr. Cleveland, and under which the Broadway franchise was secured. There may be such a thing as going too far in this affair. The acts that are passed at any time under the stress of public clamor generally come back to plague the public before we are through with them."

In speaking of the political outlook, the Governor remarked that there seemed to be nothing but Blaine for 1888.

He went on to say: "The loyalty of the Democrats to President Cleveland in the face of his direct opposition to the wishes of the vast majority of the members of his party is one of the most remarkable things in political history. They do not break with him openly, although they are all dissatisfied and disgruntled, merely because he was elected as a Democrat, and they will be loyal to anything that is branded with that name, whether it is the Bourbon or the bogus article."

The Wool Question.

E. H. Ammidown, who is a leading wool merchant, said today about the Tariff bill now before Congress and its possible effect on the wool manufacturers: "The clothing-wool imported into this country for a series of years and manufactured here amounts only to about 5 per cent of our home clip. The rest of the wool imported is carpet-wool, a grade not raised in this country. Thus, practically, we raise today in this country all the wool that the manufacturers want or can consume. The actual facts, as I have stated them, do away with the largest argument of the free-traders in their attempt to put wool on the free list."

TOO FOND OF EXPERT SHOOTING.

FREEPORT, L. I., April 16.—Dr. Thomas S. Taylor, a wealthy resident of Meervick, who came here some years ago from Texas, yesterday shot and killed his coachman, Thaddeus Gritman. The doctor has a great reputation as a marksman, and yesterday afternoon Gritman, who had often done the same thing before, placed a half-dozen bottles on his head, which were in quick succession knocked off by shots from his employer's revolver at fifty paces. The supply of bottles falling short, and the doctor having one chamber of his revolver still loaded, he told Gritman to place a tomato-can on his head. This he did, and the doctor fired, but just as he pulled the trigger Gritman slightly raised his head and the bullet entered his brain. Those who are acquainted with Taylor's previous history say that an affair of a similar nature was the cause of his leaving Texas.

MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

The Appalling Calamities That Are to Befall Chicago and Other Cities This Year—Eight Hours' Work for the City—The Lighting Question—Street Improvements—Other Items.

Mayor Harrison received the following letter yesterday, and turned it over to Commissioner De Wolf for investigation:

GREENVILLE, Pa., April 13, 1886.—*To the Mayor of Chicago*—DEAR SIR: I write this to inform you that, according to a cosmological plan that I have made a study, this is the year spoken of by Christ as the year of great tribulation. I find also that your city is marked very distinctly as one that is to be under great affliction, in which probably there will be great loss of life and devastation of property. Many other cities are marked similarly; among them Cleveland, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Toledo, and St. Louis. This country will see great tribulation. Then says Christ: "Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened (eclipse of the sun, 1887) and the moon shall cease to give her light (eclipse of moon same year); and then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in the heavens (the Star of Bethlehem which follows these eclipses next year); then shall all the nations of the earth mourn," etc. All the Chinese in California will be slaughtered, and then you can look for the Chinese nation down on us like so many rats. You may probably look for the trouble to break out in May or June. If not then, then the last of July or first of August. These two points are so near alike that it is hard to discern which will be correct. It will come when not expected, for the Scripture says: "When they shall say peace then sudden destruction." Now, I do not expect you to believe this, but I consider it my duty to write and tell you. If you do not believe, then lay this note aside, where you can read it again after the trouble is over, should you come through alive, is all I ask. Yours respectfully,
W. T. ALAN.

The special committee of the Council will meet at the office of the Corporation Counsel this afternoon to discuss the question of eight-hour work for city employés, the object being to agree on an ordinance which will not interfere with the transaction of the city's business if the plan is adopted.

The carelessness of a contractor named Lehman caused the injury of Martin Olson Thursday night, and the result will be a suit for $5,000 damages against the city. Lehman left a pile of stone near the corner of Dearborn and Harrison and Olson ran into it and dislocated a shoulder. There was no red light to warn pedestrians of danger and the night was so dark that the stone could not be seen. The contractor is responsible to the city for his negligence, and City-Attorney Washburne will sue him.

President Billings was at the City-Hall yesterday. He ran across Controller Gurney, and said to him: "If you and the Mayor and I can get together we can fix up a time-table that we can agree on, but I don't want any —— crank to make a time-card." He had a talk with the Mayor, and told him he would present a table that would reduce the number of hours 500 or 600 and save the city $40,000 or so. He proposed to cut off an hour each day during the summer months, and the nights when there was a full moon, and just before and just after it, unless it was cloudy. The Mayor thought four nights could be cut off each month. Mr. Billings promised to figure out a table on this basis, and come in again.

As usual, there is a combination of the owners of cedar posts, but, as usual, it will be smashed, and the ring will not get the profits they anticipated. The assessment for cedar-block pavement is based on $1.50 a square yard. Last year the price ranged from 95 cents to $1.27. A large quantity of posts were left over, and, in anticipation of an immense amount of paving this year, the stock has been greatly increased. The amount to be expended for intersections, however, was reduced from over $700,000 to $250,000, and less paving will be done than was expected. The five men who control all the posts believed they had a soft thing, and, in order to keep the paving in their own hands, raised the price of blocks to shut out the smaller contractors. The letting of a few contracts at a time, however, has upset their calculations, and, as they would lose money by holding on to their posts, they will have to sell to others or let the posts rot on the docks. Had all the work been let at one time the ring could have underbid the outsiders and got the whole of it. Now, however, there will be competition, and, by the course adopted by Acting-Commissioner Purdy, property-owners will get their streets paved at from $1.15 to $1.25 a square yard. All the contractors are figuring on eight hours' work, and this will make some difference in the cost this year.

Bids for improving the following streets will be advertised for Monday:

Street.	From	To
CURBING AND FILLING.		
St. Clair	Indiana	Superior.
Mather	Desplaines	Halsted.
Arthington	Centre	Lytle.
Hastings	Blue Island	Ashland.
Johnson	Fourteenth	Wright.
Newberry	Twelfth	Maxwell.
Congress	Halsted	Centre.
Sebor	Desplaines	Halsted.
CEDAR BLOCKS.		
Larrabee	Webster	Fullerton.
Laflin	Taylor	Twelfth.
Twenty-first	Blue Island	Western.
Paulina	Jackson	Lake.
Paulina	Chicago	Division.
Sedgwick	Division	North.
Cottage Grove	Twenty-second	Thirtieth.
Cottage Grove	University	College.
Honore	Adams	Harrison.
MACADAM.		
Schiller	State	Drive.
Rhodes	University	College.
Dearborn	Twenty-sixth	Twenty-seventh.
GRAVELING.		
Rush	Erie	Chicago.
SHEET ASPHALT.		
Broadway of Aldine square.		

A SISTERLY QUARREL.

It Gets into the Courts at Detroit and Promises to Create Something of a Stir.

DETROIT, Mich., April 16.—[Special.]—A suit for personal assault and bodily injuries was begun in the Superior Court today by Miss Helena Hull against Mrs. Catharine Mabley-Speirs. Damages are laid at $50,000. The plaintiff is an own sister of the defendant, a single woman 30 years old, living at No. 656 Second avenue. The defendant is better knows as the widow of the late Christopher R. Mabley, whose recent quiet marriage in New York to the Rev. W. J. Speirs of Detroit excited much talk. The charges made by Miss Hull against Mrs. Mabley-Speirs are highly sensational. Miss Hull alleges that two years ago last winter, while she was at Mrs. Mabley's house, Mrs. Mabley became provoked at her for saying she had not acted like a sister toward the plaintiff; that Mrs. Mabley locked the doors of the room and attacked her; that she threatened to kill her; that she dragged her around the room by the hair of her head, and pounded her face with her fist; that she snatched a ribbon from Miss Hull's bonnet, got the ribbon around her neck, and tried to choke her; that she got Miss Hull down and tried to smother her, and sat upon her head. Miss Hull says she felt something give way in her side, and that she finally escaped from the room and house through strategy, to find herself terribly and permanently injured. Miss Hull alleges, as reasons for waiting two years before beginning suit for damages, that Mrs. Mabley promised to pay her a large sum of money, which was never paid, and that her mother opposed the suit on account of the scandal. The mother is now dead, having passed away recently. The Mableys were prominent here in a social way. They were very wealthy. Mr. Mabley was known as the clothier king. He had stores in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, St. Louis, Toledo, and other places. He died last July. The lawyers who have the case are most reputable and give importance to it. Mrs. Mabley's attorney says that the action is the outcome of a quarrel between the sisters over a silk dress given the plaintiff by Mrs. Mabley, the plaintiff complaining because the dress didn't cost more, and that Mrs. Mabley never assaulted Miss Hull.

SHOWERY WEATHER.

A Typical April Day Promised by the Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17—1 a. m.—Indications: For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather with showers, winds shifting to sligh ly cooler westerly.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather with showers, followed by fair, slightly cooler weather, winds generally shifting to westerly.

For the Missouri Valley, fair weather, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds, generally westerly.

Cautionary signals continue at stations on the lakes from Escanaba to Cleveland.

For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., local rains, followed by slightly cooler, fair weather.

Ocean Steamship Movements.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—Arrived, the Grecian Monarch, from Glasgow.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.

For President—Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President—John T. Morgan of Alabama.—*New York Sun (Dem.).*

IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK.

STATE ASSEMBLYMEN AND THE BROADWAY SCANDAL.

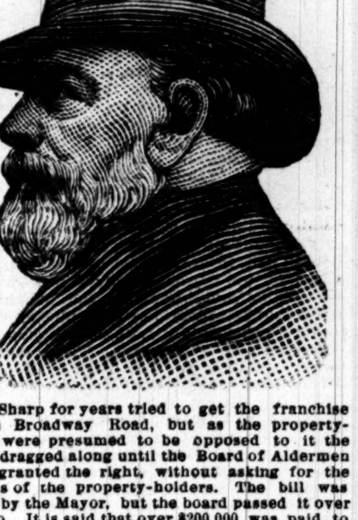
A Movement on Foot to Expose the Albany Legislators Who Had Private Dealings with Jake Sharp—Interesting Facts About the Panama Canal—A French Steamship Sinking—The Trade Situation—Vanderbilt Gifts.

NEW YORK, April 16.—[Special.]—A story is current that certain Senators and Assemblymen, who are said to have sustained equivocal financial relations with Jacob Sharp, or with persons acting for Sharp, in the Legislature of 1884, which passed the Broadway Railroad charter, are to be investigated. It is said that volunteered statements to the Senate Investigating Committee from responsible persons were to the effect that money was as freely used in the committee-rooms of the Capitol to procure the passage of the charter as it was in the city hall to obtain possession of the franchise. Concerning this matter, District Attorney Martine has nothing to say, but it is nevertheless true that many persons have interested themselves in the movement to bring the guilty legislators of 1884 to justice, but so far the statesmen in question have had sufficient influence to ward off the prying official public eye into their relations with Sharp.

James A. Richmond.

James A. Richmond, President of the Broadway Surface Road, arrested April 13 on the charge of attempted bribery, was born in New York State about forty years ago. While still a boy he went to New York City and engaged in business there. In 1867 he ran for State Representative and was defeated, but in 1868 he ran again, this time successfully. In Albany he made the acquaintance of capitalists interested in street railways, and soon became associated with them in business. He became President of the Twenty-third Street Railroad, and, becoming acquainted with Jacob Sharp, was made President of the Broadway Surface Road.

Jacob Sharp.



Jake Sharp for years tried to get the franchise for the Broadway Road, but as the property-owners were presumed to be opposed to it the matter dragged along until the Board of Aldermen of 1884 granted the right, without asking for the opinions of the property-holders. The bill was vetoed by the Mayor, but the board passed it over the veto. It is said that over $200,000 was paid to the Aldermen for their votes. The manner in which the franchise was secured created so much talk that a committee was appointed by the State Senate to inquire into the matter, and it led up to the present arrests. When placed upon the stand Jake Sharp feigned entire forgetfulness of the operations about the road and asserted that he kept no books; nor could he remember how the bonds were distributed, although the road was bonded for $2,500,000, whilst it cost but $150,000.

Facts About the Panama Canal.

In an elaborate report sent today to the New York Chamber of Commerce John Bigelow tells of a great deal that he saw and heard on his recent visit to Colon as a representative of the chamber to inspect the Panama Canal. He qualifies his statements with ample statistics, but on account of the experimental nature of the work and the impossibility of making more than a guess as to what remains to be done Mr. Bigelow does not venture an opinion as to the time when the canal will be completed, nor as to its actual cost, nor as to the revenue it can earn, nor as to the probabilities of the required means being provided for its prosecution. Mr. Bigelow classifies under four heads the difficulties with which the company must contend: First, the control of the waters of the Chagres River, which in the rainy season, if unrestrained, is liable to flood the larger portion of the canal every year. No canal with such a neighbor at large, Mr. Bigelow points out, could live through a single rainy season. The second difficulty is the cut through the Andes at Culebra, involving the removal of 22,000,000 cubic yards of earth and rock within a space of less than one mile and a half. He says: "I did not hear of any inseparable difficulty in the accomplishment of this work, but I cannot but think that M. de Lesseps will be disappointed in his calculations both in regard to the time and the cost of it. It is certainly not progressing at present at a rate which warrants the hope of its completion in 1889." The third difficulty is in keeping the Panama section of the canal from being filled in by the ocean and the Rio Grande. In the fourth difficulty Mr. Bigelow finds more uncertainty than in any other. It is the problem of securing the amount of labor required to carry on the work at practicable rates. The swamps, the long, rainy season, and the pestilential atmosphere mean death to all but the native races, of which there is a limited and a lazy supply. When the canal was begun unskilled labor was paid 90 cents a day. At present the wages of blacks are $2.50 and $2.75 a day. White mechanics get $5 in gold, and yet it is impossible to get enough men. Mr. Bigelow says: "This is the number on the rolls (12,000), but a suspicion seemed to prevail on the isthmus that even this number is considerably exaggerated." To Mr. Bigelow the situation suggests the logic of speedily replacing men with machines. In discussing the financial situation and prospects, Mr. Bigelow finds the receipts of the company from all sources, including the late call of 125 francs per share from the stockholders, to be about $120,000,000. He had no definit information of the sum already expended, but refers to the Vice-President as authority that the company had sufficient in its treasury to carry it through the current year. Mr. Bigelow thinks that it will require very robust fa'th to believe that the canal can be opened from sea to sea for an additional sum no larger than the net proceeds of a new loan of $120,000,000, which M. de Lesseps is now soliciting.

A French Steamship Sinking.

The four-masted French steamship Dupuy de Lome of the Campagnie Commerciale de Transport à Vapeur put into this port in distress at 3 o'clock this afternoon. She had nine feet of water in her hold, two of the blades of her propeller were gone, her shaft was disabled, and her pumps were out of order. At midnight her Captain had grave fears that she would sink before morning. The steamer left New Orleans April 2 bound for Havre, with a cargo composed of 8,041 bales of cotton, 16,000 bushels of grain, 7,200 pieces of barrel-staves, and a lot of general merchandise. When off the coast of Florida, April 6, she lost one of the blades of her propeller, and owing to the unequal balance the propeller-shaft got out of order. The steamship kept on her way, and three days later lost another blade. The loss of the two blades put such an uneven stress on the screw that the engine gave signs of breaking down, and was run at slow speed. When the steamer was 450 miles from New York she began to take water through the gap made in the screw-tube by the sinking of the shaft. It was found that the packing around the shaft at the stern-post had been lost. All the pumps were put to work, but the leak gained rapidly. Finally the steamer was headed for New York. The pumps then got out of order and only a small quantity of the water that was fast rising in the hold could be pumped out. The vessel was barely able to drag herself into this port this afternoon. She tied up at the Woodruff stores, in Brooklyn, and her engineers went in search of pumps. They were unable to find any, and tried to get the Brooklyn fire-boat to pump the steamer out; but this was not possible unless she was on fire. Late last night a wrecking company had one small pump at work, but the vessel was rapidly sinking, and no assistance could be had to keep her afloat. The Dupuy de Lomex is an iron vessel, 400 feet in length, and of 5,000 tons burden. She is valued at $350,000.

The Trade Situation.

Special telegrams to *Bradstreet's* from business centres point to some gains in sales, notably of dry goods and boots and shoes in New England, to an exceptional extent in most lines at Kansas City, and to a slight improvement at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Memphis, Omaha, St. Louis, and New Orleans. In other cities there is no special increase. The New York money market is without feature, and the call rates are steady at 1½@2 per cent. Foreign exchange has advanced slightly owing to scarcity of commercial bills. The volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange is reduced, and speculation comparatively featureless. Interior money markets, with few exceptions, report a fair supply of and moderate demand for funds. At Eastern cities dry goods have been more active. Retailers, however, are buying cautiously. Print cloths at Fall River are higher and stiffer. Wool continues dull. Free receipts of foreign and expected offerings of new crop have a depressing effect. There is little change in metals, the steel-rail industry being in exceptionally good condition. Anthracite coal is no higher, but firmer under increased demand and lighter stocks, caused by extra request to meet deficient supplies of bituminous. The general industrial situation is improved in that there are fewer engaged in strikes than two weeks ago. The wheat market has been heavy, with good weather at the West and an unwillingness on the part of the United Kingdom and France to buy in advance of requirements, in spite of the many calculations that Indian and Russian surpluses are low, and that exports from the United States prior to Aug. 1 must materially exceed those in the first quarter of the year. Cash wheat, No. 2 red, at New York advanced one and a half cents on the week. Wheat clearances from the Atlantic ports this week promise to aggregate nearly 1,000,000 bushels, or double late averages. Cotton clearances have been heavier and rates are firm. Petroleum is dull and looks heavy. Sugar is higher and in better demand, and coffee lower on a dull market. Heavy receipts of butter and a light export demand for cheese have induced concessions. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., number for the United States 155, and for Canada twenty-seven, or a total of 182, as compared with 215 last week, and 214 the week previous to the last.

Vanderbilt Gifts.

In January last Mrs. William D. Sloane, a daughter of the late W. H. Vanderbilt, and her husband agreed to present to the College of Physicians and Surgeons a maternity hospital and lying-in asylum, to be known as the Sloane Maternity Hospital. This was supplementary to the present of $500,000 made to the institution by Mr. Vanderbilt. Now these liberal gifts are supplemented by another. Messrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and George W. Vanderbilt have each contributed $62,500, or a total of $250,000, for the erection and endowment of a new building to be supplementary to the two already endowed, and to be known as the Vanderbilt Clinic of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The building will be erected at the corner of Tenth avenue and Sixteenth street, adjoining the Sloane Maternity Hospital. The corner-stone for this new college will be laid Saturday of next week. The family have presented in all about $1,000,000, which permits to the poor the best of medical advice free, and also enables them to secure medicine without cost.

The Smith-Ottendorfer Libel Case.

John P. G. Smith, who complains that Oswald Ottendorfer had libeled him by stating that he was identical with Paul Schoeppe, a man who was sentenced to be hanged in Pennsylvania for murder, was at Harlem Police Court today with Lawyer Butts. Ex-Judge Fullerton and Butts held a private conference, after which Butts announced that his client had decided to withdraw the complaint. Mr. Butts had a bundle of cablegrams with him to prove that his client had done a legitimate business, and stated as his reasons for the discontinuance of the suit the difficulty of disproving mistaken identity. He said his client had already suffered from such mistaken identity. Ex-Judge Fullerton said he must object to the withdrawal of the complaint. Justice Gorman said that the consent of both parties being necessary to the withdrawal of a complaint, he would have to simply dismiss the complaint. Privately Mr. Smith said: "I am not Paul Schoeppe, and Mr. Ottendorfer has broken up my business that I worked hard with my little capital to establish."

Gen. Shaler's Trial.

A jury having been secured yesterday in the second trial of Gen. Alexander Shaler on a charge of bribery as a member of the Armory Board, the taking of testimony was begun today. Monmouth B. Wilson, Superintendent of the fire insurance patrol, testified that he secured an option on a plot of ground for an armory site at $315,000; that under an arrangement with Shaler he sold it to the city for $350,000, and that in return for Shaler's services in the transaction the witness lifted an incumbrance of $9,000 on some property owned by Gen. Shaler. His cross-examination was severe, and brought out in a rather unpleasant way the false statements made by the witness in the earlier stages of the proceedings. Hubert O. Thompson and other witnesses at the former trial repeated the testimony then given.

THEY DON'T LIKE IT.

Importers Object to the Renting of the Sibley Building for a Government Warehouse.

Collector Seeberger, when seen yesterday by a TRIBUNE reporter, had received no notification that the Government intended to establish a warehouse in the Sibley Building, corner of North Clark street and the river. The idea, however, he said, was not new, as one of his first official acts after his appointment was to report on the subject. According to the plan submitted it was proposed to rent the store 34x80 feet at the corner of North Clark street and the river and connect that by means of an arched doorway with a room 80x80 feet behind, hitherto used as a bonded warehouse. The store would be used for office purposes and the warehouse behind for the examiners. The change had been recommended by the Collector and Special Agent some months ago, and as the lease of the present warehouse at the corner of Market and Jackson streets would soon run out it was quite likely that the Government had decided on leasing the premises in the Sibley Building. The information was not received with expressions of delight by those most interested, the importers. They declare it will make a difference to them of $100,000 per annum. When the proposition to lease the building for the purposes mentioned was made the importers entered a protest against the same on the ground that it was at a distance from the depots, inaccessible because of the bridge inconvenience, and would entail an additional expense to them of not less than the amount above stated. The building at present occupied is far preferable for their convenience and other reasons and has been occupied since June 30, 1872, at an annual rental of $3,500. The Sibley Building, besides not being adapted to the uses desired, demands $6,000 rent a year and is not desirable. They insist that premises on the South Side can be secured at a less figure and that their wishes in the premises should be considered. They claim to pay a total of $4,000,000 duties annually, of which Marshall Field & Co. pay $1,500,000, J. V. Farwell about $600,000, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. about $400,000, and the remaining importers amounts to make up the total cited. They naturally feel they have not been considered in the action of the Treasury Department and are much "worked up."

AMERICA VS. UNITED STATES.

"I am in favor," says ex-Minister Wallace, "of changing the name of our country from United States to America. You very seldom hear the term 'United States' abroad. In Vienna, where every traveler is compelled to sign his name in a book upon his arrival and give his nationality, no one from the United States writes 'United States man,' but simply 'American.' That is accepted, and so it is everywhere abroad."

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

An Ice-Shove in the River at Montreal Creates Considerable Damage—A Clerk at Panama Short $80,000.

MONTREAL, Que., April 16.—An ice-shove in the river has produced disastrous effects along the south shore. For several miles above Victoria bridge the ice has forced itself upon the shore in huge mounds, and in many places completely filled the highway with barriers of solid ice averaging thirty feet in hight, and in some places reaching a hight of seventy feet or more. The ice came rushing in-shore with extraordinary force, crushing to the ground huge trees, and the waters, finding no outlet, flooded many adjacent farms. It is feared that the lower part of the city will be flooded.

Commissioner street is inundated and cellars are flooded. The ice is piled in huge heaps along the street, and two-thirds of the thoroughfare is covered with ice, and the shanties along the river front have been destroyed. The Grand Trunk workshops are partly submerged. The water is from two to four feet deep in the cellars on Magdalene, Congregation, and other streets near the shore. About 100 houses are flooded. On Grand Trunk, Wellington, Seigneurs, and Sebastopol streets the cellars are almost filled with water, and traffic on those streets is impossible. The water has extinguished the fires in the pumping station which supplies St. Henri, Ste. Cunegonde, and St. Gabriel with water. Nun Island, as seen from the river bank, appears to be completely inundated and farm hands are seen moving live stock to the upper stories of the convent, where the sisters were also driven for refuge. All the small bridges on the Wellington road have been carried away. The ice in the upper part of the harbor completely destroyed the new trestle running from the Victoria bridge to the Grand Trunk Elevator, built last summer at a cost of $8,000 to replace the embankment demolished by the ice last spring. The water now surrounds the custom-house. If it rises higher pumps will be useless.

PANAMA, April 16.—A clerk belonging to a well-known commercial house in Valparaiso has absconded with $80,000.

RAILROAD NOTES.

The Chicago & Great Southern Road to Be Entirely Equipped with Steel Rails and Put in First-Class Order.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—The directors of the Chicago & Great Southern Road have instructed General Manager Kimball to at once organize forces to relay the track with new steel rails between Attica and Yeddo, to complete the fencing on the entire line, and to finish the ballasting between Goodland and Wyndham. Roadmaster Nichols had his orders during the last week to commence laying steel and ballasting last Monday, and to complete the filling of trestles. It is the intention to put the track, bridges, and trestles in first-class order by June 1, at which time passenger trains will be placed on the line between Brazil and Chicago. The company already has new Pullman coaches with baggage and mail cars stored at Pullman waiting the completion of the new Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway and the thorough rebuilding of the Chicago & Great Southern.

TOPEKA, Kas., April 16.—The President, General Managers, and Board of Directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Road are all absent from the city, and it is impossible to verify or disprove the report that that corporation intends to purchase the Wabash Road at the sale the 26th inst. Persons supposed to be well informed, however, discredit the report.

A BEASTLY TRAFFIC.

Young Canadian Girls Shipped to New York, Chicago, and Other American Cities for Immoral Purposes.

QUEBEC, April 16.—[Special.]—What seems to have been a wholesale market for inveigling young and innocent girls has come to the notice of the authorities. It seems that a number of disreputable houses have sent on agents from Chicago, New York, Boston, and other American cities, whose duty it is to put on a respectable appearance and ingratiate themselves with young women whom they induce to go to the United States and when there draw them into a life of infamy. The agents here comprise both women and men and their trade has been carried on to an alarming extent, sometimes as many as ten and twelve females being shipped in one week. The prices paid these agents are in accordance with the looks of the girl, varying from $20 to $200. A great number of those inveigled are young French-Canadian girls. Thi week no less than fifteen were shipped. The *Daily Telegraph* tonight says:

The police and Government authorities, as well as the clergy, are holding a conference today over the abduction of two young women to Chicago by a female who intends to dispose of them for immoral purposes. The poor girls left by the Grand Trunk Railroad Monday night and every attempt has been made to arrest the culprit within the Canadian line. The American Consul has been consulted and an important letter has been drafted for the British Minister at Washington.

OBITUARY.

Death of E. C. Stevens, Formerly a Chicago Newspaper Man, at Avoca, Wis.

MADISON, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—Friends received word here tonight from Avoca, Wis., that E. C. Stevens died there suddenly tonight.

[Deceased was well known in Chicago. He, with several others, was the founder of the Chicago *Mail*, and last June sold the controlling interest in that paper to the Snowden-Hatton Company. He was graduated from the State University in [illegible] and was a capable young man, and a bright career has been cut off.]

NEW YORK, April 16.—[Special.]—Henry Tissington, who has been leader of the orchestra of the Union Square Theatre for the last fourteen years, died suddenly in the corridor of the Morton House this evening of heart-disease. Before leaving his residence today he told his wife that he was not feeling well and he went to his work against her wishes. He was looking over some sheets of music shortly after 7 o'clock this evening in the room of the theatre, when he had a sharp attack. He was taken out into the hotel corridor, and died before a physician could reach the place.

[Mr. Tissington was about 60 years of age. He came to this country thirty-two years ago from England, and played in the orchestras of all the leading theatres of the olden time in New York.]

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Tobacco Factory at Covington, Ky., Seriously Damaged—Sawmill Destroyed—Flouring Mill Burned.

CINCINNATI, O., April 16.—Robert Hamilton's large tobacco manufactory in Covington, Ky., was burned partly this morning, damaging his stock to the amount of $60,000. The insurance is $68,000.

LA CROSSE, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—Blumentritt & Blaslek's sawmill at Dresbach, Minn., twelve miles from here, burned this morning. Loss, $12,000; no insurance. Cause, incendiary.

MOUNT STERLING, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Mills and carding machine, R. R. Ross proprietor, was entirely burned down this morning at 11 o'clock. The origin of the fire is unknown. The loss amounts to $8,000; no insurance.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 16.—The mills of the Waycross Lumber Company at Watertown, Ga., burned today. The loss is estimated at $150,000; insurance, $25,000. Four hundred persons are thrown out of employment.

A GENUINE ORGAN.

The esteemed Boston *Post* can hardly be said to have the largest circulation of any newspaper published in Boston, but what it lacks in this respect it makes up in vociferation. It carries at its masthead the following striking announcement:

THE POST IS THE ONLY ADMINISTRATION DAILY PUBLISHED IN BOSTON.

Yesterday, in support of its position as the only Administration daily in Boston, the *Post* printed a leader on "The President's Policy," in which the following passage occurred:

It may be possible that the Republicans will capture the next House of Representatives. Whom will the common sense of the country hold responsible for such a result—the brave, strong, firm, and honest Chief Magistrate or the wavering, shifty, cowardly, do-nothing Congress? . . . Let the country remember that the evidences of Democratic weakness in local elections have been furnished since Congress has been in session and revealed its non-progressive character. The State elections last fall were a vindication of the Administration. If the Congressional elections go wrong the result must be accepted as a condemnation of the frivolousness and inanition of the present Congress.

If the Administration organs throughout the country should very generally adopt this tone, it strikes us that the relations between the President and the House would soon assume that peculiar condition known as "strained."—*New York World (Dem.).*

THE STRIKE IN NEW YORK.

INAUGURATED BY STREET-CAR MEN ACCORDING TO PROMISE.

Thus Far It Has Proved a Very Quiet Affair—Several Cars Running—Hundreds of Policemen on the Lookout for Trouble—Trying to Repeal the Company's Charter—Complaints of Railroad Employes—Capital and Labor Notes.

NEW YORK, April 16.—[Special.]—The strike on the lines of the Third Avenue Railroad Company began tamely, gaged by expectation. Six red cars ran from the stables at Sixty-fifth street to Grand street and back between 10 and 4 o'clock without molestation. The trips were not merely formal, for passengers were carried each time, and the registers were rung up for genuine fares. The excellence of the police arrangements had much to do with restraining demonstrations. Before daylight 700 police were disposed in six halls within a minute's walk of the Third avenue tracks, between Harlem bridge and Grand street. The men were divided into squads of 100 or more, and each place of rendezvous was handy for communication by telephone and telegraph. So quietly were the men placed and kept in these halls that people in the same neighborhood didn't know they were there. At the hour for relieving the night patrol 300 other men were marched out from the station-houses and located at different points and as pickets along the line. Twenty Captains were stationed along the line of the road with details of twenty or thirty men each. With such formidable preparations confronting them for quelling trouble, whatever disposition towards violence there may have been among friends of the strikers was discreetly concealed. The Third Avenue Company at once advertised for 300 conductors and drivers and assured the new-comers of steady work. There was talk at the hall where the strikers met about the possibility of extending the strike to the other lines of the city. Chairman O'Donnell of the Executive Board said there was no such present intention. There are more than 600 men out on the Third Avenue Lines and that number is regarded as enough at a time unless necessity should force a general tie-up.

The strikers this afternoon issued a card to the public in which they say that the company has not kept faith with them, violating its promise to work the men only twelve hours, by keeping the cable road men on duty fifteen and a half hours and by paying trippers only $1 per day, instead of $1.50 as agreed. The company also refused to raise the pay of the time-takers from $1.25 to $1.65. It also charges the company with a heartless disregard of the condition of their employés.

A leader of the strikers sent a message to the Railway Commission at Albany asking its members to come at once to this city. Reply was received saying the board would accord a hearing at 10 a. m. tomorrow. The strikers say they expect the Commissioners will insist on the running of the cars at once or else declare the company's charter forfeited. "And if the charter is forfeited we shall apply for it," said one of the committee. Thus the matter is in abeyance until tomorrow. The company will run cars again tomorrow.

It was virtually decided tonight to tie all the surface roads of the city should the Third Avenue Railroad Company succeed in running enough of its cars to resume business without the aid of the strikers. This decision will need higher authority to make it operative than the demand of District Assembly No. 75. The Executive Board of the Empire Protective Association can order it, however, and the majority of the board gave seeming assent to the proposition when it was made at the assembly meeting tonight. Probably the result of a conference tomorrow between members of the board and the Railroad Commissioners will control an official decision in regard to this important step. The conference will be at the city-hall. Should the railroad company persist in its refusal to arbitrate the Executive Board will then feel justified, it is announced, in taking further important steps calculated to secure what the strikers want.

Other Labor Troubles.

SANDUSKY, O., April 15.—The Baltimore & Ohio Road having discharged some twenty men from its shops here and over 100 at Newark, the men were asked for the cause. Both discharged men and men in the company's employ were seen. They say that the life insurance charter having been annulled in Maryland, a good many men sued to recover premiums. Again, there is activity among railroad men in organizing a Knights of Labor lodge. The men think the company has made the discharges to deter employés from bringing suits and from joining the Knights of Labor. These facts were sent in certain papers over the Baltimore & Ohio lines, and were intercepted by the Superintendent, who held them and cited the correspondent to Mr. Taylor, in charge of the shops here, for the facts. Mr. Taylor says there is plenty of work, but a comparison of last month's business not showing favorably with the same month in 1885, a reduction was made. This is not believed, and does not justify the confiscation of the dispatches. Taylor says the Superintendent gave no reasons for the reduction, but told him to cut the force.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—There is no change in the status of the strike on the street railways here, which are tied up. At present there is no indication of a compromise, and any excitement consequent upon the strike is not perceptible.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—The Order of Railway Brakemen of this city have asked for an increase in wages. A committee waited upon Superintendent Watts and asked that the basis of remuneration be made at the rate of two cents a mile, which would be equivalent to a raise of 25 per cent. Superintendent Watts stated that matters of such moment could not be acted upon until the settlement of the present labor troubles. There is no danger of a strike.

READING, Pa., April 16.—[Special.]—An extensive war has just been inaugurated between the brewers of Reading on one side and the Berks Liquor League, representing 400 liquor-dealers and saloonkeepers, on the other. The league this afternoon opened its batteries with a public pronunciamento directed against William P. Deppen, the leading brewer in the city, in which all members are warned not to sell or drink beer, ale, or porter manufactured by him, and also asking all members to boycott every brewer who sells to others than licensed dealers at the same rates as to the trade. The boycott has extended to hundreds of individual consumers of beer, who have refused to drink that manufactured by the boycotted brewers.

CENTRALIA, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The station-agents along the Ohio & Mississippi Railway received notice today of a reduction in their wages. Foremen in different departments have received a similar notice issued by Superintendent C. C. F. Bent. The cut in the wages of the station-agents runs from $5 to $15 per month. The reason given for the reduction is the dearth of business consequent on the strike.

A Little Failure.

An execution for $2,594 in favor of Emma Huegenin, against Deland & Huegenin (A. Deland and W. P. Huegenin), dealers in brushes at No. 83 East Randolph street, was yesterday placed in the hands of the Sheriff and service withheld.

COWBOY FUN.

How the Spirited Inhabitants of the Bad Lands Succeeded in Keeping the Guests at a Hotel Awake—A Lively Dance.

BISMARCK, Dak., April 16.—[Special.]—At Medora last evening the cowboys of the Bad Lands indulged in a dance in a leading hotel, and although no one was killed the event is worthy of notice. The Marquis de Mores, having returned from the East, has started operations at his Medora ranch, and the cowboys were rejoicing over the arrival of their source of financial supply. The hotel was filled with transients, most of whom were called to the place by business relationships with the Marquis. The dance was at its hight at midnight. The female population of the Bad Lands was present and the cowboys were determined to show their mettle and worth. At midnight revolvers were drawn, and from that time until morning the fusillade drowned the music of the orchestra. Every bedroom in the hotel was shot into, and that no one was killed is looked upon as a miracle. Dr. Williamson of this city occupied a room near the ball-room, and his door was perforated so that it resembled the lid of a pepper-box. In the morning he picked up numerous bullets in his room—enough, according to one story, to fill a quart cup—and he believes that his life was saved by the mattress under which he remained during the night. Every guest was paralyzed with fear, and from the number of bullets shot into their rooms all feel grateful that they escaped with their lives. Not once during the night did the dancing cease, women and men cheering and yelling as each volley was fired.

SPANISH NEWSPAPER.

A Spanish newspaper has been started in Kansas City.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Young Wants Ernst Ousted.

An application for a quo warranto was filed with the State's Attorney yesterday on behalf of ex-Ald. Young as candidate for reëlection in the Fifteenth Ward against Joseph S. Ernst. The application is based on the law, which provides that the Board of Election Commissioners shall not appoint to serve as a judge of election any one who shall be a candidate for an office to be filled at the next ensuing election. This law, however, while it declares that no one can be appointed a judge of election when such person is a candidate for election to an office to be filled at that election, does not say that such a person shall be incompetent for election to any office to be filled at such election. Ernst, who was declared elected Alderman of the Fifteenth Ward, served as a judge of election for the Eighteenth Precinct of the Fifteenth Ward during registration day, but not the day of the election. This is the ground upon which the ex-Alderman tried to make a contest before the Election Commissioners; and, as they and Judge Prendergast were convinced that under the new law Ernst was perfectly secure in his place, it is not at all likely that the point can be established in any court. There are many of Young's friends who take no stock in his claim and say that it is nonsense for him to attempt to oust the successful candidate.

Fiendish Assault on a Defenseless Young Girl.

A sturdy, heavy set Pole, named John Marsak, met Katie Waltzrock, aged 22, on Chicago avenue last Wednesday afternoon, and asked her if she wanted to find work. The girl lives at No. 172 West Chicago avenue, and is exceedingly small and delicate, and rather pretty. Katie replied that she did want to find work and Marsak then told her that he had a friend who kept a saloon, was a widower, and wanted a housekeeper. She went with him to No. 73 Front street. Entering a room, it was found to be occupied by one Theodore Hoffman, who, it is charged, immediately locked the door, struck the girl to the floor, and then cruelly assaulted her. When she was released the girl was suffering from many blows about the head and body. Thursday evening a Pole named John Malkofski was arrested and charged with the deed. He was arraigned before Justice White and discharged. Last night Hoffman and Marsak were taken into custody. When brought to the West Chicago Avenue Station they accused each other of having committed the assault. The girl was sent for, and she identified Hoffman as her assailant and Marsak as the man who had enticed her to the room. Both were booked, Marsak as an accessory to the crime.

Queer Pictures for a Crook to Carry.

"There's something pretty, and you can have it," said one of the detectives at the Central Station yesterday as he picked a soiled envelope from the drawer of a desk in front him and tossed it to a reporter. The envelope contained the engraver's proofs, printed upon the finest silk paper, such as is only used in the finest work for magazines and bank notes. Both these pictures were quickly recognized as those that appeared in the *Century Magazine* only a few months since. One is the head of a doe and the other a full-page landscape. "I took them from the satchel of one of the smoothest men I've struck in a long time," added the detective. "He gave the name of J. W. Ford and succeeded in passing a forged check for $50, drawn upon the Union National Bank in his favor and purporting to be signed by the firm of Smith & Henderson. He claimed to be the agent of a belting factory in the East, and those pictures, together with some forged $500-bonds of the New York Home Fund Society, were taken from his valise after he had skipped the town. I think he was either a skilled engraver who had been doing something crooked or was connected in some way with a person of that character. I don't know how he could have secured these pictures."

Dogs on the West Side.

"I don't know," said Justice C. J. White yesterday, "that dogs are more numerous and vicious on the West Side than in other portions of the city, but they certainly are getting to be a danger as well as a nuisance." This was said after hearing the complaint of a man whose little girl had been bitten by a vicious cur. Five or six such cases, added the Judge, have been reported here already this week. Leaving out of consideration the probability that some of the dogs may be rabid ones, the fact that children and others are daily bitten and torn by dogs suggests that not only the animals should be killed but that their owners should be punished for allowing them to run beyond their premises. At this point a heavy-whiskered man came in and asked the Judge to issue a warrant for a boy who had stolen his dog on the streets. "I shall not do it," said the Judge, "and it is to be hoped other boys will steal other dogs that are found running at large. If you want your dog get out a writ of replevin."

Fourth Ward Republicans.

The annual meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club was held last night at No. 3034 Indiana avenue. Officers for the year were elected, as follows: President, Elbridge Hanecy; Vice-Presidents, W. C. Phillips, J. F. Keeney, W. J. Watson, Fred Sundmacher, O. B. Barker, F. G. Logan, J. F. Gillette, H. F. Demick, W. E. Day, David Kelly, John Tedber, Matson Hill, J. P. Rumsey, G. B. Shaw, H. M. Scudder Jr., C. S. Hall, Thomas W. Drew, J. E. Green, Julius Steritt, B. Fowler, P. H. Witt, John Wale, and C. G. Meker; Secretary, John D. Hall; Assistant Secretary, C. L. Harper; Treasurer, B. R. De Young. Executive, Financial, and Membership Committees were appointed, on which the various precincts were represented. The Executive Committee was instructed to prepare a complete list of the Republican voters of the ward with their addresses, to be used in securing a full registration of the Republican vote.

Interceded for Her Brutal Husband.

Albert Behrakl, a young German laborer living at No. 616 Centre avenue, was locked up at the West Twelfth Street Station, charged with assaulting his wife Katherine, who is in a delicate condition. It is said that because his dinner was not ready when he got home he knocked the woman down and stamped upon her. He then left the house. The police were called and took the woman to the County Hospital, but as the chief injury done was to her nervous system she was carried home. It is said that her condition is precarious. She begged that her husband should not be arrested, but he was subsequently found and locked up.

A New Police Station.

The Fourth Precinct—West Chicago avenue—headquarters will be moved today into the new and commodious station-house near by, recently built. The new station has ten large and well-built cells, and is neatly arranged in the sleeping and office apartments. The partitions on the first floor of the old building will be torn out, and it will be used as a Justice court, with Justice Ingersoll, now at Twelfth street, in charge. The cells, which are only four in number, will be utilized to lodge tramps in winter time. The tramp nuisance has been a troublesome problem at all of the stations, as they are now lodged in the cells used for prisoners.

Still Another Missing Young Man.

Louis Freidrichs, a young man 26 years of age, living at No. 57 Augusta street, has been missing from his home since last Wednesday, and the police are searching for him. Young Freidrichs was temperate and industrious, and his friends entertain serious fears for his welfare. He is of medium size, slight build, has a light mustache, and wore dark clothes when last seen.

Customs Decisions.

The following decisions in customs cases rendered by the Treasury Department have been received by Collector Seeberger: Where the value of goods per se as returned by the Appraiser is 10 per cent greater than the value stated in the entry additional duty accrues, regardless of the fact that the importers, by excessive additions for costs of coverings and other non-dutiable charges, may have made the sum total of the entry equal to the sum total of the Appraiser's return; certain metal boxes made of Japanned tin, and containing water-colors and designed for use otherwise than in the bona fide transportation of the goods to the United States, are dutiable at the rate of 100 per cent ad valorem; lumber sawed in the Province of New Brunswick, and in a mill owned by Canadians, from logs cut in the State of Maine, although the lumber may be owned by American citizens, is not entitled to exemption from duty.

FIRE-INSURANCE IN BOSTON.

The fire indemnity paid by insurance companies on Boston property last year amounted to over $1,000,000.

HOW CONGRESSMEN LIVE.

SOME OF THEIR HOMES, THEIR HAUNTS, AND RESORTS.

A Great Variety of Congressional Establishments—Mansion, Hotel, and Boarding-House—Gen. and Mrs. Logan's Home—Speaker Carlisle—Stories of Bill Morrison—Sam Randall, Hewitt, and Belmont—Senator Van Wyck—The Millionaires in Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—[New York *Tribune*.]—Members of Congress live in all sorts of ways. There is the millionaire Senator whose establishment in the court end of the town is the admiration and envy of less fortunate people, and the member from Wayback, who live in the attic of some dingy boarding-house and saves two-thirds of his salary. There is the "favorit son," whose rooms are thronged all day long with admiring constituents, and the "Sage" whose oracular wisdom is retailed over the fumes of bad liquor, amid the surroundings of cheap lodgings and company still cheaper. There is the statesman of the stern and angular kind, whose uncompromising nature is reflected in the whitewashed walls, the marble-topped centre-table, the hair-cloth sofa and its seven accompanying chairs, the pictures of the Deerfield Massacre and the Marriage of Pocahontas, the flowery ingrain carpet and rusty sheet-iron stove, in the midst of which he receives his visitors and composes the masterly efforts of eloquence which startle the country. There is the member who lives nobody knows where, but who makes the lobby of some hotel his favorit stamping ground, and who can with certainty be depended upon for a vote if it is a question of the old flag and an appropriation. There is the demagog whose bank account is registered in six figures but whose want of moral courage prevents him from living in a manner becoming his means and official position, and the man whose lack of respect for himself and the honor conferred upon him by the vote of his friends has made his name a by-word in the mouth of every dun, Sheriff's officer, and bill collector in town. These and other types are constantly represented in Washington. It is this which makes the Capital such a fruitful ground for the study of human nature. It is this, too, which will perhaps render an account of how some of the public men live and the surroundings in which they move of interest.

The home of Gen. and Mrs. Logan is one of the most attractive and comfortable in town. It is an old-fashioned, roomy brick house situated on the hights overlooking the city. Its interior shows what small means if directed by good taste can accomplish in the way of decoration. Without making the house a receptacle for the display of useless curios, Mrs. Logan has managed to fill her rooms with things beautiful as well as interesting. There are many things in it, in fact, of historical value by reason of their association. Thus, beneath a collection of Indian arrows and tomahawks in the main hall there stands a sofa which I am told was once the property of Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, of Mason and Slidell notoriety. Opposit is a tall clock of an antique pattern which belonged to Dolly Madison. In a room above are the dressing-table and bureau which ex-President Buchanan used at his house in Lancaster and which were purchased when his effects were sold. The wardrobe in the same room was brought to this country by Count de Grasse, who accompanied Lafayette to America. In an adjoining room is found the lamp stand used by Henry Clay, and so on. There are many other objects of interest in the house, but want of space forbids me to mention them. The Logans keep what I might call an open house. The General himself is one of the most accessible of public men. He never denies himself to a visitor, and his rooms are constantly thronged with friends who have dropped in to have a chat; with claimants, for he has an ear for everybody; or with politicians. Two years ago he occupied a few small rooms in a boarding-house in the centre of the city, where he was at the mercy of every person who wished to call. His present home is at some distance from the busy part of Washington, yet the number of daily callers has scarcely diminished. If anything, it has increased. Distance does not seem to be an obstacle in the way of Gen. Logan's many admirers.

Speaker Carlisle makes his headquarters every year at the Riggs House, where he has a modest suite of rooms. He is rarely seen in society. He prefers the company of a few intimate friends to the promiscuous gathering of official circles. Punctually at 10 in the morning his carriage conveys him to Capitol Hill, and fifteen minutes after the adjournment of the House he is back in his room. This great regularity in the Speaker's movements has often astonished his friends, if not puzzled them. The explanation given to me the other day is this: The window of Mrs. Carlisle's room overlooks the roof of the House of Representatives and the flag floating above it. If fifteen minutes after the flag has been lowered—and it is this which marks the adjournment of the House—the Speaker is not at his room in the Riggs House, why, then (the Speaker being after all only a *man*) he "catches" it, I suppose, like other men. This seems to me at least a very plausible explanation of the phenomenal regularity which attends the movements of the Speaker.

The Speaker's trusted friend and principal lieutenant, Col. Morrison, follows the example of his chief and lives at a hotel. For years he has been a familiar figure at Willard's. You can see him there almost any night seated on a sofa in the public lobby, his arm cast affectionately around the neck of some crony, or with surly mien drawing figures with his cane on the marble floor in front of him, just as the humor takes him. He is communicative and reticent by turns. He will "raise his elbow" (I believe that is the phrase) quite frequently in the course of an evening, but not to excess, and the exercise loosens his tongue wonderfully. He then becomes actually entertaining. For the moment he even forgets all about the tariff, the free list, and horizontal reduction. It was in one of these moments that he told a friend how a political rival of his had started the story once that he (Bill Morrison) had drawn $75,000 of the people's money since he was in public life, and that it was time now for some one else to have a chance in the district. The story had some effect upon the voters. "Just think—$75,000!" It sounded like a big sum. What had become of it, sure enough! How was he to meet the charge? Finally the doughty Colonel went in despair to Mrs. Morrison: "There is some blankety-blank fool running round the district," said he, "with the yarn that I have drawn $75,000 out of the public Treasury since I was in Congress and that it is about time I should quit and give some one else a show. The trouble is what the rascal says is true, but what I want to know is what has become of the money."

"Well, my dear," returned the statesman's wife, smiling, "you paid more than half of the $75,000 for board in Washington."

"Sure enough," said Col. Morrison in relating his experience to a friend, "when I came to figure it out I found that I had paid nearly $40,000 for board, and after finding that out I didn't care much about how the rest had gone." Col. Morrison's constituents didn't either, evidently, for they returned him promptly to Congress shortly afterward.

Morrison's political rival in the House, Samuel J. Randall, is almost a recluse. He lives on Capitol Hill in a modest little house of his own, which he leaves early in the morning to go up to the Capitol, and to which he returns late in the evening, only to continue the labors of the day. The house is plainly, not to say shabbily, furnished. It is of the marble-top centre-table, Deerfield Massacre, and Pocahontas kind, and it seems to lack cheerfulness. The individuality of the owner has not left its impress there. It might be the home of some well-to-do mechanic, some young parson whose attic is still filled with the slippers worked by admiring young women of the parish, some small tradesman who has never gone beyond the limits of a country town, rather than the home of one of the greatest political factors in his party, and possibly this country. If you call on Mr. Randall in the evening you are likely to find him seated in his dining-room at a table from which the cloth has just been removed, immersed already in documents, files, and papers, from which he will not rise until the bell from a neighboring church tower has proclaimed the small hours of the night. His features betray the glow of midnight oil. He is a sufferer, moreover, from gout. But he has an iron will which makes him rise superior to physical suffering and commands the respect of even his bitterest political enemies.

Another sufferer is Hewitt of New York. His trouble is insomnia. He can find no rest at night. The slightest noise disturbs him. It makes him irritable and a hypochondriac. To secure perfect quiet he has rented an entire house in a noiseless quarter of the town. This he shares with an old servant who takes care of him. His family, I believe, do not accompany him this winter, and have not for some winters past. I can imagine no more melancholy picture than this old man, as I have seen him, seated in the long, narrow parlor of his house, by the flicker of a single light, the shadows of passers-by in the street chasing each other on the bare walls, entertaining a visitor or listening to the tale of some constituent of his. As midnight approaches he ascends, solitary and alone, the stairs to a back room in the attic to escape the noise of the street and seek rest and quiet. His house is like a living tomb.

Perry Belmont, too, occupies a house all by himself. He arrived here with the idea that his mother would come over and entertain for him. His position as Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House, he thought, would entail social duties upon him, and he had made preparations to meet them in the spirit which distinguishes this young statesman. But there has been a hitch somewhere, I fear, for the house looks deserted and gloomy.

Senator Van Wyck, the great anti-monopolist and friend of the laboring man, occupies his own house. It is one of the finest in town, and situated in the fashionable Northwest quarter. It is furnished regardless of cost and with some pretense at taste. Notwithstanding the sumptuousness of his surroundings, the Senator from Nebraska retains in his own person all the simplicity, not to say primitiveness, of the class whose cause he so frequently champions in the Senate. In the midst of his Turkish hangings, Persian rugs, Japanese vases, wainscoted ceilings, and stained-glass windows Mr. Van Wyck sits in his shirtsleeves, in slippers, smoking his pipe, perhaps, or drinking his beer, while his visitors listen to the wisdom which drops from his lips. He is one of the most conspicuous figures in the Senate, though heartily disliked by his colleagues, who think that he violates the proprieties of life and offends the dignity of the Senate when he is merely enlivening the dullness of the proceedings by some sally or hurting the tender susceptibilities of persons who differ from him in matters under consideration.

Some of the richest men in Congress do not own the houses they live in while in Washington. W. L. Scott, for instance, rents his for $4,000 a year, nominally furnished. The first thing he did, though, upon entering it was to store all the furniture he found in the house and refurnish it at a cost of $12,000. Senator Fair, the bonanza miner, lives at Wormley's in a modest suite of rooms. He gives gorgeous dinners, but in no other way seems anxious to make a display of his large wealth. "Joe" Brown, another of the rich Senators, has had his quarters for years at the National Hotel.

I have almost ended this letter without referring to the experience of the Hon. Timothy J. Campbell. Being sued just now by an unfeeling innkeeper for "refreshments" furnished to him and his friends while they were here in March, 1885, to help Mr. Cleveland find his way to the White House, it is but natural that "Tim" should speak ill of hotels and their proprietors. "I'd rather be in a boarding-house," says he, "and sit, as I do, to the right of the landlady, than starve, as I did, in a first-class hotel." And the successor of S. S. Cox lives up to his convictions. He swears by his landlady and declares her hash to be superior to any other, and her fish-balls to be larger and heavier than his fist. If I did not fear to give her a free advertisement I should mention the worthy woman's name for the benefit of statesmen who, like "Tim" Campbell, are ambitious "to sit to the right of the landlady."

THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

In This Instance It Brings Forth Fruit in the Form of a Suit for Divorce and the Abduction of a Child.

Little Harriet Lane, 3 years of age, was playing in the yard at the rear of her grandmother's (Mrs. Beeman) house, No. 1349 Michigan avenue, about 10 a. m. Thursday, when George Wilson, a hired man about the place, coaxed her into the barn behind, a carriage drove up, and she was wheeled away before her relatives could raise an effectual alarm. Mrs. Beeman with her family went to Rockford, Ill., from Faribault, Minn., in September, 1879, and about Easter next year William S. Lane, the son of Dr. R. P. Lane, a wealthy physician, first began to pay attention to her daughter Maude. The Beemans, knowing he was a hopeless slave of alcohol and morphia, discouraged his suit, and forbade him the house. Sept. 1, 1880, he persuaded Maude Beeman to take a ride with him, and then took her to Beloit, Wis., where they were married by Justice E. P. King. They then returned to Rockford, and through the influence of Mrs. Beeman were again married according to the rites of the Episcopal Church by the Rev. B. W. Synder, of Immanuel Church. Young Lane and his wife resided at his father's house, where two children were born to them. Mrs. Beeman kept the eldest child from the time it was 3 months old until it died at her house in Chicago some time ago. She states that young Lane was drunk the day of the funeral. She also says that soon after marriage young Lane began going on sprees of several months' duration, and sobered up sometimes at the Washingtonian Home, and at other times at Hamilton, N. Y. He never supported his wife and children, but delegated that duty to his father. The young wife returned to her mother's home September, 1884, and has lived there ever since. Lane's parents were very much attached to little Harriet, and by persuasion kept the control of her until last Christmas, when she was handed over to her mother.

Mrs. Lane brought a bill for divorce against her husband Feb. 12 last, and the abduction is believed to have been executed in retaliation. Since the filing of the bill it is understood that the Lane family have used every effort to bring about a reconciliation, but Mrs. Lane refused. The Lane family, for some reason or other, were bent on getting the custody of little Harriet, and in furtherance of this scheme are supposed to have engaged the services of George Wilson, Mrs. Beeman's hired man, about a month ago. Wilson went to Rockford, but returned to Chicago last week, saying that he had found things disagreeable at Dr. Lane's and preferred to be with his old mistress. Wilson is the same young man whom Mr. George Phillips, while residing at No. 1349 Michigan avenue, hired to watch the doings of his "Darling Kitty" and Mr. George Rice. Mrs. Beeman noticed that Wilson during the last few days did not attend to his duties so well as before, and was on the point of discharging him the day of the abduction. She saw him from a back window coax the child into the barn and saw the carriage drive away, but she was too late to prevent the kidnaping. Mrs. Lane, little Harriet's mother, was lying in bed at the time, ill with brain fever, and when she heard of the child being stolen it nearly killed her. She lies in a precarious condition at the present time. Lane is understood to have been in the carriage. Mrs. Beeman says she recognized him. The child was taken to a friend's house on the North Side, and thence to Lane's father's house in Rockford by the 4 p. m. train. The child has been traced by detectives to the grandfather's house in Rockford, and will probably remain there till the suit is decided. Lane must file an answer to the suit Monday, and the Beemans think that the abduction was effected with a view to inducing Mrs. Lane to withdraw her suit for fear of losing the custody of her child.

THE CONWAY BANQUET.

Meeting of Representatives of Different Catholic Parishes to Perfect the Arrangements.

A meeting of the representative members of the different Catholic parishes of the city, together with the committee in charge of the arrangements for the farewell banquet to the Very Rev. Vicar General Conway, was held in the rooms of the Union Catholic Library Association last night, W. J. Hynes presiding. The meeting was called for the purpose of deciding upon the time and place for holding the banquet. It was decided that the banquet should be one of the most brilliant of the kind ever given in Chicago, and that the cost per plate should be $25. The number of persons present will be limited as near as possible to 150. Whatever remains over and above the expenses of the banquet will be awarded to Father Conway in the shape of a purse. Over 130 subscriptions of $25 each were announced to have been paid in. Among those present at the meeting were:

J. J. McGrath, John F. Finerty, John J. Healy, William J. English, John S. Cooke, N. S. Jones, Thomas Brenan, Bernard Curtis, A. Plamondon, Z. P. Brosseau, Alexander Sullivan, William McCoy, M. W. Kerwin, P. Cavanaugh, P. J. Hennessy, J. J. Fitzgibbons, Philip Conley, Michael Shields, J. D. McAuley, D. J. Gallery, Charles Dennehy, D. B. Scully, Thomas Deilhant, Daniel Murphy, M. J. Casey, P. L. Garrity, Thomas Hutchinson, Matthew Rath, William Weadley, Washington Hesing, Patrick Dolan, Francis Agnew, R. M. Hennessy, John Quinlan, M. Schweisthal, M. W. Murphy, John E. Lynch, Michael Sullivan, Aaron McCoy, Henry F. Donovan, John P. Barrett, J. B. Sullivan, M. J. Sullivan, Charles D. Wells, Patrick Kehoe, John M. Byrne, Hugh McGuire, J. W. Reedy, P. H. Rice, Thomas Conley, D. F. Bremner, William P. Nelson, John P. McAdam, C. L. Niehoff, T. W. Berry, P. J. Sexton, S. A. Clarke, Andrew Cummings, Thomas F. O'Neill, James T. Healy, John Cudahy, John Gaynor, W. J. Dee, William M. Dee, P. M. Clowry, Philip A. Hoyne, Owen Murray, William Cummings, William Fogarty, P. J. Healy, J. C. Carroll, P. Moran, W. A. Amberg, Gregory Vigeant, F. W. Young, John E. Dalton, P. McHugh, R. P. Travers, Peter Smith, Michael Cudahy, John Guerin, Edward Cudahy, Morris Dunn, J. Maher, Phillip Maher, John O'Mally.

The date for the spread was fixed for Thursday evening, April 29. The place for holding the banquet was not decided on.

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

A SENSATIONAL INCIDENT IN THE PIMLICO POISONING CASE.

The Rev. Mr. Dyson Called a Liar—The Inquiry into the Oregon Disaster Commences at Liverpool—Alarming Cholera News from Brindisi—The Author of "Before the Battle"—France Grabbing Some Ocean Islands.

LONDON, April 16.—The prosecution in the trial of Mrs. Adelaide Bartlett of Pimlico for the alleged murder of her husband by poison closed their side of the case today. The counsel for Mrs. Bartlett, in opening her case, indicated that the defense would be based largely upon the unreliability of the Rev. Mr. Dyson, the Methodist clergyman who was Mrs. Bartlett's lover and alleged accomplice, and who is now acting as the crown's chief witness. Mr. Dyson was declared by the counsel to be a liar. Counsel also contended that it was impossible for Mrs. Bartlett to have administered the chloroform which caused her husband's death.

Wreck-Commissioner Rothery began at Liverpool today the official inquiry into the loss of the steamer Oregon. Capt. Watson, formerly a Captain in the Cunard service, but superannuated for ocean duties, and now General Superintendent of the Cunard steamships, was the first witness. He testified that, as is his wont on each trip of the Cunarders, he examined personally the condition of the bulkheads and compartments of the Oregon before sailing her last trip, and thought these and the doors were satisfactory. He explained the failure of the doors to close by the presence of some foreign body washed into the door grooves of the compartments during the collision. He also testified that the Oregon's boats were in excess of the requirements of the English statutes. James Bain, the superintending engineer of the Cunarders, said that the bunker doors were well protected, but if coal got into the front rollers the doors could not be closed; also that coals must have been washed from the bunkers during the collision. Chief Officer Matthews testified that he was in charge of the Oregon at the time of the collision, and distinctly saw the colliding craft disappear; this craft was on the port tack. The Oregon was then steered for the nearest land, and he described how the boats and passengers were handled. He described how impossible it was to stop the holes made in the side of the Oregon. The company's standing solicitor was present watching the proceedings, which were formal and tame up to the time of adjournment for the day. Mr. Tyndal, solicitor of the Board of Trade at Liverpool, conducted the inquiry.

The pig-iron manufacturers of Great Britain have agreed to restrict the output in order to maintain prices.

The Cholera—Ten Deaths from the Disease in an Italian City—Precautions in France and Egypt.

BRINDISI, April 16.—Sixty-eight cases of cholera have occurred, ten of which proved fatal. The physicians declare that the disease is sporadic.

PARIS, April 16.—The development of cholera at Brindisi causes alarm in France, particularly along the Italian frontier. Precautions of the most stringent kind are being instituted to prevent the scourge from invading France.

ALEXANDRIA, April 16.—A quarantine of seven days has been ordered on all arrivals here from Brindisi, Venice, and Ancona.

France—"Before the Battle"—French Annexation in the South Pacific.

PARIS, April 16.—The author of "Avant le Bataille," the anonymous book published to show that France is prepared for a German attack, is Col. Barthelmey, an old officer in the French army.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 16.—The schooner Papeete, which arrived today from Papeete, the Capital of Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, reports that a French fleet is at Papeete. In reference to the latter fact a local paper today publishes a private letter received here from Papeete which states that "several French vessels are now here. There is a probability that the Leeward Islands will be brought under French protection or fully annexed." An extract from another private letter from the same place says: "A French Admiral is here with three vessels, and two more are expected. It is believed the Raiata, Huabime, and Baraboo Islands will be annexed to France."

France and the Vatican.

PARIS, March 25.—[London *Times*.]—The bill passing through the Senate for excluding monks and nuns from teaching in municipal schools is the realization of what has for thirty years been a leading point in the democratic program. In 1881 education was made gratuitous, and in 1882 it was made secular and compulsory; but a large number of parishes have retained monastic teachers. The present bill is the substitution of skepticism for any form of belief. The fanaticism of unbelievers is greater than the fanaticism of believers, and force is to be employed in educating generations of atheists.

I have been shown a little girl of 7 whom her mother had just taken away from school. Some one having said in a conversation in her presence, "We must trust in God," the child exclaimed, "Dieu est un mensonge!" The general stupefaction may be imagined. The child was questioned, and it appeared that her schoolmistress had made her repeat this phrase every morning. This is an illustration of what is meant by lay teaching, and of how the rising generation is to be brought up. Without discussing what the result may be, it may be remarked that the Church of Rome is at the head of those with whom skepticism is waging a desperate conflict, and from this standpoint the decision of the Senate is worth watching. It is the continuation of the uninterrupted struggle against Catholicism, which is gradually being hemmed in and deprived of its auxiliaries.

"We do not mean to move off," said a Roman prelate, passing through Paris a few days ago; "we prefer being driven off. At the time of the Revolution the Nuncio staid till 1792, two years after the adoption of the civil constitution of the clergy; but this decision of the Senate will considerably accelerate the determination of the Holy See on this point."

In fact, the question to be answered at this moment is how long the Vatican can look on with folded arms at the change which is steadily taking place in France, at the war which is being waged against the clergy, at the attacks which threaten the Roman Catholic Church in the first instance, and then the various other French creeds. The Democrats, and beyond them the demagogs, whom they screen, say: "We abide by the Concordat; we do not desire to part from the terms of the Concordat." But, in point of fact, there remains very little of the Concordat. It has shrunk to such small dimensions that it can only become a basis of reconciliation on condition of its being preferred as a vade mecum of both parties.

The Concordat was made at the beginning of the century which is about to close in a country where every day brings about some change. At the present moment the ideas which prevailed when what both Talleyrand and Consalvi called "an important and memorable compromise" was effected have undergone innumerable changes. Events have brought about radical innovations in manners, in habits, and in tendencies.

General Notes.

PARIS, April 26.—Advices from Senegal say that the garrison at Baket made a successful sortie, killing 400 rebels. The French loss was seven privates killed and one officer wounded.

BERLIN, April 16.—Col. Sommerfeld, chief of the Crown Princess' Privy Chancery, will reënter the army owing to frictions in court circles. He will be succeeded by Court-Marshal Radolinski.

ATHENS, April 16.—The Chamber of Deputies has voted all the bills for military preparations. The Minister of War has resigned. The Government has sent an unconciliatory reply to the note of the Powers insisting upon the execution of the Berlin treaty.

BRUSSELS, April 16.—The Belgian Government has introduced into the Chamber of Representives bills to strengthen the laws for the maintenance of order and to restrict the privilege of carrying arms and the making and storing of explosives. One million francs has already been demanded as indemnity by persons who lost property during the recent strikes through inability of the authorities to afford sufficient protection. There are indications at Charleroi of a general renewal of the strikes, but on a peaceful basis. The Burgomaster is at present endeavoring to adjust the matter by mediation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 16.—Mr. S. S. Cox, the United States Minister, delivered a lecture last night at the British Institute. The audience was composed of the best people in the city. Mr. Cox took for his subject "The Poetry of Mechanism, or the Tenth Muse."

ST. PETERSBURG, April 16.—The son of a General has been arrested for complicity in the recent plot to kill the Czar with dynamite. At the time this conspiracy was discovered the Czar had arranged to go to Novo-Tcherkaski for the purpose of presenting his son, the Grand Duke Nicholas, to the Cossacks as their chief. The report that the Nihilists intended to take advantage of the journey to assassinate the Emperor was at first regarded as incredible, but investigation showed a state of affairs in connection with the plot which compelled the authorities to advise the Czar to remain away from the Don. The father of the young man arrested, unable to bear the disgrace brought upon the family by the arrest of his son, attempted to commit suicide.

STRIKING SWITCHMEN.

The Baltimore & Ohio Men Go Out Because Non-Union Men Are Not Discharged—The Lake Shore Men May Follow Today.

The Baltimore & Ohio employs about sixty switchmen in the handling of freight in its Chicago yards, and of this number all but five are union men. Monday the union men asked the company to discharge the non-union men, and added, by way of emphasis, that unless the request was granted by Friday noon they themselves would go out to stay until their demand was conceded. The company failed to discharge the men, and, according to program, the union men quit work yesterday at noon. The company sent out two trains yesterday morning, but during the afternoon no attempt was made to move freight. Passenger-trains, however, moved as usual yesterday, there being a tacit understanding in all strikes of this kind that the passenger service is not to be delayed.

The freight yards of the Baltimore & Ohio are at South Chicago. The transferring of all freight and the making-up of trains is done there, the Chicago terminal facilities being of limited capacity from the fact that the company uses the Illinois Central tracks from Sixty-seventh street to enter the city. Two engines and crews do the yard work in Chicago, while the other thirteen engines and the remainder of the force of switchmen are on duty at the South Chicago yards. A TRIBUNE reporter went out to the transfer yards towards evening yesterday and found everything quiet and all freight at a standstill. A number of men were found standing quietly about discussing the situation and awaiting the decision of the company, leading officials of which arrived from Baltimore yesterday with the purpose of adjusting the difficulty.

One of the men said, in response to inquiries:

"We notified the company Monday that we wanted them to displace the non-union men. We did not demand that they be discharged, but that they be taken off the force of switchmen. A number of the roads employing non-union switchmen were notified Monday to the same effect. In most instances the demand has been complied with, as shown by the fact that there have been no more strikes. The Lake Shore Road has until Saturday night to take off its non-union men. We are asking for nothing except the displacement of the non-union men and are now waiting to hear from the company. Four of the five non-union men have been on the force for five years and the other one is a recent addition. I can't say what we'll do or what the company 'll do—I'm pretty certain, though, that we'll stick it out. O, no; there won't be any trouble or disturbances. Most of the men live here and have gone home."

General Superintendent P. B. Wright of the Lake Shore was in consultation yesterday with President John Newell regarding the reply to be made to the seventy-seven switchmen who a day or two ago demanded the discharge of eight non-union men on the ground that they are "objectionable," giving the company until today to make up its mind. Mr. Wright was asked what reply he would make, but he declined to commit himself. It is generally understood, however, that the company's reply will be to the effect that the eight men whose discharge is demanded had been faithful employés for several years and stood manfully by the company in an emergency. The company therefore could not consistently do so, and it declines to do so, regardless of consequences. The general impression is that the switchmen on the Lake Shore will go out at noon today. The opinion is that a strike will be inaugurated next week on all roads where non-union switchmen are employed. The railroad officials take a firm stand in the matter and say they will stand by the non-union men. They think the fight is coming anyway, and that they might just as well fight it out now as at any other time. They express the opinion that if they are properly protected by the authorities there will be enough non-union men to do all the work necessary until the strikers relent.

General Manager Dunham, Superintendents Foreacie and Britton, and Trainmaster Coffinberry, officials of the Baltimore & Ohio, met yesterday afternoon and conferred with a committee of the switchmen. It is possible that an adjustment of affairs may be reached today.

POLICE-COURT CHROMOS.

The Blessing of a Courageous Wife.

Mrs. M. Craig, wearing a dainty new gray suit, sat on the front bench of the armory court and laughed while Mr. M. Craig, looking rueful enough, stepped up to pay a fine for disorderly conduct. Mr. M. Craig is one of those unfortunate young men who belong to a club. Thursday night he threw his overcoat jauntily over his arm, tipped his silk hat back, and started for the club. Mrs. M. Craig sat alone listening to the wailing of the cats and the creaking of the windows, every moment growing more nervous.

"Dear me," she exclaimed at last, "what a tempting night for burglars." She knew that burglars always chose a dark and noisy night to ply their wicked trade and she knew they were coming. Mrs. M. Craig was a wise woman and determined to lock the stable-door while the horse was in the stall. She bolted the doors, front and rear, and fastened the windows. Then she extemporized a bed on the sofa and lay down to wait for Mr. M. Craig. She had her husband's revolver near by and felt almost safe. Of course she didn't fall asleep, and to her dying day she will indignantly deny that she even dozed.

Mr. M. Craig was a trifle late in coming home, and when he found the front door fast kindly determined not to disturb his wife.

"What's the matter with the kitchen window?" he muttered, making his way to the back of the house. The kitchen window was fast and he might as well have tried to raise the dead. It broke easily, however, and Mr. M. Craig climbed into the kitchen. After stumbling against twenty-seven chairs and as many tables, he concluded that if he ever got out alive he would start a furniture-shop. He never knew before what a stock he had on hand. He was not looking for the stove; in fact he did not care to meet it, but he did. The pipe came down and Mr. M. Craig didn't care to be a standing exception. At this moment the kitchen door opened and a tall, white, lovable ghost stood in the doorway and began to blaze away with a revolver. Mr. M. Craig didn't stop to explain matters, thinking he could do it just as well in the morning. He went through the window. He was not looking for a policeman. He only wanted to find some lonely, deserted place like a roller-skating rink or a graveyard where he could sit and think. Officer McQuaid, however, suggested that a cell in the armory might fill the bill, and Mr. M. Craig was too sad at heart to argue the matter.

The Idiotically Bumptious Policeman.

C. M. McKinsley and his brother, H. A. McKinsley, dealers in stoves and furnaces at No. 3419 State street, were on their way home from the shop Thursday evening and stopped for a moment in front of a new building that is being put up on Thirty-fifth street. They had stood there a few moments when Officer J. T. Murphy came up and asked them why they were loafing about there. McKinsley explained that they were on their way home.

"Come off," said Murphy, "ye're vagrants, din't ye now?"

"Not a bit of it," said McKinsley, producing his business card, and offering to show the officer where he lived.

Murphy refused to hear any explanation, or allow the men to send word to their homes. They were locked up in the station, and in the morning were taken before Justice Meech, charged with obstructing the sidewalk. When the evidence was heard they were promptly discharged.

ONE CHIEF SLAYS ANOTHER.

DENVER, Colo., April 16.—Intelligence has been received of the killing at the White River Reservation of Shavano, sub-Chief of the Uncompahgre Utes, by Chief Arowitz, and the subsequent slaying of Arowitz by friends of Shavano. The tragedy occurred last Sunday at the agency. Shavano was next in authority to Sapinero, who succeeded Ouray. He was not popular, and a feud had existed for years between himself and Arowitz.

"MIKADO" SATEEN.

"Mikado" sateen is in Turko-Japanesque designs.

TENNESSEE'S NEW SENATOR.

The Hon. W. C. Whitthorne Appointed to Be the Successor of Howell E. Jackson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 16.—[Special.]—Gov. Bate today received official notification of the resignation of United States Senator Jackson and appointed the Hon. W. C. Whitthorne of Columbia to fill the unexpired term, ending next March. The Governor determined two days ago to award the place to Middle Tennessee, although great pressure had been brought to bear on him by the Eastern and Western Districts. He said he believed the position should be given to a man who was wholly capable and had had experience in Congress, and thought the selection of Gen. Whitthorne would give satisfaction in the State. The Hon. S. F. Wilson of Galiten, who had been regarded at first as the man most likely to be named, advised the Governor not to appoint any one who had been conspicuously identified with either of the factions of the Democratic party which engaged in the political struggle six years ago. The advice was heeded. The appointment of Gen. Whitthorne was well received by the Democratic wing now in control of the State. The other faction of the party, led by United States Senator Jackson, construe it to mean that Gen. Whitthorne, after the expiration of his Senatorial term, will become a candidate for Governor or Congressman from the district which he represented in the House for several years. He will act in harmony with Senator Harris. The Legislature, which meets next January, will elect a Senator. Gov. Bate will be an aspirant, and it is said that ex-Gov. Porter, who is now regarded as the coming leader of the State Credit Democracy, will also enter the list. Porter and Whitthorne are not on good terms, and the latter's appointment may seriously affect Bate's chances.

[Washington Curran Whitthorne is a native of Tennessee, where he was born April 19, 1825. After attending the district school he was sent to the East Tennessee University and graduated therefrom in 1843, being then but 19 years of age. He studied law, being admitted to the bar of his native State. He established a law practice and in 1855 was chosen to the State Senate of Tennessee, which office he held until 1858. In 1859 he was sent to the Lower House of the General Assembly of Tennessee and was made presiding officer of that body. In 1860 he was a Presidential Elector for the State at large on the Breckinridge ticket. He served as Assistant Adjutant-General in the provisional army of Tennessee in 1861 and was afterwards Adjutant-General of the State. He held this position until the close of the Civil War. His disabilities were removed by the act of Congress of July, 1870, and he was accordingly sent to the Forty-second Congress to represent his State in the Lower House. He was chosen as a Democrat and received 9,057 votes against 2,816 for his opponent, T. J. Cypert, Republican, and 1,429 for J. B. Fuisson, who also ran as a Republican. He was successively chosen to the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Congresses, receiving in each case a decided majority of the votes cast. Mr. Whitthorne has been closely affiliated with every course his State has seen fit to take, and he is therefore to be considered as one of her representative citizens. Immediately after the Blaine-Cleveland campaign his name was mentioned, among many others, for the Cabinet, as Secretary of the Navy.]

HOWELL E. JACKSON.

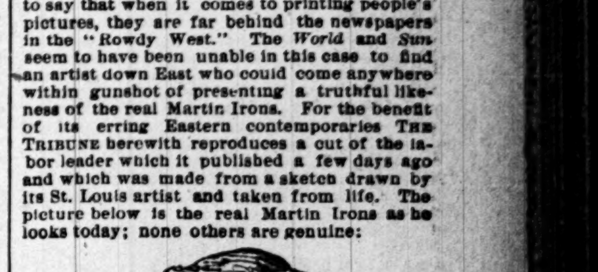
The Tennessee Senator Who Succeeds the Late Judge Baxter of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

April 12 President Cleveland nominated Howell E. Jackson of Tennessee to be Circuit Judge of the United States for the Sixth Judicial Circuit. The nomination was immediately confirmed by the Senate.

[Howell Edmunds Jackson was born at Paris, Tenn., April 8, 1832. He graduated at West Tennessee College in 1848 and subsequently spent two years at the University of Virginia. He graduated from the Cumberland Law-School. In 1856 he began the practice of law in Jackson, but removed to Memphis in 1859. When the War broke out he was appointed to a civil position under the Confederate Government, and on the return of peace resumed his law practice in Memphis, but removed to Jackson again in 1876. On two occasions he had served for brief periods as a Judge of the State Supreme Court by appointment, and in 1878 was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for a similar position. In 1880 he was elected to the State Legislature from Madison County, and has always been a stanch advocate of honest dealing with the creditors of the State. In January, 1881, while a member of the Legislature, he was elected to the United States Senate. The circuit of which he is made Judge includes Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, and Michigan.]

THREE NOT OF A KIND.

Alleged Counterfeit Presentments of Martin Irons Which Have Been Going the Rounds—The Real Martin of Today.



New York *Sun*. New York *World*.

The above are two alleged pictures of Martin Irons, the well-known Knight of Labor, as recently published in two esteemed Eastern contemporaries. The *World* cut represents Martin Irons as he looked a number of years ago when he wore his hair long and sported a heavy chin whisker. The same cut, made by an Eastern artist, was recently given in THE TRIBUNE as an interesting reminiscence. The St. Louis Knight has aged considerably, in looks as well as years, since the photograph was taken from which this cut was made, and of late years he has had no photograph taken. The mass of luxuriant hair is gone, and a mustache now constitutes his only hirsute adornment facially. The *Sun* picture is the result of an evident attempt to present the Knight as he looks today, but the attempt, alas, is a dismal failure. THE TRIBUNE, much as it admires its enterprising Eastern contemporaries, is constrained to say that when it comes to printing people's pictures, they are far behind the newspapers in the "Rowdy West." The *World* and *Sun* seem to have been unable in this case to find an artist down East who could come anywhere within gunshot of presenting a truthful likeness of the real Martin Irons. For the benefit of its erring Eastern contemporaries THE TRIBUNE herewith reproduces a cut of the labor leader which it published a few days ago and which was made from a sketch drawn by its St. Louis artist and taken from life. The picture below is the real Martin Irons as he looks today; none others are genuine:

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—The Kiralfys—"The Ratcatcher." Mat.
Grand Op.-H.—Emma Abbott Opera Co. Matinee.
Chicago Opera-House—"Engaged." Matinee.
Columbia—Lillian Lewis—"Article 47." Matinee.
Academy—Kate Castleton—"Crazy Patch." Mat.
Hooley's—Lester & Allen's Minstrels. Matinee.
Madison-St. Theatre—Home Op.—"Mikado." Mat.
Standard—M. B. Curtis—"Spot Cash." Matinee.
People's—Blanche Vaughan—"Silver Spur." Mat.
Criterion—Lacy's Co.—"Planter's Wife." Matinee.
Central Music-Hall—Readings by G. W. Cable at 2.
West Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh; 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Missionary Ridge; 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Citrus Fair—Open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1886.

A. F. Seeberger was yesterday confirmed as Collector of Customs at Chicago.

A Board of Trade inquiry into the cause of the disaster to the steamship Oregon has begun in Liverpool.

The steamer Africa, worth $20,000 and insured for $5,000, was burned in Owen's Sound, Canada, night before last.

Switchmen in the yards of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in this city struck yesterday because of the company's refusal to discharge non-union men.

Charles Robinson, a negro murderer, was hanged at Newcastle, Del., yesterday. He killed Mrs. Ella F. Gardner, a white woman, Oct. 3, 1885.

In a difficulty over domestic matters at Goldthwaite, Tex., day before yesterday, Charles Barnett shot and instantly killed his father-in-law, A. Barnes.

President Cleveland yesterday nominated John C. Reiley for Postmaster at Cincinnati and Mrs. Virginia C. Thompson for Postmistress of Louisville.

The Governor of Tennessee has appointed the Hon. W. C. Whitthorne to succeed Senator Howell E. Jackson, recently appointed to a United States Judgeship.

The ice gorged in the St. Lawrence River at Montreal yesterday morning, the result being a sudden rise of five feet and the flooding of low portions of the city. The loss is very heavy.

Michael Eagan, a boy 10 years of age, committed suicide by hanging at his home in South Chicago Thursday night. His father would not let him go with him to call on a neighbor.

Business failures throughout the country for the week just ended were 155 in the United States and twenty-seven in Canada, as compared with a total of 215 for the week preceding and 214 for the week before that.

A strike was inaugurated yesterday on the Third Avenue Street-Railroad Line in New York. The managers of the road refused to discharge non-union men at the request of the Empire Protective Association.

Thomas S. Taylor, a wealthy resident of Meervick, Long Island, accidentally shot and killed his coachman, Thaddeus Gritman. Taylor shot at a tomato-can placed on Gritman's head, and the bullet entered the man's brain.

A fleet of French vessels is at Papeete, the Capital of the Tahiti Islands, and it is thought that France intends either to annex one of the islands or establish a protectorate, and that islands of other groups may be included.

A largely-attended public meeting was held in Montreal, Canada, night before last, at which resolutions were passed indorsing Mr. Gladstone and his Home-Rule bill. The Mayor and city officials took part in the demonstration.

The convention of local iron-workers, which closed a session in Philadelphia yesterday, decided before adjourning to give $1,000 to support strikers on the Gould system of railroads. A resolution indorsing Powderly's course was adopted.

People in the neighborhood of Faulkner Gap, White County, Ark., are scouring the country in search of a negro who visited the house of a Mr. Thomas Aldrich Wednesday and held a 12-year-old boy on a hot stove until he was dangerously burned.

Sixty-eight cases of cholera, of which ten have proved fatal, are reported from Brindisi, Italy. A quarantine against Brindisi has been established in various cities and precautions of the most stringent kind taken against the spread of the disease.

As the result of alleged gross mismanagement of soldiers' orphans' schools in Pennsylvania, the Governor of that State has demanded the resignation of the State Superintendent of Schools and summarily removed other officials implicated in the scandal.

A suit brought against the Penn Bank directors by a depositor who claimed that he had been induced to leave his money in a bank known by defendants to be insolvent resulted yesterday in a verdict for the plaintiff of $24,623.41. This decision of the Pittsburg court will, it is supposed, result in the immediate institution of hundreds of similar suits.

The money and sterling exchange markets were quiet and steady. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was weak and lower.—The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger, with a little more trading. Pork and wheat were in much better speculative demand—the one because it was thought that the Howe holding of some 75,000 barrels has all been sold out, and the latter on signs of a more active export movement than had been counted on. As compared with Thursday pork closed 17½ cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, meats 7½ cents higher, wheat 1 cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent lower, rye firm, barley easy, and flaxseeds ½ cent lower.

We publish elsewhere a brief statement of a glaring fraud upon the Government by which a man who was officer in a thirty-days Kentucky regiment, who served but twenty, and slept out of doors but one night, got $10,155 as "arrears of pension." It appeared on subsequent examination of the case that the man had rheumatism before he entered the service, and that after he left it he first cut himself with an adze and later on fell from a house and got lasting injuries. These were the "disabilities" which secured him $10,155 from the Government. This whole transaction is a most outrageous one. It should be ripped up and all the facts exposed. It should be shown who engineered the job, and what sort of influence it was that secured the allowance of this most outrageous claim. Doubtless there are other frauds of a similar nature, but it is hard to imagine one as rank with thorough rascality as this Kentucky specimen.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

On the strength of some inquiries addressed to the department in Washington the Cincinnati *Price Current* has the following tentative remark about the prospects for our next crop of wheat:

> If the present area is approximately 25,000,000 acres in winter wheat, and the average condition equal to a prospective yield of eleven and a half bushels, the outlook may be formulated into an indication of a crop of 287,500,000 bushels of winter wheat. Favorable conditions through to harvest may enlarge this to fully 300,000,000. A favorable season for the spring crop will mean approximately 150,000,000 bushels. The chances for the entire crop now may be measured as from 425,000,000 to 450,000,000 bushels.

The observations of parties in this city do not warrant quite so large an estimate as the above. They indicate a winter-wheat yield of not more than about 260,000,000 bushels, which would give a total of 410,000,000 for the whole if we accept the above allowance for the spring wheat—which is not yet all of it seeded, much less harvested. Of course, it is understood to be too early in the season to give more than an intelligent guess, and even that may be very wide of the mark. Meanwhile it may be worth while to note that the magnitude of our present visible supply of about 47,000,000 bushels of wheat is made up of stocks at a larger number of points than used to be included in the statement, and that the additional ones in the Northwest contribute a great deal towards the total. It can scarcely go below 22,000,000 bushels as a minimum. And the present total embraces large quantities afloat, much of which is already sold to foreign buyers, which fact will take it out of the visible supply soon after the opening of lake navigation. The recent decline in prices here has very much increased the willingness of the Old World to take a part of our surplus, and it may not be too much to expect that our exports to the Continent of Europe from now till the middle of August will be double those of a year ago, while those to the United Kingdom will be fully as large as then.

The exports from our Atlantic seaboard from April 11 to Aug. 15 of last year were 2,794,817 barrels of flour and 11,533,552 bushels of wheat, equal to a total of about 23,000,000 bushels of the latter. The quantity on ocean passage a week ago was 2,227,000 quarters, which is fully 10,000,000 bushels less than the total of a year ago, and very little of our next crop of winter wheat can reach the seaboard before the middle of August, as the first deliveries will be wanted by local millers, whose constituents are now subsisting largely on flour brought from Michigan and the Northwest. In view of these facts, with the Australian crop an admitted failure, the crop of British India some 15,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, and but a poor prospect for the growing crops all over Europe, it is not absurd to suppose that the wheat market will witness a reaction. There is certainly room for it on the part of the farming community, if the price of everything they have to buy be advanced 20 to 25 per cent as a result of success to the eight-hour movement.

THE MINNESOTA TORNADO.

First reports from the terrible tornado which swept over the flourishing little towns of St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids did not exaggerate either the fury of the storm or the fatality which attended it. The detailed reports from day to day increase the number of dead and injured, and the statements of eye-witnesses almost stagger belief. Nearly one hundred persons are known to have been killed, and of the hundreds who have been injured many will die and many more will be crippled for life. Hundreds upon hundreds of poor men have lost their homes and every vestige of personal property. Small business-men have lost their stores and goods. A conflagration could not have more effectually wiped out these two towns. Of course, they will be rebuilt, and in time business will resume, for whatever else the terrible forces of Nature may destroy they cannot destroy human courage, faith, hope, and energy. But the blow is a terrible one, especially in such thrifty, growing places, and must bring with it an appalling weight of discouragement, not to speak of the sorrow with which it has shrouded the ruins of hundreds of happy homes.

In its general aspects the tornado resembles that which devastated the Towns of Comanche and New Albany, in Iowa, some years ago, except that the latter took place in the intense heat of summer. Both tornadoes came almost without warning—so quickly, indeed, that there was no time for escape in either case. Comanche and New Albany lie on either side of a river, like St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids, and the tornado crossed from one town to the other and cut its swath directly through their centres. In St. Cloud its fury was expended upon the humbler dwellings, four hundred in number, but in Sauk Rapids nothing was left but a little fringe of buildings on the outskirts of the town. All tornadoes are furious enough, but some of them seem to possess an energy of wind and electrical effect which not only tears and rends but pulverizes and grinds to atoms. They not only destroy a building, but strip it into slivers and then sweep them away as if with a besom. This was the case both in Iowa and Minnesota. Of the buildings which stood in the direct course of the storm not a vestige remained. The shattered ones are those which only felt the edge of the rotating cloud as it sped along like a ball from a cannon. Nothing is too small or insignificant to escape. Chickens are spoken of as picked clean of their feathers. They were also found in that condition after the Iowa tornado. These little things indeed betoken the fury of the storm quite as vividly as the larger ones. It is almost impossible to conceive of the ferocious, vicious energy of a storm which can carry a bell weighing nearly 1,600 pounds hundreds of feet, wrench off the heavy door of a safe and hurl it a long distance away, and carry a sign and case full of books fifteen miles. That such utter destruction can be caused in less than a moment of time, with scarcely a moment's warning, Nature then returning to a perfectly quiet, peaceful mood, shows how terrible is her power when she chooses to manifest it and how helpless man is in the presence of such a manifestation. It is impossible to conceive of anything more savagely cruel.

Though the centre of destruction was in Northern Minnesota, the storm covered a vast area. It was cyclonic in character, and more or less destructive in Texas, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, and Dakota, the favorit area of storms of this kind. During the last two or three years the Gulf and South Atlantic States have suffered greatly from them, but the country west of the Mississippi River and east of the Rocky Mountains seems to be the fated spot where Nature dispatches these horrible messengers on their errands of death and destruction. As they cannot be avoided, and as there is no known method of forecasting them or telling at what time or where they will strike, the only safeguard is to get below the ground as quickly as possible. Every man living in the tornado belt ought to have a cave as well as a house always ready for refuge.

A BAD SELECTION.

The attempt of the commission appointed by Gov. Oglesby to locate a permanent camp for the militia to make it appear that Gen. Fitz-Simons, the fourth one, indorsed the selection of Springfield has been repudiated by him, and the Governor may as well understand that Chicago and Northern Illinois, to which a majority of the troops belong, repudiate the selection also. The official report of the commission says that "Spring Creek, a stream *said to be* fed by springs and running through the grounds, can be utilized for bathing purposes," and that the "City of Springfield will extend its water-mains to the camp." This will give the boys a little prairie surface-water to bathe in and the impure, unhealthy sewage water of the Sangamon to drink, instead of the magnificent bathing facilities of Lake Michigan and its pure, cool, healthy water.

Does the Governor suppose that the people are willing $15,000 should be thrown away? Does he suppose that the militia of the northern counties are willing to go to Springfield in the dog-days? Does he suppose that the troops from Northern Illinois, and especially those accustomed to the cool, invigorating breezes of Lake Michigan, can go down into that malarial region in the hot month of July without danger? Apparently he has not given the sanitary aspect of the question a moment's thought, but has yielded to the local influence and pressure about him.

Two of the members of the commission were from Springfield and a third one from Egypt. Thus Gen. Fitz-Simons was outvoted three to one, though he represented and spoke for a majority of the troops. Gen. Fitz-Simons wrote to the Governor a week ago, protesting against locating at Springfield, his letter being virtually a minority report, but to this he has not yet received a reply. In this letter he gives the whole history of the matter, leading up to the appointment of the commission, and proves that the "ideal camp"—to quote an expression in the commission report—must of necessity be on or adjacent to the shores of the lake, north of Chicago. Continuing, he says had he been present at the final meeting of the commission—and under the circumstances he is just as glad he was not—he would have strenuously opposed taking the brigade to Springfield for reasons which he thus sums up:

> On account of the season of the year when the men can get away from their vocations—viz.: the third week in July; the average high temperature of that locality; the serious difference in the waters of the Sangamon and Lake Michigan; the well-known malarial character of the location at that season of the year and the fatal consequences that might ensue to young men unacclimated sleeping on the ground; the loss of time which it would take to place the men in camp and return them to their homes, which would leave but four days out of the six for profitable military instruction; the enormous cost of transportation to encamp at Springfield instead of Waukegan or its vicinity; and finally because there is no safe opportunity for artillery practice except on the lake.

The saving by encamping at Waukegan instead of Springfield would be $6,500 a year. Gen. Fitz-Simons says it would be a punishment and not a pleasure to the First Brigade to go to Springfield, and he would not feel called upon to order the troops there except in case of a call to duty.

GOULD'S REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE.

It seems that Cyrus W. Field and other prominent New York capitalists have been remonstrating with Jay Gould and trying vainly to induce him to arbitrate the difficulties with the Southwestern strikers. The compromise proposed by Mr. Field embodied the following points: (1) No employés who had injured property should be reëmployed; (2) men employed during the strike before the agreement to arbitrate (March 28) should not be discharged to make room for strikers; (3) both parties should agree to settle all past or future disputes by arbitration. In other words, Mr. Field simply asked Gould to comply with the terms which he had previously induced Powderly and the committee of the Knights to accept as a satisfactory solution. The only change proposed by Mr. Field was to make the agreement still stronger in favor of Gould, but the latter replies that he has nothing to arbitrate and cannot consider the plans of a "philanthropist" like Field.

Gould maintains that the strikers are without "a redressable grievance," as they went out on account of the discharge of one Hall from the employ of the Texas & Pacific, a road which is in the hands of the United States courts and over which the Missouri Pacific managers have no control. What then did Gould mean in his letter to Powderly when he said he "saw no objection to the arbitration of difficulties present or future"? Why should he object to arbitration when he believes that the other side is without a case? If the strikers are "without a redressable grievance" why not submit the matter to arbitrators and have them so decide? If the strikers have no other cause of complaint than the Hall matter a board of arbitration would throw them out of court at once and decide in favor of Jay Gould. The truth probably is that Powderly himself regarded the original strike as unjustifiable and proposed arbitration as a bridge over the difficulty and with a view to get the men back to work in the easiest manner. They would lose their case, but would still feel that they had at least secured a hearing. Jay Gould, however, refuses to allow anybody to bridge over the difficulty, and by declining to arbitrate in a case where he has everything to gain and nothing to lose proves that he has some other purpose in view than a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the trouble.

Nobody would suspect Jay Gould of desiring to appear as a "philanthropist," but according to his own statement he is now taking a position not justified by ordinary business sagacity or policy. If his case is such that a board of arbitration would be compelled to decide in his favor why not submit it and end the difficulty at once? What is to be gained by prolonging riot, disorder, and destruction of property? What can be Jay Gould's object in continuing the strike when it is within his power to settle it immediately and have the issues decided in his favor? It is not to be believed that he would prolong this ruinous and destructive controversy without having some ulterior purpose in view, but it is plain that his course is calculated to depreciate Southwestern stocks and furnish just the opportunity desired by a railroad wrecker who rejoices in a Black Friday. Jay Gould's course is inexplicable on any sound business principle, but entirely consistent if viewed as a part of the wrecking policy of a stock-gambler.

Considerable discussion is taking place in the Southern States about the feasibility of introducing the Asiatic plant, ramie, as a rival to cotton. This plant, which has been used in Eastern countries for immemorial ages in the manufacture of fabrics, was brought to this country in 1855 and kept in the botanic gardens at Washington, but attracted no great amount of attention until after the War, when, owing to the disturbed condition of Southern society, the planters were seeking for a crop that could be produced with less manual labor than cotton, and many were led to consider ramie the plant that would displace the former king. Ramie was cultivated very successfully in several of the Southern States in 1867, but it was found that the crude material was too bulky for export and a great amount of labor was needed to prepare it for the market. Interest in the matter is now revived by the claim that a machine has been invented which will separate the fibre cheaply and rapidly and make the cultivation of ramie more profitable than cotton.

In China ramie is used in the manufacture of fabrics some of which have the richness and brilliancy of silk. It is said to be of great service in mixing with wool, and for this purpose much more valuable than cotton. The plant will not stand hard frosts, but with a rich soil and warm climate will produce three luxuriant crops annually, the yield per acre being much greater than cotton and the labor of cultivation less. Only the inner bark is valuable, and in the Eastern countries the work of stripping, peeling, or decortication is performed by hand. At the time of the experiment in the Southern States a system of wetting or rotting the plants was adopted to facilitate the separation of the fibres, but still an ordinary hand could not produce more than sixty or seventy pounds in a day of ten or twelve hours. It is now claimed that by conducting the process on a large scale, and with the use of a new machine, hundreds of pounds can be decorticated at the expense formerly required for a single pound. If this claim is sound the invention may produce as great a change in the South as Whitney's cotton-gin. Ramie can be cultivated in the Southern States with great success, and if a method has been found to separate the fibres rapidly and cheaply the plant will undoubtedly prove one of great value to the planters.

It is pretty safe to say that under the new Congressional apportionment in Iowa the Republicans will have seven districts, the Democrats two, and two will be doubtful. The present delegation, elected when Iowa gave 18,000 majority for Blaine over the combined opposition, stands seven Republicans to four Democrats. Under the previous apportionment, based on the Garfield majority, the Republican majorities were spread out so thin over the entire State that they would not withstand the Democratic-Greenback combination and the defection in the large towns arising from the Prohibition issue, and hence two districts which fairly belonged to the Republicans were lost. Under the new apportionment the Democrats are treated equitably. The largest district, the Ninth, and the smallest, the Eleventh, are both reliably Republican. The first-named will poll about 37,000 and the latter about 29,000 votes, while the other districts will run generally from 30,000 to 35,000 votes. According to a careful calculation made by the Dubuque *Times* on the basis of the 1884 vote the Republicans will be sure of the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Districts, the Democrats having the Second, and the First and Sixth being debatable. On the basis of the "off-year" vote last fall the Democrats would have the First, while the Sixth and Ninth would be very close. Under the new apportionment the districts are well classified in respect to population and fairly divided between the parties. The chief complaint is that the cities have been so placed that they are overbalanced by the rural portions of the districts, and the farmers have an undue control. This is a fault which may fairly be considered a virtue. It is not always possible to make an apportionment ideally correct, and when there is a slight overplus of political power the best thing to do with it is to give it to the farmers. They are safer depositaries of political power than the irresponsible classes so numerous in large towns and cities. It is a sound practice in making apportionments to strike the balances in favor of the better class of the population.

The nomination of Edward Hawkins of Indiana to be a United States Marshal is another instance of the extraordinary manner in which the Administration carries out the spirit of the Civil-Service law. After receiving the nomination the Senate Judiciary Committee learned from prominent Democrats in that State that Hawkins' political career would bear investigation. These Democrats were summoned as witnesses before the committee, and the substance of their testimony is to the effect that at a meeting of a county committee two years ago Hawkins publicly declared that money must be raised to purchase votes, that the money was raised and the votes were purchased, and that his methods in the management of local politics were not such as characterize good, honest citizens. It is but just to Hawkins to say that he denies the charge of buying votes outright, but says that the money was used for political purposes, and that among those who were benefited by it were some of these very witnesses. Even were this true, it does not affect the nature of the appointment. It only shows that one set of spoils-hunters has attacked another, urged on by its inordinate greed for office, and that the accusers are no better than the accused. The nomination evidently was unfit to be made and the Senate ought to reject it unless it can be shown that no Democrat can be found in Indiana whose career will bear scrutiny from the civil-service reform point of view—which is quite likely.

The Edmunds Utah bill, amending and strengthening the Anti-Polygamy law of Congress, passed the Senate the 8th of last January. It then went to the House, and ever since that time it has been in the hands of a sub-committee of the Committee on Judiciary, consisting of Tucker of Virginia, Eden of Illinois, and Stewart of Vermont. It is needless to say that the first two do not propose that it shall go any further, and that there is no disposition on the part of the Mormon-sympathizing Democratic majority to call it up or to hamper the "mild-mannered" new Democratic Governor of Utah by passing any further anti-polygany legislation. So far as Eden's part in this disreputable business is concerned, he deserves the severest reprobation for misrepresenting the people of Illinois, who have no sympathy with polygamy and Mormon lechery, and who believe that the laws forbidding its practice ought to be enforced. The people of the Seventeenth Congressional District ought to boycott Eden until he is brought to perform his duty by fear of losing his seat if not by a sense of shame. The people of Illinois hate and abhor the system of the Mormons, which encourages open lechery, breaks up homes, debauches women, and reduces its so-called "saints" to the level of cattle. It is humiliating and infamous that this State should be compelled to admit that one of her Congressmen is engaged in the dirty work of assisting and encouraging these Mormon lechers.

There is speculation in the Northwest as to whether or not, under a "wide-open" Administration, Minneapolis will go to the demnition bow-wows. Neither Minneapolis nor St. Paul can ever go to the bow-wows. They form together the metropolis of too vast and progressive a region.

In New York, as in Chicago, it appears that it was the practice of the Democratic gang in control of the municipality to look for Aldermanic candidates among the Celtic saloonkeepers of the party. Of the eighteen Aldermen who have been indicted the following, whose names indicate that they are Irishmen (Democrats of course), are in the doggery business: Thomas Shiels, Patrick Farley, Francis McCabe, Charles H. Reilly, and probably De Lacy and Kirk. Among the other indicted Celtic legislators are Tom Cleary, janitor; John O'Neill, shoemaker; Michael Duffy, contractor; and Arthur J. McQuade, junk-dealer. The bosses, in picking out their candidates, if they could not get a saloonkeeper wanted to get as near the saloon as possible. It would never do to select as candidates respectable and reputable men of the Irish or any other nationality. They might turn out to be honest men. Messrs. John C. O'Connor and Hugh J. Grant, the only two out of the twenty-four who constituted the New York Board of Aldermen in 1884 who are above suspicion and who voted honestly, are Irishmen too, it must be remembered. But both are men of high character and men of intelligence. Mr. O'Connor is a Republican. Mr. Grant is a Democrat, and how the gang came to select him for Alderman it is difficult to explain except on the ground that it was accidental. The two Republican saloonkeepers who were Aldermen have been indicted also. Their names—Wendel and Rothman—suggest Teutonic origin. Of course it is not implied in anything that is said that nationality has anything to do with thieving and stealing. The lesson of the New York indictments should not be lost on the naturalized citizens who are residents of Chicago.

Has the theory yet been advanced that the eccentricity of King Ludwig of Bavaria is due entirely to the effect of listening to too much Wagner music? When one thinks of what this King has borne in the manner indicated no other conclusion is possible. The queer King is at least of value as a horrible example.

Mr. Goschen, who represents one of the divisions of Edinburg, opposed Mr. Gladstone's home-rule scheme the other evening in the British Parliament. Several Scotch members followed him and declared that he did not represent Scotch opinion. As one of them put it very neatly, he spoke with a cockney accent. The jingle of the guinea also manifested itself in his speech. Mr. Gladstone's appeal to settle the Irish question once for all, that England and Scotland should not continue to suffer from a famine of legislation, was not lost on the genuine Scots.

Montreal is a curious city. The circumstance that action has been taken against a gentleman in private life because he has in his house copies of the "Venus of Milo" and similar nude works of art illustrates the fact. Montreal is the one town of the American continent, next to Quebec, where skeletons of impracticable moral laws still rule men who can eat, and walk, and think.

The result of the municipal election in Albany, N. Y., Tuesday last, sounds the death-knell of the huge ring which has been plundering that city. The Democratic candidate for Mayor, the Hon. John B. Thacher, was voted for by the ring and was elected, but it is understood that the ringsters have little to hope from him. The ring itself was badly smashed up. Its membership in the Common Council was cut down from fifteen to seven. The Republican membership has been more than doubled, and, with three independents, anti-ring Aldermen, who were elected, it is claimed, will have control. But for the election of two Aldermen-at-large the Council would be Republican. It is believed to be sufficiently so to choke off the plunderers with the help of the Mayor, who declared before election that if he was successful he would have an honest City Government and commence an era of reform. The ring-ridden city of Albany has done well.

A novel instance of boycotting has occurred at Mittineague, a little mill village in Massachusetts. Luke Bliss, a stanch Democrat, who was appointed Postmaster by President Pierce, has held the office for thirty years, undisturbed all through the various Republican Administrations. But recently some of the greedy Democrats in the town managed to get him ousted, and a young fellow named Burke, employed on the Boston & Albany Railroad, obtained the place. The entire village at once boycotted him. The mills, which do nearly all the business of the office, withheld their mails, placing them directly on the trains, and bought all their postal supplies elsewhere. In a very short time Burke found he would starve to death, and went back to work on the road, leaving his wife to run what little business there is left in the post-office.

This is a fair sample on a small scale of what may happen should the public turn to boycotting on a large scale. The cases of Mrs. Gray in New York and the butcher Lothholz in this city are also straws which show the way the wind is blowing, and if workingmen engaged in this method of interfering with business are wise they will heed it. Mr. Powderly in his first manifesto to the Knights of Labor warned them against the practice as one that would react upon them. The Trades Assembly of this city at its last regular meeting also pronounced against the boycott in forcible terms. If it is kept up much longer the public will commence boycotting the boycotters, and the latter will soon find themselves out of work and unable to get it. The *lex talionis* is universal. There is no more powerful incentive which controls human nature. Boycotters will do well not to set it in operation.

John W. Mackay, it is said, will leave his millions to his stepdaughter's son. "What a godsend to Italy!" as the sentry remarked when the geese saved Rome.

There is something pitiably comfortable in reports of the naval exercises off Pensacola. With material at their command insignificant as compared with the resources of European squadrons a few American commanders have made a demonstration to show that our navy could, on a pinch, fight a little. Of course our navy can fight. This was demonstrated in the War of 1812 and again in the War of the Rebellion. But, as things are now, the navy is but an idea. We know that it can be materialized on occasion, and so we are content. Whether or not this is wise is a question much debated, and not yet answered to the satisfaction of the thoughtful. It takes time to materialize the warship of today. Meanwhile our skeleton fleet fights gallantly a sham battle off Pensacola, and the country is moderately safe.

Why does not some enterprising almanac-man come out with prognostications of strikes for the season just as he does with guesses regarding the weather? How attractive would something like this look:

> May 1—Clear and cool. Strike of the shingle-nailers in Lower Lake region.
> May 2—Warmer. Strike extends. Shoemakers in Lower Mississippi Valley join out of sympathy.
> May 3—Temperature falling. Arbitration agreed on. 'Steen cents a dollar more to be paid for shingle-nailing.
> May 4—Weather perfect. No strike anywhere.

There is money in such an almanac as this. Think what it would save the community, who, warned of trouble, could take precautions for an emergency.

The St. Paul *Globe* prints a picture of the late cyclone in Minnesota. It is a trifle vague as to outline, but the expression on its face shows the *Globe* to have an artist capable of grasping any subject.

Lydia Thompson, the perennial, is playing in Philadelphia, and reports from that venerable city are to the effect that the exhibition of bald heads in front rows is the finest since the Judges interviewed Phryne. There is a great deal of latent friskiness in Philadelphia, and at the same time the town runs to historical societies and reminiscences. The phenomenal outpouring of the sedate old boys just now is but what might have been expected from an opportunity to combine twin inclinations in one glorious optical debauch.

Justus Schwab and Herr Most, the Socialists, having become bitter enemies, are fighting furiously. It is not an indorsement of the practical quality of Socialistic vengeance that the warfare of these two terrible men consists only of an interchange of billingsgate. What a miserable humbug and fraud the Socialist in this country is!

The Atlanta *Constitution*—sturdy Democratic newspaper, but keeping a conscience for oddity's sake—says bluntly:

> The Democratic officials who accepted the donations of Pan-Electric stock intended either to use their official positions to make the stock worth something, or they intended to do nothing. They either intended to swindle the public, or, playing the game of honesty, so called, they intended to dupe and swindle their benefactors, the Rogers family. There is no escape from one or the other of these conclusions. Let the Pan-Electric statesmen retire. Tennessee can attend to Statesman Harris; let Mr. Cleveland attend to Statesman Garland.

Some curious correspondent has written a society letter telling how few members of Congress eat with a fork. The matter is not of grave importance, and the correspondent is guilty of wasting words. The result of the election of 1884 was in no sense of the word a triumph of the fork.

"It's English, you know," is the explanation for much that is done socially in this country; and yet we are not English, even in language, in some things. This advertisement sent from the United Kingdom to a New York newspaper could scarcely be translated into American English by the average lawyer, though it is a legal notice:

> Duncan Nicol, deceased.—In the Court of Sessions in Scotland.—Notice is hereby given that an action of multiplepoinding for distribution of this estate has been instituted in the Court of Sessions, in Scotland, at the instance of Alexander Watson, gas manager in Banff, and Oliver Ross, solicitor, in Montrose, trustees and executors of the deceased Duncan Nicol, sometime saddler and harnessmaker in Montrose, with which action has been conjoined another action of multiplepoinding at the instance of the said trustees and executors as nominal raisers, and Mrs. Christina Walker [etc.].

What attorney could, off-hand, accurately define the meaning of "multiplepoinding" and "raiser"?

Pittsburg newspapers, no doubt just to be in fashion, talk about "the blue skies of spring." This, in Pittsburg newspapers, is an example of considering a far-off theme abstractly and objectively, which is equally droll and commendable.

"Arbor-Day" has passed in some of the States, and has not been observed as it should have been. "Arbor-Day" means wood for the future, means an equalization of climate, and means increased comfort for children and grandchildren. That is what "Arbor-Day" means.

The phenomenal good luck of the New York woman managing a bakery against which a boycott was declared because she would not discharge non-union men has caused trouble. Boston newspapers have already found occasion to warn people against those who have not been boycotted at all, but who announce that they have been in order to gain public sympathy and attract custom. This is a deliciously adaptable country. It is what is, with excessive slanginess, termed "a cold day" when the intelligent American cannot turn a new fancy into money.

By the way, has New York yet built that monument to Gen. Grant? Gen. Grant, it will be remembered, was the man in command of the Union armies in the time of this country's greatest trial. Chicago will soon have a monument to him completed. Has the foundation been laid for the New York monument?

The variety of directions from which bricks are going at Jay Gould gives the news atmosphere a sort of flying crazy-quilt appearance. And he is so little—at heart—that none of them hit him.

CURRENT NOTES.

Prairie City is assuming metropolitan airs, the latest improvement being a milk-wagon.—*Prairie City (Ill.) News.*

The sly, meeky-sneak editor of the *Journal* devotes a whole column of his patent inside mackerel wrapper to informing the public that the *Saturday News* is not owned by us.—*Lewisburg (Pa.) Saturday News.*

"Were there any striking periods in Mr. Evarts' speech?" asked the stranger. "O, no; there were no periods at all," explained the obliging gentleman, "nothing but commas and semicolons."—*Washington Hatchet.*

The beer-guzzling, whisky-soaked, flannel-mouthed galoot who said that we were in the habit of working in the printing-office Sunday is respectfully informed that he is a liar of the first water.—*Tecumseh (Neb.) Republican.*

Pretty Cousin—"And what do you think of doing after leaving Harrow?" Tommy—"O, I shall go into the Indian civil service." Pretty Cousin—"Do you think you'll like India, then?" Tommy—"O, it's not that. But, you know, in the Indian civil a fellow's widow gets such a good pension."—*London Punch.*

An Atchison editor ran last Tuesday for the proud office of school director, and when the ballots were in and counted that undaunted spirit sent out to the world the following announcement: "Thank God! we have still a rich heritage to leave our children—the memory of their father's virtues."—*Kansas City Times.*

Gov. Fitzhugh Lee's proclamation about the Virginia debt question recalls the story of the old Virginian who was asked to pay a debt and refused. "Do you repudiate the debt?" asked the creditor; whereupon the F. F. V. drew himself up to his full hight as he said, proudly: "Sir, a Virginian never repudiates a debt." "And never pays," added the creditor.—*New York Tribune.*

We are glad to have our customers and friends come in at any time for the purpose of reading the papers or on a social call, and will do all we can to entertain them. But we cannot afford to be deviled any more by a crowd of whisky-drinkers, card-players, and loafers. Every letter of this notice means business, and we hope all persons, guilty or not guilty, will act in accordance with the request.—*Springplace (Ga.) Times.*

Senator Frye is of the opinion that the 600,000,000 pounds of fish taken into Gloucester and other New England ports free, under the Secretary of the Treasury's ruling in regard to fish preserved by artificial means, more than compensates the Dominion for its inshore fisheries.

Mr. W. W. Astor's new edition of his novel, "Valentino," corrects several anachronisms to which critics have called his attention, but he still makes one of his characters take snuff long before snuff ever was manufactured. But, then, few young novelists in their first venture are up to snuff.

Three dudish young men of Meriden, Conn., decided to call upon three young women who were not at all anxious to see them. They did call, rigged out in their best clothes, were ushered into the parlor, and there found, conspicuously displayed, a quart of salt and a spoon. After gazing at these for some time and waiting in vain for the young women, the callers came to the conclusion that they were indeed too fresh, and went home.

Washington, D. C., April 14.—Col. McClure has been over here trying to make peace and arrange terms between the Randall and Morrison tariff factions. He has failed, and gone home. This and the solid vote of the protection Democrats against Frank Hurd have thoroughly demoralized the Morrison crowd, and prominent men among them do not hesitate to say tonight that there is no hope whatever of the new Tariff bill passing the House.

The New York Legislature has passed and the Governor has signed a bill termed "The Niagara Tunnel and Sewer bill," which is expected to make Niagara Falls one of the great commercial centres of the State. Rights have been granted the incorporators to construct a tunnel, erect mills, build wharves, and engage in developing the water-power of the Niagara River. The tunnel is to be two miles in length, along the edge of the river, and is expected to furnish power enough for 150 mills.

A political organization in Philadelphia, composed wholly of Milesians, recently elected a new President. At the meeting following his installation he had the melancholy duty to perform of announcing the decease of one of the members. His remarks on the occasion are reported by the *News* as follows: "Gintlemin, it is my sad juty to announce to yehs that our fellow-mimber Patrick O'Flaherty was run over an' kilt by the Reading cars since our last meeting. He was a kind son, a good husband, a worthy father, a thrue friend, an' in every respect a sumoer wan man. Furthermore, he was an active mimber of this association an' a straightforward Dimocrat, but that's nayther here ner there; all we kin do is to say blessed is the will of the Lord, an' all in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying aye!"

PERSONALS.

Although Senator Ingalls is charged with skepticism in religious matters, it is observed that he had all his children baptized in the Episcopal Church.

Alvin Clark of Cambridge, Mass., has received from the Russian Minister at Washington the gold medal awarded to him a year ago by the Emperor of Russia, on recommendation of Otto Struve, the eminent astronomer, who has charge of the great telescope made by Mr. Clark for the Russian Government. The medal is of solid gold, three-sixteenths of an inch thick and three and five-eighths inches in diameter.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, according to the Washington correspondent of the Lancaster (Pa.) *Intelligencer*, is busy putting in shape his correspondence and other data of the War period preparatory to turning it over to a friend for historical purposes; and they say it will make a sensation when given to the public. The Governor has had numerous offers for an autobiography, and publishers have besieged him with proposals. He won't listen to any of them. He has made his selection of an editor.

The alumni of Trinity College, Hartford, having raised $20,000 towards a $30,000 gymnasium, Mr. Junius S. Morgan, the London banker, has notified the New York house of which his son, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, is the head, to pay the balance needed, and also to advance enough for an annex which can be used in winter, making the total gift at least $20,000. Mr. Morgan is a native of Hartford, where, before going to London, he was an honored merchant, and heretofore he has been generously liberal to Trinity College and to other institutions and public objects in that city.

When ex-Senator H. A. W. Tabor of Colorado was recently in New York the labor troubles were just beginning. It is said that Tabor aspires to be nominated by the Labor party for President in 1888. He was asked about it in a broker's office here one day, and an effort was made to draw him out on the labor question. He was reticent for awhile but finally blurted out with great earnestness, "Gentlemen, arnica [anarchy] is coming in this country." One of the gentlemen who heard him spoke up quickly, "Well, arnica will be just the thing for the bruise of a strike." The subject was not discussed any further.—*New York Tribune.*

The most conscientious man of the Boycott Convention was Dr. May of San Francisco. He stopped at a boarding-house where no Chinese servants were employed. Only Japan tea was served on the table. White sugar, manufactured by the Spreckels refinery, from the Spreckels plantations, was not used because Chinese are employed in its production, refining, and transportation. He had taken the precaution to have his linen laundried at home. He was so conscientious that, when there was set before him an omelet for breakfast, he demanded proof that it was not made from Cochin China, Buff Cochin, or Shanghai eggs. Dr. May is a good man and conscientious, and is willing to go again to the Legislature.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

Miss Louisa M. Alcott has written a note concerning her father as follows: "My father, I am happy to report, is very well for one in his condition and at his age. He has never recovered the use of his right arm, and only partially the use of his right leg. He can walk a little with help, and goes to drive occasionally, but the exertion will soon be too great, I fear. His loss of speech is the saddest part of his infirmity, and it is pathetic to see one who was so unusually gifted in conversation unable to express even his wants in words. His mind is still bright, and he enjoys the visits of friends, understanding all they say, though smiles, and gestures, and a few phrases are all he has to offer in return. He sleeps well, dozing much by day, and eats with his usual appetite the simple food he has lived on for fifty years—no meat, tea, or coffee—and he still attributes his great vigor to his temperance life. He will never write or talk again, and his books are all he can offer now. He no longer cares to read, but enjoys pictures, and sits thinking for hours as he placidly waits for the great change. He often says he is tired and wishes to go, but, like a true philosopher, bears the inevitable as bravely and sweetly as he has borne all the trials and joys of his long and beautiful life. He desires me to convey his thanks to the many friends who so kindly remember him, in which I gratefully join."

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Queen Victoria has taken quite a fancy to Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland's book.

Queen Margaret of Italy is a woman who never follows a fashion at the expense of beauty. She utterly refuses to wear the extravagantly high and towering headgear now in vogue.

M. de Lesseps is splendidly lodged in a new house in the Avenue Montaigne, which was purchased by the money made by Mme. de Lesseps on her original Suez investments. Her dowry of 100,000 francs was employed in buying shares when they were below par—that is to say, at the time her marriage was agreed to. That sum last year was swollen to 1,500,000 francs, and a great deal of interest produced in the meanwhile was invested in other profitable ventures. The hall in the Lesseps mansion is one of the largest in any very modern private house in Paris.

If the announcement that the Czar and the Sultan are to meet on board a vessel in the Black Sea prove to be true then the world will believe that the long-expected era of peace and good-will on earth has arrived, when the lion shall lie down with the lamb and many other curious things shall happen. Nobody, we suspect, but England would object to the two rulers coming to a friendly understanding about the Eastern question. They have been bitter enemies. They ought to make excellent friends.

Municipal logic at Paris is of a novel and refreshing kind. At a late meeting of the Town Council several members rose to complain, with reference to the large number of recent murders, that insufficient protection was taken for the public safety. The Prefect of the Police was astounded at the charge, and proceeded to prove its injustice by giving statistics of his work. From these it was shown that in 1885 12,761 disorderly women had been arrested, as against 6,415 in 1883; 30,180 beggars, as against 23,673; 41,152 criminals, as against 39,729; 14,567 cabdrivers, as against 13,069; and finally 5,063 dogs, as against 4,348 in the former year. The figures are interesting, but cannot have been so reassuring as the Prefect intended them to be.

London *Truth* says: "Last Thursday was the third anniversary of the death of John Brown, and that domestic is certainly not yet forgotten at Court. Every member of the Brown family who was within reach is now in the Queen's service, and even persons who were only slightly connected with 'J. B.' have derived benefit from the fact. The office of linen-woman at Windsor, which is a place of some consideration and of considerable emolument, was recently bestowed by the Queen upon a Scotch housemaid; and, when the persons who had been passed over expressed their wonder at the appointment (the post having always been held by an individual of some station and education, comparatively speaking), it was explained that the claims of the selected candidate were paramount, she having been the housemaid who had always been employed in John Brown's rooms. At Windsor Castle the rooms which Brown occupied have been rigorously closed since his death, and the Queen has placed a large brass tablet in the bedroom, which bears an inscription relating how J. B. died in this room, eulogising his virtues and deploring his loss."

AFFAIRS OF THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION HANGING FIRE IN COMMITTEE.

Why It Is that They Are Not Acted Upon—An Alleged Benevolent Association in New York for the Benefit of Enlisted Men—What Was Found Out About It—An Interesting Case—Deaths—Changes of Station.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—[Special.]—As there is some misunderstanding among army officers regarding the status of certain army nominations before the Senate THE TRIBUNE correspondent has ascertained the exact condition of all those now pending. In the Committee on Military Affairs remain the following unacted upon. With the exception of the two last named they are all officers of the medical corps: Col. Thomas A. McParlin, Lieut.-Col. Joseph B. Brown, Lieut.-Col. B. J. D. Irwin, Maj. Anthony Heger, Maj. Calvin De Witt, and Maj. Benjamin F. Pope; Capts. John H. Bartholf, J. M. Bannister, and James P. Kimball; Lieuts. William P. Kendall, Ed R. Norris, and F. J. Ives, and Henry S. T. Harris and Leonard Wood to be Lieutenants; First-Lieut. Ed G. Steever and Second-Lieut. George H. Morgan of the Third Cavalry. The medical nominations are held up in consequence of the protests involving the much-discussed question of credit for volunteer service made by Surgeon O'Reilly and others against Surgeon De Witt's promotion. The delay on the Third Cavalry promotions is due to the fight made against Steever by the irrepressible Simpson. Nothing new has developed in these cases recently, and there is no telling when they will be acted upon. With the exception of the following cases, which were reported from the committee over a week ago, the above are the only nominations now pending before the Senate: Capt. John W. Clous, the Rev. William H. Pearson, the Rev. John S. Seibold, and the Rev. Allen Allensworth to be Chaplains, and Second-Lieutenant Philip P. Powell.

The following concerning an alleged benevolent association in New York in which the army is pretty generally concerned is made by the War Department:

The attention of the War Department was called some time ago to the pretended operations of an institution located in New York City under the style of the "United States Military Post Library Association," the managers of which have been using aid from the benevolently inclined upon the plea that it has been, and still is, rendering great moral and religious aid to the enlisted men of the army by supplying them gratuitously with reading matter. In one of these circulars in which the association claims that during the last year 15,000 copies of periodicals were sent to the army with happy results. It announces that its officers include the President, the Secretary of War, and other prominent army officers of the highest rank, and upon this evidence of its high standing and semi-official character obtained quite a considerable amount of money from all sections of the country. As the War Department has no official knowledge of the association, inquiries were made with the view of ascertaining to what extent the troops were being benefited by it, and the result of this inquiry shows that out of 125 separate posts which have responded, 120 have reported that at no time during the last ten years have any donations of books, periodicals, or documents been received from that association; and to the inquiry whether this institution has ever been of any service to the command, 98 have unqualifiedly responded no, while ninety-six have replied that they have no knowledge whatever of the association. Quite a number of officers have given their personal experience of this association in no complimentary terms. It is learned that the association is legatee to a considerable amount of money which sooner or later will become available; and this probably explains the fact that while, as represented by its friends, lack of funds and many discouragements compelled the association to suspend operations some six years ago, it still maintains an organization and headquarters.

The facts disclosed by the investigation were found to be so much at variance with the representations made by this association that the War Department felt it due to those whose benevolence led them to take a lively interest in this matter to give publicity to the results of its inquiries.

A case of much interest to army officers, particularly graduates of the Military Academy, will be argued in the Court of Claims week after next. The case is that of Capt. F. M. Wilcox, United States army, retired, who presents a claim for several hundred dollars, in which is involved the right of an officer to credit for cadet service in computing pay prior to 1861. The claim is based upon the act of 1855 establishing a system of commutation of rations for continuous service. In the latter case, it will be remembered the Supreme Court not long ago decided that service at the Military Academy was service in the army, and under the decision several hundred thousand dollars was paid to graduates. The accounting officers of the Treasury took a strict view of this decision and only allowed pay to those who graduated since the passage of the act of 1861 establishing additional pay for length of service instead of commutation of rations. The main question involved in the present case hinges upon the meaning of the words "additional pay for length of service" and "commutation of rations for length of service." The claimant argues that, while the words are different, the meaning is analogous, and as the courts allowed the claims in the one case they should in the other. A favorable decision in the case now pending would benefit every graduate, or his heir, from the year 1838 to 1861, and at least $1,000,000 would be required to meet all the claims. All the officers of the late War, graduates, would be beneficiaries, the higher the rank the larger the amount of the claim.

The deaths of Maj. Isaac Lynde, retired, which occurred at Pickalota, Fla., the 10th inst., and Lieut.-Col. Theodore S. Laidley, retired, at Palatka, Fla., the 12th inst., have been announced to the War Department. These deaths do not make vacancies on the disability list, as they were retired on account of age. There are now ten vacancies on that list.

Capt. George W. Davis, Fourteenth Infantry, who came East several weeks ago to arrange for a year's leave of absence for the purpose of performing some engineering work on the Panama Canal, left here a few days ago to rejoin his station without obtaining the leave referred to. It is understood that he was induced to give up the trip to Panama by his family, who were fearful of the climate there at this season.

The Army Mutual Aid Association continues to thrive. The total membership now numbers 932. The following were admitted this week: Lieut. F. M. M. Beal, Signal Corps; Maj. Henry Clayton, Pay Department; Lieut. Frank D. Rucker, Second Cavalry; Col. S. E. Blunt, Ordnance Department and A. D. C.; Capt. Thomas F. Quinn, Fourth Infantry; Lieut. Melvin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry; and Lieut. E. E. Benjamin, First Infantry.

The following officers of the army are registered at the office of the Adjutant-General: First-Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, Nineteenth Infantry; Maj. Theodore J. Eckerson, retired; Col. J. P. Hatch, retired; Capt. C. M. McKibbin, Fifteenth Infantry; Maj. W. M. Maynadier, Paymaster; Capt. George A. Cook, Assistant Quartermaster-General; First-Lieut. W. L. Pitcher, Eighth Infantry; D. L. Magruder, Surgeon; Maj. S. M. M. Mansfield, Engineer.

Lieut. Henry T. Allen, Second Cavalry, who has been in Washington for the last two months, engaged upon the report of his reconnaissance in Alaska, has completed his work and will shortly rejoin his station. The report, which is regarded as one of the most important ever made upon explorations in that Territory, has been called for by a resolution of Congress with a view to its printing.

The following changes in stations of officers of the Engineering Corps were announced from the War Department late this afternoon:

First-Lieut. William M. Black, relieved from his present duties at St. Augustine, Fla., and ordered to Jacksonville, relieving Capt. William T. Rossell, who, upon being relieved, will take station at Memphis, Tenn., relieving Capt. Clinton B. Sears, and will report for duty in charge of the Third District of the Mississippi River. Capt. Sears, upon being relieved, will take station at Willett's Point, N. Y., reporting for duty with the battalion of engineers and at the engineering school of application. Capt. Thomas B. Symons is relieved from duty in Washington June 1, 1886, and will take station at St. Louis, Mo., relieving Capt. Joseph H. Willard of his present duties, and assigned as secretary and assistant to the Construction Committee of the Mississippi River Commission and disbursing officer of the works. Capt. Willard, upon being relieved, will take station at Vicksburg, Miss., relieving Capt. Erie Bergland of his present duties. The latter will take station at Willett's Point, N. Y.

CANONCHET CHANGES HANDS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—Canonchet, ex-Gov. Sprague's estate at Narragansett Pier, has been sold by the executrix of Francis D. Moulton's estate to Henry C. Cranston of this city and by him sold to Mrs. William Sprague for $60,000. Moulton paid $61,200 for the property at the trustee's sale. It is reported the estate will be cut up into villa lots.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

The Connecticut Senate has rejected the Woman-Suffrage bill by a vote of 15 to 5.

A Grand Feature

Of Hood's Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood and sends it coursing through the veins full of richness and health, it also imparts new life and vigor to every function of the body. Hence the expression so often heard: "Hood's Sarsaparilla made a new person of me." It entirely overcomes that tired feeling so common at this season, cures headache, biliousness, dyspepsia, scrofula, and all humors. It accomplishes wonderful cures where other medicines fail to do any good. Try Hood's Sarsaparilla this season.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla family for some years past. We take it through th spring. I consider it best blood purifier." J. P. VAN NEST, Woost

"Last spring I wa troubled with boils, caused by my blood being greatly out of order. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me. I can safely recommend it to those troubled with like affections." J. SCHOCH, Peoria, Ill.

"I was very severely afflicted with scrofula, and for over a year had two running sores on my neck. Took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I consider myself entirely cured." C. E. LOVEJOY, Tyler Street, Lowell, Mass.

"I have been troubled with scrofulous humor and sores breaking out all over my body for the last fifteen years. I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it has entirely cured me. I recommend it very highly to any one troubled with scrofula, or any blood disease." HENRY BIGGS, 1819 Campbell St., Kansas City, Mo.

"I was seriously troubl with salt rheum for thre years, and received no benefit from medical treatment. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum, and my weight has increased from 108 to 135 pounds." MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn.

We do not claim that Hood's Sarsaparilla will do impossibilities. We tell you plainly what it has done, and submit proofs from sources of unquestioned reliability, and ask you if you are suffering from any disease or affection caused or promote by impure blood or low sta of the system, to try Hoo Sarsap rilla. Our experie warrant s in assuring that you will not be

A Good Appetite

Always accompanies good health, and an absence of appetite is an indication of something wrong. The loss of a rational desire for food is soon followed by lack of strength, or when the supply of fuel is cut off the fire burns low. The system gets into a low state, and is liable to severe attacks of disease. The universal testimony given by those who have used Hood's Sarsaparilla, as to its great merits in restoring and sharpening the appetite, in promoting healthy action of the digestive organs, and as a purifier of the blood, constitutes the strongest recommendation that can be urged for any medicine. Those who have never used Hood's Sarsaparilla should surely do so this season. It will do you good.

"I was subject to severe bilious attacks. Last spring I used Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I was greatly benefited by it. I think it is a very excellent medicine, and cheerfully recommend it for biliousness and all impurities of the blood." MRS. J. W. CLEMENT, Franklin, N. H.

"I was troubled with a bilious headache for two years. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and having done so, I feel like a new man, and would recommend it to all who are suffering. I am sure they will receive the full value of their money." A. DRAGON, Northampton, Mass.

"During the summer I was all run down, and thinking that I needed something to tone up my system, I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking two bottles I felt much better. I had also been troubled with dyspepsia, and Hood's Sarsaparilla helped me more than anything else I could find. I can cordially recommend it to any one feeling as I did." JAMES R. DARROW, Darrow House, Fort Wayne, Ind.

"When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was dizzy in the morning, had a headache, and no appetite; but now I can hardly get enough cooked to eat." EMMA SHEPARD, 1 Coral Street, Worcester, Mass.

"I have had dyspepsia for several years, and was urged to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I did with the very best results. I have also been troubled with catarrh, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla have been very much better. I have recommended it to my neighbors, and all who have taken it speak very highly of it." MRS. MARY J. RYAN, 131 High Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for biliousness; think it a great remedy." J. W. ABBOTT, Manchester, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

In the Spring Purify Your Blood

The necessity of a spring medicine is universally admitted. This is the best time of year in which to purify the blood, to restore the lost appetite, and to build up the entire system, as the body is now peculiarly susceptible to benefit from medicine. The great popularity attained by Hood's Sarsaparilla, owing to its real merit and its remarkable success, has established it as the very best medicine to take in the spring. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, and all humors, biliousness, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaints, catarrh, and all affections caused or promoted by low state of the system or impure blood. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and restored me to my wonted health and strength." WILLIAM H. CLOUGH, Tilton, N. H.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well known and valuable vegetable remedies. The combination, proportion, and preparation are peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where others fail.

"We all like Hood's Sarsaparilla, it is so strengthening." LIZZIE BALFOUR, Auburn, R. I.

"My son suffered from spring debility and loss of appetite, and was restored to health as soon as he began to take our favorite medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla. We recommend it to all our friends." MRS. THALIA E. SMITH, Seipioville, N. Y.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done me an immense amount of good. My whole system has been built up and strengthened, my digestion improved, my head relieved of the bad feeling, and my throat relieved of the severe irritation. I consider it the best medicine I have ever used, and am glad to speak in its praise." MARY L. PEELE, 25 Turner-st., Salem, Mass.

Henry Biggs, Campbell-st., Kansas City, had scrofulous sores all over his body for 15 years. Hood's Sarsaparilla completely cured him.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

That tired feeling is so general at this season that every one knows what it is. A change of season, climate, or of life has such a depressing effect upon the body that one feels all tired out, almost completely prostrated, the appetite is lost, and there is no ambition to do anything. The whole tendency of the system is downward. In this condition Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine needed. It purifies the blood, sharpens the appetite, and overcomes the tired feeling, and invigorates every function of the body. Try it.

"My daughter had been ailing some time with general debility, and Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended to us. After she had taken three bottles she was completely cured and built up. It is with great pleasure that I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." BEN M. MIRRIELEES, Supt. Cincinnati & Louisville Mail Line Co., Cincinnati.

Purifies the Blood

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me what the best medical treatment failed to accomplish. My disease was an enlargement of the glands of my neck. The gland back of my left ear was swollen as large as a hen's egg, and the glands on my neck and collar-bone were swollen to about the same size. I suffered for 18 long months, and could find no relief in anything I tried. My whole glandular system seemed affected. I read in a book that similar cases had been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I decided to try it. I almost immediately found relief, and having now taken five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla I believe there is nothing equal to it for diseases of this kind. I am now able to do my work, something I have not done for five years. The swelling of the glands has been reduced over half, and I intend to keep on taking the medicine till it is entirely gone. My general health has never been better than now. Hood's Sarsaparilla has certainly done me great good."

MRS. WM. MCDONALD, 94 West North-st., Wooster, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Your blood may be full of impurities, but Hood's Sarsaparilla will thoroughly cleanse, enrich, and vitalize it. The most severe cases of scrofula, salt rheum, boils, pimples—in fact all affections arising from impure blood, yield to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It also cures dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, kidney and liver complaints, sharpens the appetite, and builds up the whole system.

"Two months ago I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla as an experiment, as I had no appetite or strength, and felt tired all the time. I attributed my condition to scrofulous humor. I had tried several different kinds of medicine, without receiving any benefit. But as soon as I had taken half a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla my appetite was restored and my stomach felt better. I have taken three bottles and I never felt better." MRS. J. F. DOLBEARE, Pascoag, R. I.

Creates an Appetite

A good appetite always accompanies good health, and its absence indicates that something is wrong. At this season nearly every one needs something to revive and sharpen the appetite, which is lost in the debilitating effects of changing weather. For this purpose there is nothing superior to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"When I bought Hood's Sarsaparilla I made a good investment of one dollar in medicine for the first time. It has driven off rheumatism and improved my appetite so much that my boarding mistress says I must keep it locked up or she will be obliged to raise my board with every other boarder that takes Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS BURRELL, 139 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I have been troubled some time with poor appetite, particularly in the morning, and also had frequent attacks of rheumatism. I commenced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now my appetite is the best, and the rheumatism has entirely left me." C. ARENS, 3704 Emerald-av., Chicago, Illinois.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ONLY TEN YEARS OLD.

A Boy of That Age Hangs Himself Because He Had to Stay at Home.

A suicide quite out of the ordinary run, in that the deed was done by a 10-year-old boy, occurred Thursday night at South Chicago. The little fellow was the son of Richard Egan, an employé of the North Chicago Rolling-Mills Company, living on the Strand. The father went out to visit a neighbor and told the boy to stay at home. The little fellow objected, and it is said that the father shut him in a room and told him to stay there. At any rate, when the father returned and opened the house he found his son suspended by a rope thrown over a closet door, dead. From the indications it would seem that the boy had made a rope by tying together a number of strips torn from a sheet. He had then tied one end to the door-knob, thrown the rope over the door, mounted a chair, and, putting his neck through the noose, kicked the chair out from under him. It seems incredible that so young a boy should be able to execute an undertaking of the kind so successfully; but there was not the slightest evidence to the contrary, and a Coroner's jury yesterday found a verdict in accordance with the facts. The boy's father was rendered almost crazy by the suicide of his son, as his mother is dead, and he was an only child. As far as could be learned Egan was not in general an unkind parent, although the boy was left pretty much to his own devices.

SUBURBAN.

Lake.

The residents of Lake are jubilant over the fact made public in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the cable system will be extended from Thirty-ninth to Sixty-third on State street before cold weather.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she was a Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Beautify Your Home.

Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine. You can do it; inexpensive; try it. White and twelve tints. Cheaper and better than paint, kalsomine, or paper. Disinfects and prevents disease. Beautiful sample card free. By druggists, hardware, and paint dealers. $500 given away. ALABASTINE COMPANY, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Salads have been spoiled by trying the new imitations of Durkee's Salad Dressing and Cold-Meat Sauce. By using caution in purchasing the genuine, waste, trouble, and money will be saved.

Faded hair recovers its youthful color and softness by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam. Parker's Tonic has often cured scrofula.

Imported Beer!

Kaiser, Pilsen, Liebotschaner, Munich, Culmbach, Erlanger, Ale, and Porter.

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BOY'S and CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT?

Second Floor, directly in front of elevator.

This Stock Is Entirely New, Consisting of Desirable Goods Made Especially for Us.

This Department is under competent and experienced management, fitted up in a neat and tasty manner. Believing that ladies will prefer this to the overcrowded Clothing Stores, we have secured the control of the celebrated

GRANT SUIT!

For Children from 4 to 12 years of age. A beautiful Souvenir presented to each buyer of one of these GRANT SUITS.

All-Wool Suits,

In two pieces, for ages from 4 to 12, only

$4.95.

Good value at....$7.00.

Kilt All-Wool Suits,

Ages from 2½ to 6 years, at

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Sold elsewhere at....$6.75.

These goods can be ordered by mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

A. S. Gage and Company,

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Omnibuses to and from Northwestern Depot.

Furniture Moving!

I have the best outfit on earth for Moving Furniture. A. M. FORBES, 100 W. Monroe. Branch office, 16 Wabash-av. Telephone 4694.

PARTNER WANTED

In a well-established and widely-known business. First-class opening for an active and honorable man. Full particulars given on personal application. W. H. LEE, Room 53, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

W. T. MOORE & CO.

(Successors to SEA & CO.),

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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

HOSIERY AND Underwear.

Ladies' Fancy Striped, solid colors and black.....25c

Ladies' Extra Fine Cotton, plain and fancy.....35c

Or 3 pairs for $1.

Ladies' Lisle Thread, black and solid colors.....45c

Children's Plain and French Ribbed, solid colors and black, 25c

Children's Solid Color French Ribbed, with white feet.....35c

Or 3 pairs for $1.

Ladies' Gauze Vests, 25, 29, 39, 45c. Extra good value.

Ladies' Balbriggan Vests, 48, 69, 95c Very cheap.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

Is the BEST. It acts instantaneously, producing the most natural shades of BLACK or BROWN; does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. Price $1.

Cristadoro's Hair Preservative and Beautifier

Is the best Dressing for the hair. Try it. Price $1. J. CRISTADORO, 95 WILLIAM-ST., New York. Interesting pamphlets sent free.

Ten Thousand Dollars Bonus.

The citizens of Kearney, Nebraska, have deposited $10,000.00 in bank as a bonus to any person who will erect a $40,000.00 hotel during the year 1886. Correspondence from persons who mean business solicited.

W. A. DOWNING, Chairman of Committee.

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GREAT FALL

of Prices in our Children's Dep't TO-DAY!

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Stylish Little Wool Combination DRESSES	At $1.75	WORTH UP TO FIVE DOLLARS.
Pick of 100 little & big Wool Combination DRESSES	At $2.75	WORTH UP TO EIGHT DOLLARS.
Pick of 150 big and little Wool Combination DRESSES	At $3.75	WORTH UP TO TEN DOLLARS.

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STILL CONTINUES.

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In addition to our Every-Day Bargains we shall place on sale

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50 Cases OF

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HATS AND BONNETS

Latest shapes, all colors, at prices never before reached.

Our Trimmed Hat Dept.

Is replete with the newest novelties for Ladies and Children.

PRICES THE LOWEST.

To appreciate our stock of

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VISIT THE MILLINERY DEPARTMENT OF

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WANTED,

To lease for a term of 10 or 99 years (or would buy) a store 90 to 125 feet by about 150 feet deep, with 5 or 6 floors, for wholesale business. Location to be east of Jefferson, north of Van Buren, and south of Indiana-st. Possession wanted within a year. Address, giving full description, MERCANTILE CO., Tribune office.

RUPTURE

Positively cured in 90 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt-Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating a continuous *Electric & Magnetic current*. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet.

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DR. HORNE, INVENTOR, 181 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.

The Northern Michigan Line,

Dock rear 126 Market-st., is now ready to receive freight for the following places in Michigan: Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Sutton's Bay, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Cross Village, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, Cheboygan.

Boat leaves Saturday, April 17th.

The "Otto" Gas Engine.

For driving freight and passenger elevators; for pumping water for residences, flats, and hydraulic elevators; for power in shops, stores, printing-offices, warehouses, and light manufacturers' industries. For the above and similar purposes it is the most popular motor in the market, unrivaled for convenience, safety, reliability, and economy.

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London Clothier & Tailor, 100 MADISON-ST.

Special Sale This Week.

I especially desire to call your attention to this and coming week to OUR PANT SALE. For variety and style you are sure to be suited, for they are all cut and made under our own supervision.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

PANTS,

Warranted All Wool, $3.50. Actual value, $5.00.

In our Tailoring Department we are in a position to do A No. 1 work at popular prices, and guarantee for style and elegance not to be outdone in the city. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere *IT WILL PAY YOU*

GENTLEMEN!

Inspect our Furnishing Department, which is always well stocked with the choicest novelties of the season. In our Boot and Shoe Department an excellent line of Ladies' and Gents' Shoes will be found at prices that defy competition.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Our $2.50 Men's Seamless Shoes, Its equal cannot be found in the city.

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The Well-Known "London Tailor Shop."

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Nos. 238 & 240 East Randolph-st., first-class building, 4-story and basement, 30x170 feet; elevator, &c.

Nos. 203 and 205 Van Buren-st., corner building, 44x100 feet, corner Franklin-st.; well lighted.

Nos. 257 to 263 Franklin-st., 40x153 feet, each store 4 stories and basement, from May 1st. M. PETRIE, No. 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT!

DESIRABLE OFFICES IN TRIBUNE BUILDING. Apply to WM. C. DOW, Room 10.

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The best location is the cheapest. There is none in the city better, if as good, as Madison-st., between State and Dearborn.

McVicker's Office Building

Rooms can be had single or in suites, 2, 3, or 5, at low prices. Quick elevator, steam heat, all conveniences, first-class.

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For Mercantile or Office purpose:
1 Room 24x81 feet.
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1 Room 14x16 feet.

Passenger, freight elevator, and steam heat in building. Inquire on premises. OTTO YOUNG & CO., 149 & 151 State-st.

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Corner Washington and La Salle-sts. Low Rents. Large Offices. Fire-Proof Vaults. Apply to ERNEST CARTER, Secretary, Room 14 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT.

Lofts, 274 and 276 Madison-st.; second, third, and fourth floors, 42x99 each; $1,800. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT.

A residence or flat with water-closet and bathroom near to sleeping rooms is unsafe to live in without a Germicide rented from and inspected monthly by the GERMICIDE CO., 335 Wabash-av.

FOR RENT.

The best building in Chicago for a light manufacturing business. No. 16 Fourth-av., near Jackson-st.

To Rent---57 Michigan-av.

Very desirable 4-story and basement store building. Apply to C. FURST, 126 Fifth-av., Room 19, or J. C. MAGILL & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st.

SHOE DEP'T

LADIES' SHOES, MISSES' SHOES, CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Our Shoe Department offers attractions that should induce every lady to pay us a visit

TODAY.

3 Special Bargains.

500 pairs of Children's Kid and Goat Spring Heel Shoes, sizes 3 to 7 1-2, at

$1.25 per Pair.

1,000 pairs of Ladies' Kid Opera Slippers, today,

95c per Pair.

Formerly $1.50.

2,500 pairs of Ladies' Kid and Kid Foxed Button Shoes, in Common Sense or Opera style,

$2.50 per Pair.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

MANDEL BROTHERS

117 to 123 State-st.

25c Gents' ½ Hose SALE.

An Interesting Fact.

Our Gentlemen's Dept. offers more attractions than any house in this city.

6 Pairs for $1.38	25c SALE.	$2.75 Doz.
All Colors AND Sizes.	450 doz. Golden Brown, Tans, Seal, Modes, Navy, with split feet, AT 25c PER PAIR.	Best Makes OF English, French, AND German.
25c	575 doz. Fancy Stripes, narrow, medium, and wide, all new styles, AT 25c PER PAIR.	
6 Pairs for $1.38	275 doz. Clocked, two shades, fancy heel and toes, AT 25c PER PAIR. Worth 40c, 50c, 60c.	$2.75 Doz.

WAUKESHA'S

PUREST WATER, FROM

ACME MINERAL SPRING.

DELIVERED IN ANY PART OF THE CITY.

10 Gallons for $1.00.

No. 2444 Cottage Grove-av.

Telephone No. 6174.

THE CYCLONE'S VICTIMS.

BURIAL OF MANY OF THEM AT ST. CLOUD AND SAUK RAPIDS.

Impressive Services in the Churches—The Interment in the Cemeteries—The List Now Believed to Aggregate Seventy-three, Though One Report Makes It Less than That—Aid for the Sufferers Coming In from All Points.

St. Cloud, Minn., April 16.—Solemn requiem mass was held in the cathedral this morning over the remains of thirteen victims of the cyclone. Father Stemper officiated. Similar services took place in the Church of the Immaculate Conception over the remains of four. The services were conducted by Fathers Gross and J. Casper. Both churches were heavily draped, and the funeral cortége passed on its way to the cemetery through the devastated district. About 2,000 persons were present, who came from all over the country. The dead were buried in two large graves—nine adults in one and eight children in the other. Mrs. Stein was buried yesterday and Mrs. Fehr today in the North Star Protestant Cemetery.

Annie Ziebold, 3 years of age, died from the effects of a fracture of the skull in the hospital this morning. Wilbur Dahlmaer, a farmer near Buckmantown, twenty-five miles from here, was killed, and a workingman named Clark, on Senator Buckman's farm, was also killed. Fifty-four wounded were attended to at the hospital, and thirty are there at present and five at the convent. Every house in the vicinity has one or more wounded, and there are close on 100 injured in the two towns. Those in the hospital are under the charge of five doctors and fifteen Sisters of St. Benedict. Two out of ten on whom amputating operations were performed will die. The doctors are very busy and have had only a few hours' sleep. William Shortage, who had both legs amputated, lies in a critical condition. Mrs. Jungien was in the hospital this morning looking after her wounded husband and two children. Three of her children who were killed were buried this morning.

Fourteen dead were buried in the cemetery at Sauk Rapids this morning. The Rev. Mr. Cummings and the Rev. Mr. Campbell of St. Cloud officiated. Ten doctors have been in attendance and a large number of nurses from St. Paul and Minneapolis are looking after the wounded. Nothing has been done to remove the wreck in either St. Cloud or Sauk Rapids. The loss of property in St. Cloud is estimated at $70,000 and in Sauk Rapids at $280,000. The wreckage on the railroad is estimated at $20,000.

About a dozen photographers are taking views. The body of Edgar Hull, the banker of St. Cloud, killed at Sauk Rapids, arrived here this afternoon and was conducted by members of the council to the depot on the way to Kalamazoo for interment.

A corrected list of the dead up to 1 o'clock today shows eighteen killed here, thirty-three at Sauk Rapids, ten at Rice's Station and two at Buckman. Several died this morning. Nearly all the dead are now buried.

[A St. Paul dispatch says the list of dead foots up seventy-three.]

Disastrous Storm in Dakota.

Bismarck, Dak., April 15.—The report of a disastrous storm comes from the upper country. No particulars are received, but it is understood that large numbers of cattle were destroyed. The storm is not classed as a cyclone, but the wind was so terrific as to cut down massive trees, and for over five miles the timber along the river bank was leveled. The storm is located 150 miles northwest.

Aid for the Sufferers.

Minneapolis, Minn., April 16.—The City Council today passed a resolution appropriating $25,000 for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.—The Board of Trade today authorized the Mayors of Sauk Rapids and St. Cloud to draw on the board for $100 each for the relief of the sufferers by the recent cyclone.

Grinnell, Ia., April 16.—The cyclone disaster in Minnesota has awakened deep sympathy here. A public meeting will be called by Mayor Lyman tomorrow and a handsome fund will be sent to the sufferers.

St. Paul, Minn., April 16.—Cash, provisions, and clothing are being rapidly forwarded from all points.

THE COUNTY'S POVERTY.

Commissioner Klehm's Explanation of the Cause of the Present Lack of Funds.

In speaking of the reflections recently cast on the County Board about the manner in which it has been conducting the county's business Chairman Klehm said yesterday: "The newspapers are thrashing on empty straw. They are continually blaming the County Board, and seem to expect us to be able to do as much today with a quarter of a dollar as required one dollar ten or twelve years ago. The fault lies with the Assessors. About the years 1875, 1876, and 1877, during the big tax fights, property was assessed at a high valuation. Subsequently several millions of dollars came into the treasury and made everything flush. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were left over, out of which the county expenses were paid, and now the crisis has come; we have nothing to sell and no way of raising money, while the county expenses have increased enormously since that time. For instance, we have two Criminal Courts now instead of one, as formerly, an Appellate Court, and three or four Circuit Courts. In 1881, when the Poor-House was erected and we had 700 or 800 paupers on hand, that number was considered enormously large, while there were facilities for 1,000 inmates, and it was believed that the accommodations would be sufficient for fifteen years to come; but at the present time there are 1,700 paupers in the institution. When the city was rebuilt after the fire it was done chiefly with foreign capital, while the taxes levied then amounted to 40 per cent more than we have ever been able to levy since. The entire trouble rests with the City Assessor. The sum of $566,240 is all the money the board has left with which to pay the expense of running the charitable institutions, and to pay for the erection of new buildings and repair of old ones and other improvements. We also need $250,000 per year with which to keep pace with the needs of the county and build new institutions, because a new wing should be added each year to the hospital asylum and infirmary. The payment of the Sexton, Nelson, and Harms claims, amounting to $262,000, and also the cost of the new electric light plant, has come out of the $566,240 referred to. The City Council gets a revenue of $2,000,000 from the saloons and is allowed to levy a 2 per cent taxation, while the county has no such revenue and is only allowed to levy three-fourths of 1 per cent. Is the present Board of Commissioners a set of scoundrels because former Commissioners built this worthless County Building, which we have to repair? The Citizens' Association seems to think so. The public is continually making a hue and cry about the board having no money with which to pay expenses, but if they were properly taxed it would remedy the trouble itself."

The Artesian Well Trouble.

County Attorney Law is engaged in preparing his amended bill in the artesian well case, and also the necessary affidavits, and will endeavor to have it placed on Monday's calendar. It is stated that through an error Clerk Bailey of the County Board has charged a number of bills against the $25,000 contingent fund for miscellaneous expenses, which included the cost of building the artesian well, but which rightfully belonged elsewhere. For instance, Commissioner Van Pelt says that Bailey charged about $5,000 expenses incurred in the Sexton case against the contingent fund, while the bill should have been charged to the Court-House and Records fund. Chairman Klehm and several other Commissioners say that this was done entirely without authority of any committees, and that over one-half of the $25,000 appropriated has been drawn against. None of this money has been paid out, however, and the trouble can be arranged by charging the different expenses against the proper funds. Clerk Bailey says that he wished to draw the Sexton expenses against the Court-House and Records fund, but the County Treasurer refused to approve the order, and he was therefore obliged to draw against the general fund and give the latter fund credit for the proper amount.

QUIET SUMMERING.

"Instead of going to fashionable resorts this summer," says the New York *World*, "many well-to-do people are building themselves hunting-boxes up in the mountains, or board tents by the sad sea wave, which they will furnish in Arcadian simplicity and occupy with their families in blissful quiet."

IN HARD LUCK.

The Central Union Telephone Company Receiving Harsh Treatment at the Hands of Indianapolis' City Council.

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—It was announced yesterday that the Central Union Telephone Company would put into operation private telephone stations where those whose instruments had been removed and others might communicate with the remaining subscribers in connection with the exchange. In view of the fact that the franchise of the company had been repealed, and that it was absolutely without right in the city, this alleged attempt to introduce a new feature of business roused the indignation of the city officials, and a special meeting of the Council and Board of Aldermen was called for tonight to consider the situation. The Judiciary Committee reported a resolution directing the telephone company to remove all its poles and wires in the city within fourteen days, and in the event they are not so removed then the Street Commissioner is directed to cut them down. This resolution passed the Council and Board of Alderman with but one dissenting vote in each body. A futile effort was made to stay the action by showing that this removal would practically destroy the city's fire-alarm telegraph system for sixty days and cause an unnecessary outlay of $5,000. The temper of the Council was to inflict as much damage as possible on the company, and especially not permit it to realize anything from its poles and wires by disposing of them to the company that may be granted a franchise to operate in its abandoned field.

The company has had another piece of bad luck today. Some days ago County-Auditor Adams called the attention of the telephone company to the apparent discrepancy between the sworn value of its plant as reported to the court in the recent litigation and the return made for taxation, and he gave notice that this morning he should correct the tax duplicate so that the amounts would more nearly correspond. An intimation coming to the ears of the Auditor that an effort would be made to enjoin him from doing this, he did not wait until this morning, but yesterday afternoon increased the assessment from $16,000 to $50,000 just an hour before the court issued a temporary injunction against the increase made. In the application for injunction the company claims that the Auditor has no right to make the increase and that by the proposed alteration of the duplicate a cloud will be placed on the company's title to its property and it will be subjected to irremedial wrong and injury. The company paid $176.15 in taxes in 1884 and $134.51 in 1885.

A MYSTERIOUS BEAUTY.

A Handsome Canadian Woman Concerning Whose Identity There Is Considerable Dispute—Her Brief Visit to Chicago.

The mysterious arrest of R. J. Lalle, or Halle, and a woman who was registered as his sister at the Merchants' Hotel, Thursday morning caused considerable curiosity, and it now appears that the woman at least has been attracting some attention in Detroit. R. J. Halle is an insurance agent of Adrain, Mich., and the woman who was with him claims to be Miss H. Ripley, his half-sister. A week ago, after the Adrain papers had suspiciously coupled her name with that of Halle, she registered at the Brunswick Hotel, Detroit, and it was soon told about the place that she was Halle's half-sister and had been stopping with him in Adrian for some time, having come there direct from London, Ont. Her costly dress and attractive appearance led to inquiries that brought out these facts. The curiosity aroused by the woman led interested parties to notice that two men had registered at the Brunswick just after her as H. Conroy, Glencoe, Ont., and J. Cowan, St. Catherines, Ont., and as they did not appear to have any other occupation and took great interest in Miss Ripley, they were accused of watching her. They both denied this most emphatically, but still insisted that the clerk of the hotel should keep them well informed as to the beautiful woman's movements.

The secret of all this espionage can be found in the charge that Miss Ripley, while she may be Mr. Halle's half-sister, is no other than the wife of George Friar, the agent of the American Express Company at Glencoe, Ont., who suddenly decamped from that place last November, leaving the company about $6,000 out on account of his agency. The woman herself emphatically denies that she is Friar's wife, but one of the men who followed her to Detroit and to this city is well known as one of the employés of the American Express Company in Canada. Her last move in Detroit was the receipt of a message from Halle in Adrian telling her to join him there and the two would proceed to Chicago. She took a train Wednesday night, the one that reached this city early the next morning, and arrived here safely, as has already been stated. The two Canadian spotters took the same train, and it is now thought persuaded both her and Halle to return with them on the next train going east.

People at the headquarters of the American Express Company in this city have heard nothing of the visit of Messrs. Conroy and Cowan, but the special agent of the company has been out of the city for some time, and all his operators report directly to him. It was acknowledged that under these circumstances there was nothing improbable in the suggestion that the two Canadian officials had arrived in this city, and, finding the object of their visit easily accomplished, had left at once without making their presence known to the company's officials here.

CUTTING ON BEEF AND NAILS.

The Butchers of Pittsburg and Vicinity Organizing Against Chicago Dressed Beef—Boycotting Non-Union Nails.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 16.—[Special.]—The butchers of Pittsburg and Allegheny completed an organization today to drive Chicago dressed beef out of this market. They will extend their operations to all the suburban towns. They say they have no doubt of success, as they will adopt the same tactics that proved so effective at St. Louis. The organization comprises about 200 members, with abundance of capital and zeal to push the work in hand.

Advices received by Pittsburg nailers from Chicago this morning state that an immense shipment of unbranded nails had arrived in that city from Wheeling, W. Va. It embraces several thousand kegs, whose only mark is that denoting the weight. The absence of other brands is accepted here as proof of a growing weakness among the manufacturers and a tacit acknowledgment of the efficacy of the existing boycott upon nails bearing the stamp of non-union firms. Circulars have been scattered broadcast, both at Chicago and here, asking hardware dealers to refuse to patronize non-union mills. This mode of warfare has proved so effective in this part of the country that but few dealers are bold enough to acknowledge that they handle the interdicted product.

AN INFURIATED BEAR.

It Gets Hold of a Farmer and Inflicts Probably Fatal Injuries Upon Him.

Baltimore, Md., April 16.—[Special.]—A large trick bear exhibited at McGowan's resort in this city escaped. Mr. McGowan hunted the animal and found him in the woods on John Grace's farm. The beast was belligerent. They tried to lasso him, and Mr. McGowan threw his rope and caught the bear by a fore leg. Mr. Grace threw his rope for the neck, but missed. Mr. Grace attempted to escape, but the bear pounced upon him. He was thrown to the ground and the bear bit him on the left arm, tearing the flesh to the bone. The infuriated beast then rolled over Mr. Grace and tried to hug him. It also tore the flesh from his left leg, mutilating the limb in a terrible manner. Mr. McGowan and a colored man finally succeeded in clubbing the beast until it became insensible, though it tried also to attack them. The bear was killed. Mr. Grace's injuries are serious.

A CAUSE OF NEURALGIA.

The London *Lancet* says that the pain of neuralgic headache experienced by women is generally located in one or more branches of the second cervical nerve, very commonly those terminating in the scalp at the occiput. The nerves of the scalp are irritated by the hair being drawn too tightly back and put on the strain, not as a whole, in which case the strain would be spread over a large area of the surface, but by small bundles of hair, which are pulled back and held in place by hairpins. Relief is often consciously experienced as a result of removing the hairpins, but this has only a temporary and partial effect. The injury done is lasting in its consequences. The present style of dressing hair should be discontinued, as it probably, in part, accounts for the extreme prevalence of neuralgic headache.

FROM THE NORTHWEST.

AN ARREST IN CONNECTION WITH THE SPRINGFIELD MURDER.

Strange Freak of Lightning at Danville—A Logansport Veteran's Pension Increased—Terre Haute's City Treasurer—A Newspaper Purchase—The Recent Railway Disaster Near Lancaster, Wis.—A Boy Drowned at Owatonna, Minn.

Springfield, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The Coroner's jury, after spending the day investigating the murder of Owen W. Rooney, which occurred about midnight last night, returned a verdict to the effect that he was murdered by Edward Flaherty, an employé of the Illinois Watch Factory. The murder occurred in a saloon during the progress of a quarrel over paying for some drinks, but Flaherty was not engaged in it, and no reason for the shooting appeared from the testimony. He was sober. Flaherty was arrested at an early hour this morning, and is held without bail. A brother of the murdered man, who was not acquainted with Flaherty, went to the jail and claimed to recognize him as the man who did the shooting. Flaherty denies that he had anything to do with the affair.

Danville, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—Lightning struck the barn of Samuel McConkie, a farmer living six miles southeast of Danville, today, and besides demolishing the barn instantly killed two horses. At the time the horses were killed Mr. McConkie's 14-year-old son was engaged unharnessing them. He escaped unhurt.

Salem, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—Handley, the prisoner in the county jail here who created much excitement yesterday, is still beyond the control of the Sheriff, no one being able to enter the cell. The Sheriff is endeavoring to reduce him to terms by starving him.

John Webb, the victim in the Iuka fight, is hourly expected to die. Ray, his assailant, has been rearrested and his bond increased.

Indiana—He Had His Pension Increased.

Logansport, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—Word has been received that the House of Representatives has increased the pension of Capt. Cyrus Vigus of this city from $8 to $50 per month. Capt. Vigus is 96 years of age and one of the few surviving veterans of the War of 1812. He sent four sons to the Mexican War and six to the War of the Rebellion. Only two survive.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—There has been a rumor for some weeks that Charles Robinson, who retired from the office of City Treasurer a year ago, was unable to make a complete settlement with his successor. A careful investigation of his books shows some errors. His bond, which was for $400,000, is a perfectly good one. Within a few days official information has been received here that March 29, in San Francisco, he made an assignment of a small drug-store he owned in this city for the benefit of his creditors. His wife and family are still here. He had been for a year past making good his errors in his accounts, but it does not appear that the settlement is as yet complete.

Wisconsin—Examination of Alleged Rioters Postponed.

Janesville, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—The report printed in this morning's Tribune that the Prowty and Hynes slander suits had been dismissed "by order of court" was not true. They were dismissed by the plaintiffs, the matters in difference having been settled according to the terms agreed upon between a committee of the defendants and counsel for the plaintiffs.

Marshfield, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—All of the alleged rioters engaged in the disturbance in Richfield election day, eighteen in all, have been arrested by Sheriff I. L. Fornance and taken to Grand Rapids for trial. The preliminary examination was postponed until April 30. The arrests are the outgrowth of a bitter feud existing between the J. C. Davis and Warren Cary factions, which culminated election day in breaking up the election and driving the inspectors from the polls.

Lancaster, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—The train which was thrown from the track yesterday near Turkey River on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway was not the "Flying Dutchman," but an early passenger-train bound south. When it struck the bowlder, which had rolled upon the track, the engine and four cars were thrown from the track and the engine was badly shattered. The cars were thrown upon their sides and ditched. No one was injured beyond a few bruises. A wrecking-train from McGregor cleared the track.

La Crosse, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—Lake Pepin was cleared of ice last night. Navigation is now open to St. Paul.

Fond du Lac, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—N. S. Gilson, Judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit Court, today filed an order removing H. E. Geise from the office of Court Commissioner at Ripon and substituting J. J. Foote, a well-known attorney of that city. No reasons are stated in the order.

Minnesota—A Boy Drowned at Owatonna.

Owatonna, Minn., April 16.—[Special.]—This afternoon, shortly after the funeral of Mr. Andrews, who was killed in the St. Cloud cyclone, the people were startled by the report that three boys were drowning at the mill dam. Henry Rach, aged 15, swam out after the boat went over the dam. Hub Jones clung to the boat for half an hour and was taken out in an insensible condition. George Fletcher, aged 15, swam about six rods when he sunk and his body has not been recovered.

Michigan—Purchase of an Evening Paper.

Bay City, Mich., April 16.—[Special.]—The *Evening Press* at Bay City announces this evening that George B. Armstrong and A. W. Rasmussen of Chicago have bought the *Press* establishment and will take possession next Monday. The *Press* has been independent Democratic.

NOTES ABOUT TOWN.

Spent His Employer's Money in Roystering.

Charles E. Everts, manufacturer of tents and awnings at No. 274 South Water street, complained at the Harrison Street Station late last night that Jacob Anderson, whom he sent to Hammond, Ind., yesterday morning to collect $50, had made no return to him, but was spending the money in a disreputable resort on Pacific avenue. Officer Strening went out and arrested Anderson, who admitted that he was using his employer's funds. Mr. Everts said the young man was respectably connected.

Crushed by a Tumbling Building.

Henry Brooks, an elderly man living at No. 64 West Madison street, was injured by a falling building at No. 1718 Wabash avenue. He and his son Frederick, 8 years old, were raising the building—an unoccupied dwelling owned by C. B. Nelson—when it suddenly sank, burying father and son beneath. The boy was uninjured, but Brooks Sr. was hurt about the head. The escape of either from death was miraculous.

A Pretty Sort of Night-Watchman.

While on post last night Officer Considine was approached by a woman, who said: "Are you the officer that stands at Wabash avenue and Twelfth street?"

"Sometimes," was the reply.

"Have I spoken to you before tonight?"

"You have not."

"Did I speak to you last night?"

"You did not."

"Well then you are not the one, but there is an officer who stands there and insults every woman that passes! He's done it for a month! He's insulted me and friends of mine."

Upon going to the locality mentioned the policeman found John Barber, a night watchman, standing there, and told him that he must not insult women who passed.

"I'll insult whom I —— —— please!" retorted the watchman, and drawing his club he dealt the policeman a heavy blow on the head. Officer Considine placed the man under arrest, but the prisoner made such a resistance that when he was landed in the station he was charged with resisting an officer, carrying concealed weapons, and disorderly conduct.

Succumbed to an Apoplectic Fit.

David Johnston, the octogenarian Scotchman who was attacked with apoplexy Thursday evening, died at his residence, No. 189 Honoré street, at 9 o'clock last night.

CALICO SECRETS.

The printers in the calico-making mills of Connecticut refuse to impart the secrets of their trade to any but their own sons.

CLOCKS.

The application of pendulums to clocks dates from 1656. The balance-spring was invented by Dr. Robert Hooke two years later.

CURSING WHILE HE DIED.

A Massachusetts Murderer's Blasphemy on the Scaffold—An Execution in Delaware.

Northampton, Mass., April 16.—[Special.]—Allen J. Adams, the Amherst murderer, was executed this morning. The crime occurred at Amherst ten years ago. He killed Moses Dickinson, by whom he was employed, and robbed him of $150. Adams escaped and was not heard of until a few months ago. He was arrested in Tennessee for forgery, and to avoid imprisonment confessed to murdering Dickinson. He was tried in Northampton by the Superior Court and sentenced to be hanged. About one month ago he attempted suicide by cutting his legs with a knife. He nearly bled to death. About 100 persons witnessed the hanging. He breakfasted on doughnuts and meat. He wanted an egg-nog, and when the Sheriff refused to give it to him he became furious. Adams told the jailer that he wanted to be hanged at 8 o'clock so that he could be in Hell in time for dinner. He swore constantly while the death-warrant was being read and walked out of his cell with his hands in his pockets. He walked to the scaffold at 10:30. A chair was placed for him on the drop, when he exclaimed: "I shan't sit down; that ends it." The officers forced him into the chair, where he remained during the prayer. His face wore a sneering expression, and he frequently interrupted the supplications for mercy by horrible profanity. When the deputies raised him from the chair he shouted: "By —— don't you let me down before that drop is ready, or I'll sue the county for damages." He said to the deputy who adjusted the rope: "I thought Clark was going to do this." Then, as the rope was tightened, he cried: "Don't you choke me to death; wait until this thing gets ready. Don't pull so hard; wait until they get ready to drop this thing." At this instant the drop fell. The body bounded once in the air and then settled, and not a muscle quivered afterwards. The heart ceased beating in eighteen minutes. Adams will be buried here secretly. It is supposed that he committed two other murders, but he refused to confess.

Newcastle, Del., April 16.—Charles Robinson (colored) was hanged here at 1:03 this afternoon for a criminal assault upon Mrs. Ella F. Gardner. He died of strangulation and with very slight struggles. He made a short speech on the scaffold reiterating his innocence, and, while the deputy was adjusting the noose around his neck, said: "Draw it tighter: farewell to the world." In ten minutes the physicians pronounced the pulsations of the heart imperceptible.

[Robinson was a full-blooded negro, stout, and with rather pleasing features. He was 33 years old. He was born a slave in Queen Anne County, Md., and remained in slavery up to the time of the Emancipation Proclamation. Mrs. Ella F. Gardner, the white victim of the assault, is the wife of Orson Gardner, a farm laborer living near Clairmont. The crime was committed Oct. 3 last. Robinson would have fared badly had he been caught by the infuriated neighbors of his victim, who turned out after him, carrying a rope with which to lynch him. Some three weeks afterwards he was arrested near Crumpton, Md., by George Hilyard, colored, of Churchhill. He was brought to Newcastle and lodged in jail Oct. 31. His trial came off Dec. 5 and resulted in conviction.]

STRIKING SCHOOL-CHILDREN.

The Scholars at Three of the St. Louis Schools Go Out Because of Too Much Singing—Others May Follow—A Demand at Vandalia.

St. Louis, Mo., April 16.—[Special.]—The majority of the scholars in three of the public schools—the Madison, Hogden, and Peabody—inaugurated a strike this morning, and not more than one-fourth of the pupils were in attendance when the morning session began. At an early hour the teachers found the following notice attached to the doors of the three schools named:

Boys of the Hogden, Madison, and Peabody Schools. Strike. By order of
THE ST. LOUIS SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

From one of the schools about thirty pupils are absent today, and in the others there are strong and unmistakable evidences of an unwillingness to allow things to go on as they have been going for several years back. The uprising is due to a desire to have more recess and less vocal music. The recess now, they claim, is entirely too short, and the music, for which several teachers have a peculiar penchant, is spread lavishly through the exercises of the day. Until these grievances are allayed or done away with entirely the scholars mixed up in the movement do not want to resume their studies, and they may be stubborn enough to stand firm and refuse all overtures unless their parents are big enough to whip them into submission. Superintendent Dyer of the public schools had heard of it, but was very reticent. Referring to the Superintendent the patrolman on the beat said: "Ah, well, he's like Hoxie about running these Missouri Pacific trains. Of course he won't give the information, but I know that these boys were pupils of this school. I saw them and they gave me their grievances. One of them told me the boys at the Clinton School would go out tomorrow."

Three of the members of the "association" were found to have issued the notice, and a sound flogging averted a general strike.

Vandalia, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The school-children of this city, numbering upwards of 500, have asked for shorter hours and longer intermissions, and threaten to strike next Monday unless their demands are granted.

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Julia Holmes Smith and Mrs. A. C. Mather Hurt in the Wreck of a Coupe.

As Mrs. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith and her friend Mrs. Alonzo C. Mather were being driven north on Dearborn avenue late yesterday afternoon in a coupé belonging to N. Bennett & Co., liverymen at No. 270 Oak street, the horses became unmanageable and ran away when opposite the Union Club-House. The driver, Fred Burtis, did his best to stop his team by driving into one of J. M. Goodwin's heavy truck-wagons ahead of him, but only succeeded in turning the truck around bodily and for a moment slowing down the furious pace of the frantic animals. They then started up again and collided with a horse and buggy owned by Matthias Thome of No. 138 Wabash avenue and driven by his coachman. The coupé and the buggy were both overturned in a heap, but fortunately the horses were prevented by the bystanders from doing any more damage. The two women were taken from the wreck in a fainting condition, Mrs. Smith receiving the more severe injuries, as she was on the under side. She was not able to walk, so she was carried to a cab near by and driven to her home at No. 521 Dearborn avenue, where medical aid was summoned. Her left shoulder and arm were sprained and she received other injuries to her back and side which will probably confine her to her bed for several days. Mrs. Mather escaped with a few slight bruises. She said when she realized that the horses were running away she suggested that they lay their umbrellas down on the bottom of the carriage instead of holding them in their hands. The forethought probably saved them from more serious injury. The driver of the coupé was thrown violently to the pavement and hurt about the back. He said that one of his horses had run away on previous occasions and was a very hard one to manage. The man driving the buggy was uninjured although his rig was badly damaged.

TEACHERS TALKING TOGETHER.

Meeting of the Northern Illinois High-School Principals' and Teachers' Association at Rockford.

Rockford, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The Northern Illinois High-School Principals' and Teachers' Association convened this afternoon at the Rockford High School. The following were present:

W. H. Hatch, Misses C. M. Briggs and Nellie Hayes, of Rock Island; Prof. George E. Nepper, Prof. W. H. Ray, Hyde Park; J. W. Jenks and J. C. Leslie, Peoria; Prof. C.W. Tufts, Carrie Tucker, Maggie McNair, Mac. McDougal, and Maud Summers, Ottawa; Prof. C. M. Bardwell, Marengo; Prof. W. H. Wood, Belvidere; Ferdinand Sanford, County Superintendent of Ogle County; Jessie R. Loomis and A. M. Holbrook, Moline; and the Rockford teachers.

A number of others are expected tomorrow. Prof. Nepper, the President, called the association to order and Miss Holbrook of Moline was made Secretary. A committee of three presented the following names for officers for the coming year, and they were elected: C. A. Smith, Rockford, President; W. H. Ray, Hyde Park, Vice-President; Miss Maggie McNair, Ottawa, Secretary; W. H. Hatch, Rock Island, Treasurer and Secretary. It was decided to hold the next meeting on the last Friday and Saturday of October, 1886, at Rock Island. It was decided to visit the Rockford Female Seminary at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning in a body, upon invitation of Miss Hillard, the Principal. Prof. W. H. Ray of Hyde Park read the opening paper on "English in the High School," which was a vigorous, worthy effort. He advocated superintending the outside reading of pupils as far as practicable, and believed it was possible if the teachers would first gain the pupils' confidence.

THE BOYCOTT RAGE.

MRS. GRAY'S GALLANT FIGHT IN NEW YORK—MOLESTERS ARRESTED.

Boycotting the Boycotters—A Hotelkeeper Rejoices at Being Singled Out—Trying the Plan Against a New York Paper—A Justice of the Peace Who Expects to Be the Next Victim.

New York, April 16.—The boycott of Mrs. Gray's bakery, at No. 508 Hudson street, by Bakers' Union No. 1, reached an interesting crisis yesterday. The "sandwich" men who have paraded so indefatigably for the last nine days have lost their vocation, and the remarkable placards which they once had so much difficulty in distributing are now at a premium as curiosities. A huge pile of them lies behind the railing at the Third Precinct Police Station, and the boycotting placards which served as chest protectors lean against the wall in inglorious protest against the "tyranny of Gray." The police authorities, in fact, have taken a hand in the amusement and have boycotted the boycotters.

It appears that Mrs. Gray had paid a visit to District-Attorney Martine along with Police Captain Copeland to see what could be done toward arresting the boycotters. Mr. Martine was too busy with the Aldermanic indictments to be seen, and the matter slumbered until yesterday morning. Then a representative of the *Evening Post* went up to Mrs. Gray's bakery to say that that paper would undertake a criminal prosecution of the boycotters without expense to her, if she would permit it. Mrs. Gray, of course, consented and arrangements were made to go before the grand jury this morning. Meanwhile the procession before the store was kept up and two "sandwich" men and two bill-distributers were on duty as usual when at 3:30 p. m. Capt. Copeland suddenly turned the corner with a couple of extra policemen and the blockaders were captured. At the Charles Street Station they gave their names as Jacob Russel of No. 338 East Fifty-fifth street, Louis Schlunz of No. 304 East Twenty-eighth street, Charles Schumann of No. 38 Clinton street, and Adam Fennel of No. 196 Avenue A. In two minutes and before a crowd could collect the procession started for the Jefferson Market Police Court, where Justice Duffy was sitting. The men were brought up for hearing at once. They could neither speak nor understand English, and after giving them some fatherly advice through an interpreter the Justice fined each $1 for disturbance of the peace, with the threat that the next offense would bring down the fullest penalty of the law.

"I suppose they will boycott me next," added the Justice. The fines were paid and the prisoners released. The boycotters in the beer saloon, No. 510 Hudson street, were taken off their feet for a moment. Four volunteers were soon found, however, and at 4:45 p. m. the "sandwich" and circular business was attempted again. No sooner had the martyrs to the cause gotten fairly out of the doors than the policemen were wearing the chest-protectors and handling the English-German tracts. Officer Barity, who had bagged the two distributors an hour before, repeated his performance, and Officers Burleigh and Sweeney followed with the other two. Jefferson Market Police Court was closed, and the unfortunate bakers, whose names were Charles Reiuben, Valentine Raff, Joseph Schnocril, and J. L. Baum, were held in default of bail. About 9 o'clock in the evening Francis Pfaff, a liquor-dealer, appeared and rescued his compatriots from duress by giving a bond of $500 for each. The union did not make another diversion, and the sidewalk on Hudson street, from Christopher street to Tenth, was clearer last night than it had been for a long time. The four men on bail will have a hearing at Jefferson Market this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Gray and Capt. Copeland have been subpœnaed to appear before the grand jury at the same time.

Business at Mrs. Gray's store is lively as ever. A double-paged cartoon from this week's *Puck*, representing King Boycott ruling over Pandemonium, with the inscription, "The later day Lord of Misrule. Have our forefathers thrown off the rule of King George only to go down before King Boycott?" was pasted on the show-window all day and drew such a crowd finally that it had to be taken down. Inside every one was in fine humor. Mr. Gray had been to the Ludlow street bakers' boarding-house and secured a new man, and still the force was insufficient to fill orders. Mrs. C. A. Forman of No. 206 Bleecker street sent $25 for bread to be delivered at the College Place School. Miss Hill of No. 211 West Eighteenth street ordered $25 worth for the Sixteenth Ward School. Charles F. Johns of No. 64 Broadway wrote inclosing $50 for bread to be distributed among the poor of the neighborhood. Ten dollars' worth was also sent to the Howard Mission and $5 worth to the Children's Aid Society. Col. B. E. Orr, Vice-President of the Natchez, Jackson & Columbus Railroad, came in with Col. Horace Scott of Louisville about 6 o'clock. Both said they had come 1,500 miles to see such a plucky woman as Mrs. Gray, and Col. Orr engaged a bag of ginger-snaps to be sent by express to his wife in Natchez, after treating the boys and girls to a great quantity of tarts and pies. The following letter came yesterday morning:

Mrs. Gray—Dear Madam: I have read with much interest of your brave fight against the organized "Tyrants of Labor," and, while extending to you my best wishes, I also wish to express my hearty approval of your true-hearted employés. Please divide among them the inclosed $50.
H. T. C.

The next, containing $5, was as follows:

Plucky Mrs. Gray: Stick to your rights. All the best people of the city are with you in your fight. Liberty and law and order must prevail. J. W. S.

Mrs. Susan H. Wendell of Hastings-on-the-Hudson wrote encouragingly about the boycott and vigorously about its animus and tendencies. An order on the Mayor of Paterson for 200 loaves of bread a week for the orphan asylum and two hospitals of that city will also be filled as soon as Mrs. Gray can manage it.

Boycotting the Boycotters.

One of the ways in which the rising protest against the boycott is showing itself is in anti-boycotts. There is a strong anti-boycott going on in Kansas City. That part of the people who object to being driven about by "the walking delegate" are quietly boycotting all those places of business which acquiesce in the demands of the secret societies not to sell any article which may have fallen under their ban. In many places, for instance, where parties have refused to keep the Kansas City *Journal* on sale on account of a request made by "the walking delegate," the trade in other things is rapidly being diminished by a boycotting system established against them by the people generally, who are seemingly determined to let these parties look to the boycotting organization for patronage.

Glad to Be Boycotted.

Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard:* The following letters explain themselves:

Sandy Hook, Conn.—*Mr. W. J. Dick*—Dear Sir: This is to notify you that we, the Knights of Labor of Sandy Hook, have, after due consideration of your case, resolved not to patronize your hotel, and to induce our friends to do likewise until you notify us that you have decided to comply with the request contained in our former communications to you. Yours respectfully,
Knights of Labor.

Dick's Hotel, Boycott of Newtown, Conn.—The Sandy Hook Knights of Labor boycott is perfectly satisfactory. A decided improvement is visible in the patronage of the hotel, particularly in the bar and cigar department. A decided advance in receipts of my business, also character and standing of patrons since your first notice. One more boycott will advance my business so it will necessitate enlarging my hotel, which I was in hopes I would not have to do this season.
William J. Dick.

Reaction Against Boycotting.

Nyack, N. Y., April 15.—The New York *Tribune* has completely beaten the boycotting of the paper in this prosperous village. It will be remembered that without any grievance whatever against the Tribune the shoemakers of Nyack ordered the newsdealers here to stop selling that paper. The dealers cut off a part of their order, whereupon the *Tribune* sent its own agent to sell the paper in Nyack, and ran a special boat across the river, whereby all the New York papers were beaten into Nyack by over two hours. The shoemakers, who are organized as Knights of Labor, hooted at the *Tribune's* agent, and finally March 29 about fifteen or twenty of them joined in a rush upon him, in which the agent was struck and gashed in the face and severely choked and clubbed. Two men were arrested for this brutal and uncalled-for assault, and yesterday they were tried before Justice Christie. One of the men who pleaded guilty and asked for mercy was reprimanded and discharged on paying the costs. The other was fined $10 and costs and would have been fined more had he not been a poor man.

Not a Healthy Place for the Boycott.

From the Hartford *Courant:* There is a growing impression that the imported boycott will never succeed in permanently acclimating itself in this air of freedom and under the folds of the star-spangled banner.

AMUSEMENTS.

Artists' Club—Vogrich.

An enjoyable but rather informal concert was given yesterday before Miss Fay's "Artists' Club" in the Methodist Church Block, the object of which was to introduce Mr. and Mrs. Maximilian Vogrich, lately arrived from Australia. Vogrich is a Hungarian composer and pianist whom Remenyi claimed to have discovered. Later he was accompanist to Wilhelmj, in which capacity he visited Australia, where he met the lady soprano of the concert yesterday. In person Mr. Vogrich is tall, with a face both strong and artistic—in fact, the outlines of it remind one of Liszt. He is distinctly a musician of phenomenal cleverness, if not in point of fact a genius. The elusiveness with which yesterday's program was given points to the latter conclusion. For example, the printer had expected him to play for his first number Schumann's Kreisleriana No. 2, some preludes of Chopin, and Liszt's Eighth Hungarian Rhapsody. For his closing number he was expected to have given his own arrangements of Schubert's "Erl King" and "Hark! hark! the lark," and an original staccato study. In point of fact, he played for the first number the two Schubert arrangements and the Rhapsody. Before the second number Miss Fay explained the progress already made (where even artists might have been misled into wasting enthusiasm at the wrong place), and promised that he then would play the Schumann and Chopin number and the staccato study. Whereupon Mr. Vogrich seated himself at the piano and played Chopin's nocturne in D flat and the staccato study, leaving the Kreisleriana to be heard from some other day. This sort of thing is perplexing to poorly-balanced minds, but one must not let it hinder him from recognizing the beauty and intelligence of Mr. Vogrich's piano-playing. While it is very evident that more practice would improve it, it is equally certain that without great natural ability no amount of practice would enable a student to produce the effects which roll off Mr. Vogrich's fingers so easily. His touch is lovely, his light playing clear and pearly, and his discriminating emphasis and phrasing musicianly and artistic. His arrangements are clever, but it would be very bold to pronounce them equal to those of Liszt, with which necessarily they would be compared. As a composer Mr. Vogrich was represented by an andante and intermezzo for violin so often played by Wilhelmj, played yesterday by Mr. Rosenbecker, whose well-balanced school and solid technic enabled him to give a highly enjoyable interpretation of it. Mrs. Vogrich is a soprano with a clear and effective voice. In the "Nobil Signor" she sang high B flat with a tone strident rather than sweet. In her second song, which most certainly was *not* the "Ave Maria" of Schubert expected, she was in better range and sang most pleasingly. Mr. Vogrich deserves to be heard again, and by many more people.

The Grand—"Bohemian Girl."

It is in operas like this one of Balfe's that the strength of the Abbott chorus is heard to good advantage. The attack last night and the intonation were excellent in almost all the very pretty choruses with which the "Bohemian Girl" is so well furnished. At times a little more refinement of shading would have been an improvement, but as a whole the chorus work of the evening deserves praise. The orchestra was a little uncertain in a number of places. The cast consisted of Miss Abbott as Arline, Sig. Michelena as Thaddeus, Pruette as the Count, Broderick as Devilshoof, Connell as Florestan, and for Queen a substitute in place of Miss Annandale. In general this cast was a good one, and in respect to several of the members a strong one. The central figures in it, of course, were those of Arline and Thaddeus. Miss Abbott found in the pleasing and thoroughly English melodies of this opera a good opportunity for displaying her talent at captivating an audience with ballads. In this art she is an adept, although, as previously remarked of another of her impersonations, it is not always easy to approve of her interpretations. However, there is no prima donna but has to be forgiven very many eccentricities of this kind. Even the majestic Nilsson "caught it" particularly severely from the critics during her recent appearances in Germany. This in no degree excuses the present offender, but it serves to show that at least she has distinguished company in her free-handed modifications of Mr. Balfe's phrases. These modifications, it is perhaps better to explain, consist not in changing the notes set down (except in the cadences, where every singer considers herself free to give rein to her fancy), but in modifying the phrasing by using half-voice or less where half voice is insufficient for expressing the musical idea of the composer. This fault is one of the most serious that Miss Abbott still has left, and she would do well to get rid of it. In "I Dreamt I Dwelt in Marble Halls" it was especially to be observed; and again in the lovely quartet, "From Our Valleys and Hills," where her use of half voice left the ensemble unbalanced. Miss Abbott is so pleasing to the public in general that her admirers have little patience with cold-blooded strictures of this kind, but they have to be made; for so long as the faults are not overcome the great natural talents of this singer fall short of their complete development. Sig. Michelena sang in English, for which he is to be praised. He made a most excellent Thaddeus, and will be still better when he has become better habituated to the language. Mr. Pruette distinguished himself in the beautiful melodies of his part. The audience was large and appreciative. Today the opera is "La Traviata," with Miss Abbott as Violetta. Tonight "Il Trovatore," with Miss Bellini as Leonore.

Mr. Cable's Readings.

Mr. Cable's readings last evening consisted of selections from his new novel, "Grande Pointe," already noticed in The Tribune. There was a pleasing improvement in the attendance, an indication of the popularity of this particular program. By request the program for today's matinée is changed: the "Grande Pointe" selections will be given instead of "Posson Jone," as had been heretofore announced.

English Opera in New York.

New York, April 16.—[Special.]—The final evening performance of the season of opera in English took place tonight at the Academy and passed off with more than usual brilliancy as to effect, and in the presence of an overflowing auditorium. "The Marriage of Jeannette" and "Sylvia" made up the program. Massé's operetta, which went rather quietly when first brought out, has slowly but surely worked its way into the good graces of the public. The company now begins its tour through the United States, going first to Boston.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERS.

Detectives Looking for the Gang in Toledo.

Toledo (O.) *Blade*, April 15: A month ago the daring and bloody express robbery on the Chicago & Rock Island Road near Joliet, Ill., and the murder of the messenger, Kellogg Nichols, startled the country. Since that time detectives have been searching the land, and have searched East and West for the cowardly perpetrators of the deed without avail. On the sly certain private detectives have been working in Toledo. Their theory is that the murder and robbery were committed by a gang, four in number, and that this gang escaped arrest and made the best of their way into Chicago. The spoils were then divided and the gang separated. Some of the parties were traced to Detroit, and there the trail was lost.

A detective who registers as H. S. Trombley has been working on the case in the city. A *Blade* reporter found the officer after an all day's search and confronted him with the proof of his connection with the case. "I have nothing to say about the matter," said the detective; "not that it would injure the case, but it isn't my style to talk about my business. I will say, though, that I have learned nothing important in Toledo."

From another source a reporter learned that several watches left with a jeweler in this city had called the officer here. The detective, after a careful examination of the watches, had purchased them for a good round sum. It is supposed that these watches were taken at the time of the robbery, and that the villains, seeing that the loss had not been detected, had been bold enough to turn them over to a jeweler. The detective, after remaining in the city about a week, has disappeared as mysteriously as he came.

THE ENGLISH RACES.

London, April 16. — At the Newmarket Craven meeting today the Newmarket handicap race was won by Lord Hartington's 4-year-old Sir Kenneth, by three-quarters of a length; J. Lowther's 4-year-old King Monmouth second, two lengths ahead of the Duke of St. Alban's 4-year-old Bellona, third. There were ten starters. The betting stood 15 to 1 against Sir Kenneth; 3 to 1 against King Monmouth, and 33 to 1 against Bellona. The Duke of Portland's 3-year-old Arcadian was favorit at 11 against 10.

MATTERS OF POLITICS.

THE PAYNE INVESTIGATION REPORT TO GO TO THE SENATE.

What the Senator Himself Has to Say in Regard to the Matter—He Thinks that He Has Not Been Touched in the Least by the Testimony—Indiana's State Democratic Convention to Be Held Early.

Columbus, O., April 16.—[Special.]—The Payne investigating reports were before the House for adoption today, and quite a heated debate ensued. The Democratic minority attempted to postpone consideration of the documents until next Thursday, but this was ineffectual. Some very bad blood was engendered by the debate, Messrs. Cole, McBride, and Young, Democrats, being particularly violent and incendiary in their remarks. On the question of postponing action the Democrats refused to vote at all. Mr. Rawlings having made the charge that Mr. Lebland, a member of the Democratic minority on the investigating committee, had visited Cleveland in the interest of Payne, that member rose to a question of privilege, denying the charge. Finally, after three hours' debate, the majority report of the committee was adopted—yeas 61, nays 33—a strict party vote. The resolution directing the Clerk to certify the testimony taken to the United States Senate was then adopted, and a copy will be forwarded to the President of the Senate.

The Senatorial Investigating Committee held a meeting this afternoon, having begun upon the work which has lain over for a week. The plan or working order of the committee will be to take the wards of Cincinnati in numerical order and canvass the vote of each precinct and also weigh well the testimony taken relative to each respective precinct. As far as possible the Democrats and Republicans will work together and endeavor to frame one report, but when disputed points arise, then the opinions will be embodied in what might be called two reports upon the point in question. The committee evinces a desire to complete the work as speedily as possible, but just when that will be not one of the Senators will hazard a guess.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—Senator Payne this evening, in answer to an inquiry as to his views of the report of the Columbus Investigating Committee, said: "The labor of the committee has ended in a magnificent farce, as I supposed it would. Jan. 22 I addressed the following letter to the committee:

"*The Hon. Thomas A. Cowgill, Chairman*—Sir: As your branch of the General Assembly has appointed a special committee, of which you are the Chairman, to investigate the conduct of the Democratic caucus, which, in January, 1884, nominated a candidate for United States Senator, and as the matter is thus raised to the plane of respectability and placed in charge of intelligent and honorable gentlemen, I propose to give it appropriate attention. For myself I challenge the most thorough and rigid scrutiny. My private correspondence and books of account will be cheerfully submitted to your inspection if you desire it. I only insist, in case any testimony is given which in the slightest degree inculpates me, that I may be afforded an opportunity of appearing before the committee. I am, very respectfully, yours, etc., H. B. Payne.

"In a reply to this, under date of Jan. 2?, Chairman Cowgill said that 'if, in the prosecution of this inquiry, and testimony tending to inculpate you in any degree with any questionable transactions be received, I assure you that your request to appear before the committee will be most cordially and fully acceded to.'

"I have received no notice or intimation that there was occasion for my appearance, nor has the committee asked for my books or private correspondence. The investigation appears to have taken the widest range, aided by the authority and powers of the House; rumors and the faintest gossip hunted down and traced to their source; and if the majority of the committee are the candid, upright, and honorable men that they were assumed to be, they must have found no testimony tending in the least degree to inculpate me with any questionable transaction. And here, so far as I am concerned, I may for the present leave the matter. But the committee professedly sought cause for expelling four members of the House for bribery, but were compelled to completely exonerate each one of them."

Indianapolis, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—The Democratic State Central Committee will call their convention for the nomination of a State ticket about the 25th of July, fully a month in advance, it is believed, of the date of the Republican Convention. The sentiment in favor of a short campaign is growing in this State, and September conventions will be the rule before long. Secretary Riley of the committee has received reports of township elections from eighty-eight out of the ninety-two counties of the State, showing the total number of Democratic trustees elected to be 4?? and of Republicans 477, and, estimating on the four counties not heard from, he thinks the total will stand 504 Democrats to 497 Republicans and twelve Independents. The Democrats lost forty-seven and gained thirty-eight and the Republicans gained forty-seven and lost thirty-seven. The Nationals have twelve trustees and the Knights of Labor one.

Mattoon, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The Prohibitionists have nominated a full ticket to be voted for at next Tuesday's city election. There is no show for it to win.

Coldwater, Mich., April 16.—[Special.]—At the last municipal election the vote on Alderman in the Fourth Ward indicated a tie, and the Common Council decided that the fusion or laboring man's candidate was elected, and he accordingly qualified. It transpires that the returns, attested by two Republicans and one Democrat, indicate one more vote cast for the office of Alderman than the poll-list shows voters' names, and the Republicans of the ward propose asking the court for a recount of the ballots, alleging an error in the original count.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

Meeting of Survivors of the First Wisconsin Cavalry—A Narrow Escape—Death of an Old Citizen—The Millers' National Association.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—Survivors of the First Wisconsin Cavalry, to the number of nearly 200, met in reunion at Armory Hall today, the event to continue through tomorrow. Today being the anniversary of the battle of West Point, Ga., the old veterans participated in a review of war times with unusual enthusiasm. This evening a banquet was given them by the Ladies' Relief Corps, and among the special features for tomorrow will be a paper by Gen. Harnden, the last commander of the regiment, on "The Capture of Jeff Davis," in which famous event the First Wisconsin Cavalry took so important a part.

J. B. Murphy, yard foreman at the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway's Prairie du Chien yards, narrowly escaped death last night by being mistaken for a burglar by a new watchman. Five pistol shots were fired at him, two of which would have proved fatal had not the force of the balls been stopped by a heavy note-book in his breast pocket. One ball passed through the book and lodged in Murphy's suspender buckle, directly over his heart.

At his house on Milwaukee street this morning occurred the death of Benjamin Bagnall, aged 66 years. The deceased came to Milwaukee in 1842, and for nearly forty years carried on an extensive and very profitable business as a lumber merchant. The Old Settlers' Club, of which Mr. Bagnall was a member, will attend the funeral Monday afternoon. Death was the result of a paralytic stroke.

According to a call just issued by Secretary Seamans of the Millers' National Association members of that organization are to assemble in mass-meeting at Chicago May 12 and 13, when officers will be elected and attendants will be expected to participate in an informal program calculated to better their individual interests and their acquaintance with each other. Several interesting papers will be prepared for the occasion and the Downton suits will be considered.

The annual encampment of the Fourth Battalion, W. N. G., will commence July 27, the site to be determined upon by Maj. Traeumer.

The Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway's earnings for the second week in April were $36,860, $12,920 greater than those of the corresponding week in 1885.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—A warrant has been duly issued for the arrest of Chief of Police Ries upon complaint of J. B. Clarke, defeated candidate for City-Attorney in the recent election, and will be served on Mr. Ries tomorrow morning. The arrest is resultant from the raids now in progress against repeaters and fraudulent voters in last week's election. Several repeaters who were arrested Saturday last have been held at the police station up to the present time without being taken into court for examination. The complainant against Ries cites that according to law all persons arrested by the police department shall be allowed a hearing at the first session of court following the arrest, and for each and every offense of this kind the law prescribes a fine of $100. The action about to be taken against Chief Ries has been anticipated for several days, and will occasion no great excitement.

TO "DOWN" CHICAGO.

THIS IS WHAT THE EASTERN LINES ARE TRYING TO DO.

The Very Evident Attempt to Arrange Rates and Percentages That Will Divert Business from Going Through This City—Probable Dissolution of the Western Traffic Association—East-Bound Freight Shipments—The Central and Southern Pacific Companies.

After the exploit of the Managers' Committee of the east-bound pool from Chicago in fixing the rate for the summer on the basis of 25 cents per 100 pounds grain, Chicago to New York, many of the managers of the various roads in the Central Traffic Association who were not consulted in the matter left for their respective homes, having come to the conclusion that their assistance was not required in regulating east-bound affairs, and consequently not enough roads were represented yesterday morning to warrant the transaction of further business. The meeting was one of the most unsatisfactory ever held, and virtually nothing whatever was done to settle the various questions needing adjustment.

The meeting of the Percentage Committee was a most animated and interesting one. It was clearly apparent that the roads controlled by the Eastern trunk lines were bound to discriminate against Chicago, insisting that an absolute percentage basis be fixed from every Western junction point. The object of this was to divert as much business as possible from Chicago and force it directly East from the various crossing points. Traffic Manager Smith of the Wabash, who is the Chairman of the committee, as well as the General Freight Agents of the Alton, Rock Island, and Burlington, resisted the demand of the Eastern lines, and asserted that it was a still further evidence of the desire of the trunk lines to injure the interests of Chicago and to use the roads running to Chicago as their cat's-paws. Another discussion arose over the attempt of the trunk lines and their immediate Western connections to have the percentage basis from Mississippi River points changed so as to force nearly all the Western traffic via St. Louis and other Southwestern points. Heretofore the percentage basis from all Mississippi River points was 116 per cent above Chicago. As the Southwestern Railway Association charges the same rate to all Mississippi points rates from Missouri River points to the East via all Mississippi River points were alike, which is certainly a fair and just arrangement. But now the trunk lines and their serfs come to the front and propose the following percentage basis from the various Mississippi River points: East Burlington, 20 per cent above Chicago; East Hannibal, 23 per cent above; East Keokuk, 22 per cent above; East Louisiana, 25 per cent above; Quincy, 24 per cent above; Beardstown, 18 per cent above: Keithsburg, 20 per cent above; and East St. Louis, 16 per cent above. It will be seen that with the rates alike from all Missouri River points to all Mississippi River points the through rates from Missouri River points via Chicago would be from 4 to 9 per cent higher than the rates from Missouri River points via St. Louis. Of course the Chicago lines from the West again refused to answer to any such unjust arrangement. The Eastern lines, however, refused to recede from their position and it was found impossible to come to an agreement. It was therefore decided that a majority and minority report should be submitted to the next meeting of the Central Traffic Association. The majority report is signed by the lines East from Chicago and St. Louis, and recommends the despoliation of Chicago interests. The minority report is signed by the Wabash, Rock Island, Burlington, and Alton Roads, and greatly deprecates the cheeky proposition of the majority. If the Central Traffic Association adopts the majority report at its next meeting it is safe to predict the withdrawal of the Burlington, Rock Island, Alton, and Wabash Roads from the association, and in this event a complete collapse of the east-bound pool will be the inevitable result.

East-Bound Freight Shipments.

During the last few days about 300,000 bushels of export wheat was forced out of the elevators because winter storage expired the night of April 15. This wheat was offered to Eastern lines at a cut of five cents. The Lake Shore took 125 cars, the Michigan Central seventy-five; the Wabash seventy-five; the Chicago & Atlantic fifty, and the rest was distributed among the Pennsylvania, Nickel-Plate, and Grand Trunk. It is understood that the Atlantic and Wabash granted a rebate. The regular pool lines insist that they took the business at tariff rates, but as so much of it would not have gone by these lines at full rates, it is the opinion that they also granted a rebate. Owing to these forced shipments there will no doubt be a material increase in the east-bound shipments for the week.

The Wabash continues to secure a large proportion of east-bound through freight. During the last week, it is stated, it took about 8 per cent of the total east-bound shipments from Chicago and lately it took out about forty carloads a day.

The Central and Southern Pacific Companies.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The following statement is made by the Central Pacific officials: The rental guaranteed to the Central Pacific Company by the lessee—the Southern Pacific—is at the rate of $1,200,000 per annum, and is payable May 1 of each fiscal year. If the surplus earnings above fixed charges do not reach this sum the deficit must be made good by the lessee. The lease was in effect for nine months in 1885. The amount of rental due next May is therefore $900,000—not $1,200,000—as has been stated. This would suffice to pay 1½ per cent dividend if it were available for that purpose; but the company has not yet funded all of its floating debt, and it may be required to pay some portion of it out of the rental. The question of declaring a dividend has not yet been considered by the directors.

Minnesota Wheat Grades.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 16.—[Special.]—The report of the Minnesota Railroad Commissioners was made public today. The most important feature is that devoted to the establishment of "Minnesota grades" in wheat and the inauguration of a system for inspecting and weighing grain. The report says that Aug. 1, 1885, the State force of inspectors and weighers commenced operations, when the old grain was graded under the old law and the new grain under the new law, making it very complicated. Changes were brought about by which nearly all grain received thus far into the elevators and mills in Minneapolis has been inspected by State inspectors and weighed by State weighmasters, so that the quality and quantity have been determined by State authority and the interest of seller and buyer protected by an impartial tribunal. The owners of elevators at St. Paul have none of them deemed it for their interest to take out a license for a public warehouse. They run their houses as private warehouses and are not under the jurisdiction of the commission. The general wisdom of the law is commended by the Commissioners. A few amendments are needed. The receipts of wheat in the Minneapolis district during September, October, and November, 1885, were 24,998 cars. At Duluth for the same time 15,-248 cars were received; at St. Paul, 1,465 cars. The receipts of the Department of Weighing and Inspection have been 27,-682, and the expenditures $24,539, leaving a net balance on hand of $970. Minneapolis and Duluth are recognized as the two principal wheat markets of the Northwest, and of the two higher grades, comprising nearly eleven-twelfths of all wheat received at Minneapolis and Duluth from the Manitoba and Northern Pacific Roads during the system of State inspection, only a difference of a fraction over 2 per cent existed.

The Watertown Coal Trade.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 16.—[Special.]—For many years Watertown and the country north of it were connected with the New York Central by the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad at Rome and Syracuse and by the Black River Railroad at Utica. One year ago these roads completed a pooling arrangement on freight, and since then this action has existed on the coal trade. Coal is $1 a ton higher at this and other places near here than at places much more distant from the coal region, but having water competition by the St. Lawrence River. There has been no competition between these roads south of Watertown, as they there traverse regions sufficiently far apart. But the interests of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Road at Watertown and north have caused it to lease the Black River Railroad for 999 years at 7 per cent. The lease took effect today on the Black River Road and all its leased lines. Since the termination of the freight pool some years ago the Black River Road has done a great business and lately declared a 4 per cent semi-annual dividend.

Across the Indian Territory.

FORT WORTH, Tex., April 15.—A large meeting of business-men was held here last night and a subsidy subscription of $30,000 was raised and the right of way guaranteed to the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé Railroad Company for its extension northward from this place to the connection with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé system. The engineers will begin the survey of the new route tomorrow. This action secures the connection of the two Santa Fé systems via Fort Worth to Gainesville, eighty miles north, thence across Red River 100 miles to the banks of the Canadian River, near the centre of the Indian Territory, down to which point the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Company will immediately build from Hunnewell, Kas.

The telegraphic acceptance of these subsidies received last night finally settles the long-disputed question over the connection of these important systems. The greatest enthusiasm prevails here over the prospect. Railroad officials say that the line across Indian Territory will be completed within a year.

From Janesville to Evansville.

MADISON, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—The Janesville & Evansville Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation today. The road will run from Janesville to Evansville, and through St. Paul trains on the Northwestern Road will run by way of Harvard and Janesville over this road instead of by way of Elgin and Beloit. The road will be fifteen miles long. The capital is $100,000. The incorporators are J. J. R. Pease, Levi B. Carle, and Charles Atwood of Janesville, Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, C. C. Wheeler, J. B. Redfield, Chicago, and Charles E. Simmon, Oak Park.

The Transcontinental War.

NEW YORK, April 16.—[Special.]—A settlement of the transcontinental war was freely reported today in Wall street, the story current stating that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company had finally consented to compromise its subsidy claim at $90,000 a month, having in the past received $85,000 monthly, and recently demanding $100,000. Russell Sage, for the steamship company, pronounced the report "all untrue," and C. P. Huntington of the Central and Southern Pacific lines declared that there was nothing new whatever in the transcontinental situation.

The Chicago, Burlington & Northern.

DUBUQUE, Ia., April 16.—[Special.]—The Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad will commence work at East Dubuque tomorrow with a construction-train of thirty-four cars and an engine. The train arrived here over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Road from Savanna and was transferred to the east side by the steamer Osborne, the Central refusing to allow the train to cross on the bridge. The construction force attempted to float a temporary track to the east side and it sank to the bottom of the river.

Notes.

The Southern Passenger Committee has decided to make excursion rates four cents a mile for the round trip.

Mr. F. L. Harris has been appointed Traveling Passenger Agent of the Cairo, Vincennes & Chicago Line with headquarters at Cairo, Ill.

In accordance with an arrangement made at the last meeting of the auditors of the roads interested in the Red, White, and Midland Lines (fast freight), the regular meetings for auditing line accounts will be held at the Tifft House, Buffalo, April 28, 1886.

Commissioner Daniels of the Central Passenger Committee is advised by General Passenger Agent Townsend of the Missouri Pacific that prepaid orders on Southern Pacific agents should be indorsed good for tickets with ruling rebate at date of presentation, not specifying amount of rebate that shall be paid.

Eight car-loads of ties and construction supplies reached Devil's Lake yesterday and the work of building the Northwestern branch of the Manitoba Railway will be soon prosecuted with vigor. Two crews of surveyors are busy running preliminary lines. The prospect of railroad extension has stimulated immigration in a marked degree.

The Chicago East-Bound Passenger Committee held a short session yesterday at the office of Chairman Daniels. It was agreed that when a request is made upon them hereafter by employés of other railroad companies for free transportation such request must be made by the General Passenger Agent of the road on which the applicant is employed.

The gross earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the month of February, 1886, amounted to $485,458; operating expenses, $415,-741; net earnings, $69,717. In February, 1885, the net profits were $67,146. The gross earnings for February include nothing for the carriage of construction material, as against $50,-372 during the same month last year.

Red River navigation has opened today, the steamer Alsop going south to Goose Rapids for a load of wheat. It is the earliest opening for three years. Winnipeg parties are gathering statistics privately, showing the commerce and probable trade of the Red River Valley tributary to the proposed Hudson Bay route. This is to be used with foreign capitalists whose money is pledged to build the road.

At Alexandria, Va., yesterday the property of the Virginia Midland Railroad Company was formally transferred to the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, under a lease of 99 years. The Richmond & Danville Company guarantee to pay 5 per cent per annum on the Midland mortgages, amounting to $12,500,000, and give the net earnings, over operating expenses, to the Virginia Midland stockholders.

The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad has secured control of the Utica & Black River Railroad with its leased line and assumed possession of the same April 14. Mr. H. M. Britton will be General Manager of the entire system, with office at Oswego, N. Y. Mr. J. F. Maynard has been appointed General Traffic Manager of the entire system, with office at Utica, N. Y. Mr. E. M. Moore has assumed the position of General Freight Agent, with office at Oswego, N. Y. Mr. Theodore Butterfield has been appointed General Passenger Agent, with office at Oswego.

The Rock Island having made the discovery that certain ticket-brokers in the employ of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Milwaukee & St. Paul have been cutting rates to Watertown, Dak., and Emmetsburg, Ia., has made a corresponding reduction to those points over its own counters. The second-class rate to Watertown, Dak., by the Rock Island will be $11.50, the regular rate being $12.90. To Emmetsburg the second-class rates by the Rock Island will be $8.50, the regular rate being $10.50. Thus the Rock Island manages to retaliate against the Milwaukee & St. Paul and Northwestern for meeting rates to Council Bluffs made by scalpers over its line.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

Some School Statistics Furnished by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction—New Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The State Superintendent of Public Instruction's report, consolidated from the reports of the Trustees of Schools throughout the State for the year 1885, contains the following statistics:

Number of male children under 21 years, 803,545; females, 786,682. Number of male children of school age, 546,342; females, 530,960. Number of school districts in the State, 11,474, of which 11,333 districts held 110 days, 85 less than 110, and 56 no school. The average number of months of school was 7.26. Number of male pupils enrolled in graded schools, 169,064; ungraded, 209,373; number of females in graded schools, 173,395; ungraded, 186,956. Total enrollment, 738,-787. Total number of teachers, 20,619, of which 13,815 are females and 6,804 are males. The total amount of wages paid teachers in 1885 was $5,933,-926.45, against $5,674,426.84 in 1884. Average wages paid male teachers, $52.40, against $51.31 in 1884; and female teachers, $41.12, against $40.44 in 1884. The amount of district tax-levy for all purposes was $7,944,508.58. Total amount received from distribution of trustees, $1,384,473.80, and from special district taxes, including railroad and back taxes, $7,915,076.90.

Licenses to incorporate the following companies were issued by the Secretary of State today:

The Accident Insurance Corporation of Chicago; incorporators, Allen G. Fowler, Marcus Lane, Florence Ziegfeld, and others.

The Western Commuters' Telegraph Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, George W. Cass, William P. Elliott, and J. L. Lee.

LONDON'S NEW CABS.

London is about to have 3,000 new cabs, including a new kind of "growler," roomy and comfortable, an improved hansom with door at the side, and many well-furnished victorias. The drivers will be dressed in livery, and every fare will have to be deposited in a box—the men, who will have a weekly wage, being also allowed a commission on their takings. Sixpenny fares will be introduced, and books of tickets will be issued, with which or in exact cash the fares must be paid. The present hansom-cab driver has on the average to pay about $4 for his day's hire of cab and horse, and the company who bring out the new vehicles believe that in less than one year they will have the cab stock of London in their hands by forced sales.

LUMBER-SHOVERS' RATES.

THE VESSEL-UNLOADERS' UNION DEMANDS HIGHER WAGES.

The Scale of Rates for Unloading Lumber-Vessels Considered Extortionate, and There Is Talk of Boycotting the Union—Death of a Sailor on the End of a Jib-boom—The Straits Breaking Up—General Marine.

The Lumber Shovers' Union of Chicago has made a new scale of rates for unloading lumber vessels. In some respects the scale is about the same as last year, but on certain grades of piece-stuff and heavy timber the rates are much higher. The charges on piece stuff are 25 cents for one inch, 28 cents for two inch, and 30 cents for three inch. On dimension stuff, the price for unloading 4x4 timbers is 35 cents, and the scale slides upward as the dimensions increase. The rates on hardwood lumber are 30 cents for one inch, 35 cents for two inch, and 40 cents for three inch. On ties, the charges are 1¼ cents for cedar, 1¾ cents for hemlock, and 2¼ cents for oak. The price for unloading cedar posts is $7 per 1,000. It will be seen that the scale has been graded differently from former years, and that on the whole prices have been materially raised. This will probably cause considerable commotion among lumber carriers, and particularly among those who have already entered into contracts to deliver large quantities of lumber with the understanding that the rates of unloading would be the same as last year. The expense of unloading comes out of the carrier's freight money, and, as contracts have been made at extremely low figures, it is doubtful if they can be filled except at a loss to the carriers. Believing that the rates are extortionate some vessel-owners talk of boycotting the Lumber Shovers' Union, while others say it cannot be done. The union is one of the strongest labor organizations on the lakes, and for years has had full control of the lumber unloading in Chicago Harbor. Vessel-owners have been compelled to comply with its demands, and with increase of power the union has become more and more dictatorial. Many efforts have been made to break up the union, but always without success. Last year several meetings were held for that special purpose, and it was proposed to have the unloading done by the regular employés of the various lumber yards. After canvassing the matter thoroughly it was found that the plan was impracticable. Consequently the union continues to flourish, its members earning from $5 to $8 a day, and intimidating all who dare compete with them. Outside of the fact that the union demands and obtain higher wages than any other class of unskilled labor, vessel-owners object to the union on account of its irregular methods of performing work. During the sailing season there is not a day that some vessel is not delayed by the outrageous treatment of union lumber-shovers. A cargo will be sold on the market in the morning and the vessel ordered to a dock in some remote part of the harbor to unload. Before leaving the market a crew is hired to perform the labor. On reaching the dock the crew begins work, and after unloading part of the deck-load strike for more pay. If the Captain is anxious to leave port that night he accedes to their demands rather than suffer delay, and not infrequently the crew strikes three and four times before the cargo is finally out. Having submitted to such unfair treatment at the hands of the union for so many years, it is little wonder that vessel-owners have become exasperated. The unloaders, however, also have grievances. A few days ago a steam-barge arrived with a cargo of lumber and a union crew was engaged to unload it. The men performed their work faithfully and were paid regular rates. After the vessel left port they found that the Captain had deceived them in regard to the amount of the cargo and that they had unloaded 50,000 more feet than they had received pay for. This is said to occur quite frequently during the season, and it is charged that some Captains prepare fictitious certificates of the number of feet in their cargoes in order to defraud the men who unload them. A case of this kind is now being investigated by the union, which has sent a representative to Muskegon to ascertain the correct amount of lumber brought to Chicago from that port on a certain steam-barge this week.

A Strange Death.

Yesterday, while the schr Thomas Quayle was being made ready for sea, one of the crew was ordered to assist in bending the jib-topsail. Crawling out to the end of the jibboom, he sat astraddle of the boom with his arms around the stay and his feet in the foot-ropes. A man aloft shouted an order to him which was not executed, and noticing that the man remained motionless, the mate repeated the order without getting a response. A volley of shouts from the entire crew failed to attract the attention of the seaman, who sat bolt upright and never made a move. Finally one of the crew was sent out to see what was the matter with him. He reported that the man was apparently sound asleep, but after administering a vigorous shaking failed to arouse him. Then a halyard was bent around the man's body and he was hauled inboard. The instant he reached the deck the mate discovered why the man had failed to obey orders. He was dead. The body was taken away and the Coroner notified. The dead man was a middle-aged Norwegian, and was known to the crew by the name of John.

The Western Transit Company.

It was stated several days ago that the Chicago Board of Marine Underwriters had decided not to issue certificates of cargo insurance covering a special form of bill of lading that the Western Transit Company was alleged to have prepared. This statement is entirely without foundation. The underwriters have never contemplated any such action, nor has any fault ever been found with the bill of lading of that company. In fact, the Western Transit Company is on excellent terms with not only the Chicago Board of Underwriters but all others with whom it does business. THE TRIBUNE sincerely regrets that such a palpable piece of misinformation should have been published in its columns.

Straits of Mackinaw.

ST. IGNACE, Mich., April 16.—A thunder-storm passed over the straits at 5 o'clock this afternoon, and a heavy rain is still falling. This will about use up the ice. A west wind would now clear the whole straits. The stmr Algomah made her first run to Mackinac Island today, a distance of nearly six miles, in one hour and fifty minutes. She reports the ice rotten in that direction and that a west wind would open up Mackinac Island to Lake Huron. Thermometer, 42°; wind southwest, light.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., April 16.—[Special.]—It is reported by people living along the shore of the straits, two miles above here, that the ice moved considerable when the wind was from the west, but as the wind shifted easterly it came back. The ice is full of air-holes, and the only thing that keeps it in here now is the prevailing light easterly winds.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., April 16.—The ice has melted quite rapidly today here in the narrows. It is all broken up and floating around. The Algomah succeeded in reaching Mackinac Island today without difficulty. The ice above here and also in the south channel remains firm, but it seems as though a very few days of warm weather must take it out, as it is all of uniform thickness and not over two feet thick. A warm rain has been falling since 4 this afternoon and if it continues through the night it will rot the ice very fast. Mercury 45°.

Port of Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., April 16.—[Special.]—The schr S. L. Watson was today chartered to arrive for a cargo of wheat from Green Bay to Cleveland at 3½ cents. She leaves here as soon as there is a chance of getting through the straits. The schr St. Lawrence was also chartered today for coal from this port to Chicago at 60 cents. The schr Melvin S. Bacon came in from Huron, light, and loads coal for Chicago or Milwaukee. The prop A. Folson and consort Favorite are among the arrivals. They were caught on the way down last fall from the upper lakes and frozen in. The barge Pacific arrived today, bringing in a part of the lumber cargo of the wrecked barge Star of Hope. The Hope, with the remainder of her lumber, has been got off by the tug Martin Swan and a company of Canadian wreckers and towed to Detroit.

Port of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 16.—[Special.]—Shippers were anxiously inquiring for tonnage today and freely offered 4 cents on wheat to Buffalo, but no vessels were in the market. The steam-barge Gordon Campbell and barge Schuylkill are being held for higher rates. The 'longshoremen have adopted a new scale of wages for unloading coarse freights and lumber. Vessel-owners say they are 50 per cent higher than heretofore, and that they cannot afford to pay them if freights are no higher than last season.

Port of Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—The props W. A. Haskell and Cumberland and barge Plymouth were chartered for coal to Chicago at 60 cents gross. Several loads of wheat were taken for shipment to New York at 5¼ cents. The props Kasota and Hiawatha cleared for Chicago with coal. They will start tomorrow, calling at Cleveland. The steamer George King, with three barges, also intends leaving tomorrow for Cleveland. The prop W. L. Frost will load coal tomorrow for Toledo and depart during the night or Sunday morning.

The Steamer Africa Destroyed.

OWEN SOUND, Canada, April 16.—The stmr Africa was burned to the water's edge last night, but no other property was damaged. The Africa was valued at $20,000. She was insured for $15,000. The Africa was built in 1872, and was formerly engaged in the Lake Superior passenger trade. She measured 386 tons.

Lake Superior Opening Up.

DULUTH, Minn., April 16.—[Special.]—The condition of the ice at the head of Lake Superior has greatly changed within the last few days. The warm winds and rains that we have had lately have honey-combed and rotted it, so that old lake men say that boats will be able to reach here by April 25, or before the 1st of May.

Nautical Notes.

The stmr Atlantic reached Alpena Thursday afternoon.

A. N. Moffat, having gone out of the tug business, has opened a vessel agency at Detroit.

Large fields of drift ice block the passage between the Manitou Islands and the mainland.

Four Anchor Line propellers have loaded coal at Buffalo and are ready to leave for Chicago.

The monster steel stmr Susquehanna, now on the stocks at Buffalo, is about two-thirds in frame.

An electric-light plant is being put in at the Anchor Line dock, and beginning next week the dock and warehouse will be lighted with electricity.

None of the grain fleet has yet left port. The General Managers of the propeller lines have agreed not to start any of their boats from Chicago or Milwaukee before noon of April 26.

It is reported that four-fifths of the Saginaw lumber fleet have entered an agreement not to start sailing before May 1. This, it is thought, will keep freights up to a paying basis.

There was but little inquiry for grain-carriers yesterday. All grain in the elevators is now subject to summer storage rates, and there is nothing to be gained in taking it out until the first ten-days period expires. The schr George A. Marsh, for 23,000 bu of corn to Georgian Bay at 2¾ cents, was the only charter reported.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

Thousands of peach and other trees in the Sacramento Valley, California, are dying from defective drainage.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

Yes.

CHICAGO, April 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me through your paper if the following is grammatically correct: Options neither bought nor sold. C. H. G.

Yes; Sunday at 2:30.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform me whether temperance meetings are held at the Washingtonian Home Sundays, and if so, at what hour; also, whether the public are invited? CONSTANT READER.

Music Hath Charms, Etc.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The quotation recently published by you, "Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast," for the benefit of a correspondent who wanted to know whether it was not a "*beast*" that sweet sounds could soothe, is a very old one. The lines run:

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend the knotted oak.

They are taken from Congreve's "Mourning Bride." E. B. G.

Indiscriminate Shooting of Birds.

CHICAGO, April 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—It has been a custom for a long time for certain persons during the spring months to go up along the lake shore to Glencoe, Winnetka, Highland Park, and other places week days, and more especially Sundays, and shoot indiscriminately all kinds of birds found in these localities. It has been determined by some parties to cause the arrest of these bird-destroyers and law-breakers if this practice is not discontinued at once. M. R. B.

A Rare Stamp.

CHICAGO, April 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Speaking of old railroad tickets, of which you mention two lately, I have a postage stamp taken from an envelope Oct. 13, 1844, used in Connecticut by my mother. This stamp is one and a quarter inches square, has picture of public buildings, with man striding over the roofs, bearing a scroll on which is in large letters, "City dispatch, post-paid." What is this worth as a relic? READER.

[A Randolph street stamp-dealer has a stamp just like the one described marked at the value of $5, but he said he didn't wish to buy any.]

The Cooperage Boycott.

CHICAGO, April 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In regard to the cooperage boycott, let me say that it is a grievous evil the working coopers labor under. It is about the worst-paid labor in the State, and mainly because of the competition of prison-made stuff, one-third of all the barrels used in this city being made in jail and sold at very low figures. The plea as against the right of labor to dictate unfair terms in other respects might be listened to all the more respectfully if accompanied by a recognition of the fact that here is a legitimate subject for complaint. FAIR PLAY.

Prudence Crandall.

CHICAGO, April 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly inform several of your readers who Mrs. Prudence Crandall Philleo is and oblige. L. J. F.

[While still Prudence Crandall she was keeping a girls' school at Canterbury, Conn. Becoming impressed by the efforts made by Garrison and others for the education of the negroes, she opened the doors of her school to colored children. As a result the Legislature passed a law making it an offense to teach non-resident negroes. She was persecuted and prosecuted by the townspeople. She spent some time in jail and her school was utterly broken up. She is living out West now. She was born in 1803.]

Tickets to the Beecher Lecture.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your paper of this morning contains the strictures of some parties who bought admission tickets to Mr. Beecher's lecture, stating that they were told they could be exchanged for reserved seats. Each admission ticket reads at the top, "Admission ticket." Further down it reads, "Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1"; and at the bottom in plain, readable type, "Two admission tickets can be exchanged for one reserved seat." This would seem to be plain enough for even the wayfaring man to understand. Further, as a matter of fact, no one did stand up during the lecture. Great pains were taken to give every one a seat. VERITAS.

Protection Against "Experiment" Accidents in Colleges.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The terrible accident to the Harvard student in the laboratory, reported in today's TRIBUNE, naturally leads an unprofessional to ask a question or two. Why, in every laboratory, or wherever chemical experiments are being performed, or dangerous chemicals used, should not a certain shelf be specially devoted to antidotes and remedies for use in any accident that is likely to occur? Why, also, should not a few moments be frequently devoted to a "quiz" in which all these dangerous chemicals shall be mentioned, and the question asked of the student, in connection with each, "If an accident should occur, what would you do? What is the best remedy?" Why not have, plainly written on each bottle or package containing a dangerous chemical, a list of the proper antidotes, or write a few of them on the wall in open sight? OLD COLLEGE BOY.

University Life.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Of late there have appeared in the press numerous articles concerning college men of the present day and the mode of life at their respective institutions. All these articles have drawn the most deplorable pictures of university life imaginable, not one of which has ever been answered, and consequently the false idea never refuted. The public, being as ignorant of college customs as the authors of these remarks appear to be, probably believe them, and therefore the importance of our educational institutions is lowered in its estimation. Such an article (from the pen of one of Chicago's reverend gentlemen) as appeared in your issue of Thursday must have called forth a feeling of indignation in every graduate who happened to read it, and showed on the face of it that the author was utterly ignorant of what he was talking about. How long are these remarks to remain unanswered? Is there not one college graduate of the many in Chicago who thinks it his duty to uphold the reputations of our universities? If there is it seems to me he ought to be heard from. A RECENT YALE GRADUATE.

The Water Supply of Riverside, Cal.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—My attention has just been called to a statement in a TRIBUNE article which appeared some time since under the heading of "A Fruit Town's Prosperity," in which the following language occurs: "One of the first checks met by the early settlers was the lack of water; but soon an irrigation system was devised, which was at first controlled by a corporation for selfish purposes inimical to the interests of the settlers. The latter rebelled, and now they control all the water supply." I desire to correct the erroneous impressions given in the article. It is true that the water was originally owned by a private corporation, and that it is now owned by the people. The original company did nothing more than any other company would have done—try to conduct the business in a manner to make their investment a good one, and when the people desired to own and control the water Mr. S. C. Evans, the President of the water company, and its principal stockholder, met the people in a fair spirit and sold them the water and water rights. This is but simple justice to a man who has spent ten years of the best part of his life in helping to build up Riverside—the garden spot of the Pacific coast. I would not have asked for this much of your valuable space had not your article unintentionally done injustice to a man who today stands high in the estimation of our people. S. M. HALL, Exhibition Manager Citrus Fair.

A Warning.

JUTICALPA, Honduras, March 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—A few days ago I received a paper from New York which published an article headed "California's Rival." Well, for humanity's sake, I beg you to allow me a few lines in your most valuable paper to state what is the new "El Dorado." There is certainly gold in this country, but not in quantities to pay a man's living unless he has a large capital. That is to say, it requires a mine to work a mine. Having been prospecting in this country for about a year I have not been able to realize enough to pay my passage back to the States. It is very difficult for prospectors to get provisions, and it is not so healthy as represented. I have not yet met a foreigner who has not had fever and ague.

All those false reports have been given by men who have claims here and want to sell them. They make a big humbug just to try and replace the money they have invested. Those who intend to buy diggings I advise to come and see the place before they put up their cash. As for those who have not capital, let them stay at home. Four men came here yesterday from New Orleans in search of the new discovery, but after having learned the truth decided to return in a day or so. Having myself been enticed here through false reports, and having had lots of hardships, I do not wish to see any of my fellow-citizens in my boat. It is for this reason that I wish so much you would publish this statement to prevent any poor men from coming into a worse country than that in which they are. CHARITY.

A Thought Inspired by the Eight-Hour Movement.

CHICAGO, April 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—General regret is felt by all political economists at the tendency of population toward its great centres, cities and towns showing a growth which is abnormal and alarming as compared with that of rural and village communities. The tendency is unquestionable, and it is almost equally unquestionable that it is an unpromising one for law and liberty. As a first step toward counteracting it, let us consider its possible cause.

If you inquire at the house of a farmer, even though he be prosperous and contented, you will probably find every one of his sons bent on leaving the farm and making his way to some city or large town. "Why do you want to go to Chicago and starve instead of running the farm in happiness and plenty?" "Starve! Looks like it, don't it? Why they live better and easier in the streets there than we can live at home! Get to Chicago about daylight of a morning, and you'd think the place was dead; nobody up and around before 6, and nobody at work before 7; and just about the time that us boys on the farm are thinking it ought to be noon-spell those city ducks are hustling out to their business. Come along toward night, when we fellows are ready to unhitch and start in on the chores; they are all through and free to enjoy themselves with lights and music and shows till you can't rest! And then they fix their own wages, and they draw them in cash and they spend them to suit themselves. They've been working ten hours to our fourteen; and now they're going to make it eight—we'll be lucky if we don't have to make our's sixteen to keep square with the world! No, sir! You don't catch me slaving on a farm after once I get to be my own master."

There is a moral in this, and it is closely connected with the "eight-hour movement." J. K.

The Chicago Lease.

CHICAGO, April 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer has just signed a lease known as the "Chicago form," which provides that he shall pay rent at so much per annum; that in the event of misfortune meeting him he forfeits all rights he may have under any laws that do now, or may exist; that the owner may enter and take possession of *all* his goods and chattels, forcibly or otherwise, with or without process of law, etc., etc., providing rent be not forthcoming when due, which is of course one month in advance. It also specifies that, providing the owner shall, by order of the Board of Health, build or cause to be built or repaired any sewers, etc., etc., that the cost thereof shall be defrayed by the tenant, etc., etc.

Now, will you kindly advise me as to how far I have committed myself, and if I have any rights left whatever? If this man builds a $5,000 sewer round his property can I be compelled to pay for it, and if misfortune should by any chance reach me must I forfeit all rights I have under the State laws?

It a man can sign away his rights in this matter, can he not legally borrow money at 20 per cent interest after signing a document forfeiting any rights to redress?

A little information in this direction would doubtless interest many of your readers who are placed in a similar position. J. H. L.

[The form of lease you describe is one largely used in this city. It contains what is known as the "chattel-mortgage clause"—covering the chief points to which you allude—but this clause is legally inoperative unless you have gone through the form of giving a chattel mortgage on your property. To do this the assignment blanks on the back of the lease must not only be filled out and signed, but your signatures on the lease must be acknowledged on oath before a Justice of the Peace in due form as a chattel mortgage. As a matter of fact, therefore, in signing such a lease one signs away none of the personal property rights or exemptions provided for by law.

The Mayor and the Stonemasons.

CHICAGO, April 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In reading this morning's TRIBUNE I notice that the striking stonemasons on Twelfth street viaduct succeeded in bulldozing his Honor the Mayor into having him remove an alleged fully competent Inspector from over said work, his only offense being that he was not a member of said Stonemasons' Union. While I am not easily astonished by any act of the Mayor, I cannot help wondering what motive his Honor has had in establishing this ill-advised precedent, and the bearing it may now have on the present and future Administrations. He cannot have given the subject any thought or consideration before acting thus, when he will consider at his leisure that, according to the precedent he has now established, the Stonemasons' Union have the same amount of right to proceed and demand the removal of others as they have had in this case under discussion. Their next man may be Mr. McGann, should he raise his voice against inferior work, he being, I believe, a shoemaker, and therefore disqualified for membership in the Masons' Union. Next might come Mr. Artingstall, who is not a stonemason, only a civil engineer. Mr. Purdy's turn would then come. Would his Honor say, "Go to work boys, I will appoint men to suit you?" It would be inconsistent to do otherwise, and I am sure no one can accuse Mr. Carter H. Harrison of inconsistency. He would not be Mayor if he was inconsistent. I suppose as usual he will try to place the blame on other shoulders, say on our departed Council, which passed an ordinance, I believe, in obedience to a request from the Trades Assembly, that none but competent men (mechanics) should be employed in the capacity of inspectors over city improvements. This, in the first place, was uncalled for, because the heads of their respective departments ought to be fully able to determine the fitness and capability of their respective staff, and if they were not it should be the heads and not their subordinates that ought to be removed. As it is now, no matter how competent and capable a man may be, he may have spent three-fourths of his lifetime in connection with the building industry at any one of the different branches of stone-cutting, carpentering, or other branch, and yet he is told he is not competent by the Stonemasons' Union to superintend the building of a curb wall unless he is what they are pleased to term a *mechanic* (a stonemason). His being a strong union man all his life doesn't help him. He doesn't know enough unless he can get down into the ditch and pile heavy stone and mortar together. Let us look for a moment at this whole matter of the Twelfth street job. A contract has been awarded to certain contractors by the City of Chicago according to plans and specifications; bonds have been furnished and the work commenced. The city appoints an inspector to look after its interests on said contract; he receives his instructions and specifications from his superior, he was honest to all appearance, and wanted the work done as specified. The contractors, it is alleged, wanted to slight it; the Inspector declines to allow it. The stonemasons appear on the situation, and ask the Inspector if he holds a member's card from their body; he answers: "No, I have been employed by the City of Chicago to attend to this matter and am simply doing my duty." The stonemasons answer, "We don't care who employs you; we will discharge you; you ain't a (mechanic) a stonemason; don't know anything." The Inspector appeals to his head chief, who is always consistent, and decides practically that the stonemasons are right, or in other words, indorses the contractors and their inferior material. Now Mr. Artingstall says he will not accept the work if not according to specifications. Are you a mechanic, Mr. Artingstall? Have you joined the Stonemasons' Union? And are you giving them all your aid to drag the Bricklayers' Union into disrepute and injure honest labor? If not you, too, will have to go should you kick. The Mayor could not be inconsistent, you know. I hope our new Council will take action on this matter, and treat it as it deserves, or otherwise resign and let the stonemasons, consistent Carter, and the contractors, for this last year of Harrisonian buncombe and folly, run the machine. CITIZEN SUBSCRIBER.

TWO INDIANA SUICIDES.

VINCENNES, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—Wednesday night Mrs. Frank Biddle of this place took strychnine, and before assistance could be given her died in the greatest agony. Mrs. Biddle was about 45 years of age and the mother of six children. In Orange County, Indiana, James A. Able, a resident of Texas, but who had been visiting his brother, J. B. Able, blew out his brains.

HOW HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Though the day of miracles is past, nature with her marvelous processes is ever accomplishing results which seem almost as wonderful as the miracles of old. Analogies are to be seen on every hand, in the wonderful curatives and revivifying potions which modern science has given to the world and in the devastating epidemics and destroyers which are the inimitable consequence of the violation of nature's laws. Leaving out of consideration the latter, who has not wondered at the astonishing cures wrought by medical skill, and by the remedies which allow every man to be his own doctor? The good which Athlophoros, the determined foe of rheumatism and neuralgia, has accomplished here in Chicago alone, would seem incredible if it were not so well attested as to leave no room for doubt. Many of our prominent citizens are ready to bear testimony to the cures effected in their own cases, and from their words of gratitude may be gathered a few facts as to what Athlophoros is daily doing.

Mr. E. H. McDonald, the well-known dealer in meats and provisions at No. 370 West Lake street, Chicago, is among those who have found a cure in the great remedy, and he heartily acknowledges his indebtedness to it.

"My case of rheumatism," he states, "was not so bad as some others, but still it was bad enough to prevent me from properly attending to my business. Being principally in my hands and arms it made them very stiff and painful. I used about one bottle of Athlophoros, and have not been troubled with rheumatism since."

John H. Hutsel, whose cure is very recent, states how he was restored to health. "On March 17th of this year (1885)," he says, "I caught a severe lingering cold which finally turned into malarial fever. On May 15th I was taken with rheumatism in my knee joints and arms, so that I was not able to walk part of the time. On the 27th, finally, I had to go to St. Joseph's hospital, where I remained five weeks. The doctors did me no good, however, and so I left the hospital July 3d. On the 7th I began taking Athlophoros. I used only two bottles which caused the rheumatism to disappear entirely. It is now three weeks since I used the last bottle."

"Language fails," says Mr. A. B. Baker, of 365 West Harrison street, "to express the good results I have experienced from the use of one bottle of Athlophoros. I had been troubled with rheumatism for years. When I heard of the new remedy my head was drawn over my left shoulder with the disease. One-half of a bottle made me as good as new. My wife has been troubled with her back for fifteen years, and I have paid doctor's bills for her until they began to be looked upon as one of the regular necessities. She took the half of the bottle I did not use, and I have not heard her complain of her back since. She says it was never so free from aches and pains as since she has taken Athlophoros."

Mr. C. L. Wetmore of the firm of Thompson & Wetmore, 151 and 153 Fifth Ave., can speak from experience of the beneficial workings of Athlophoros. He says:

"I suffered with rheumatism for several years. After trying many remedies with no avail, I was persuaded to try Athlophoros, and I am pleased to say that I am cured. I cheerfully recommend it to my friends and to all who may suffer from rheumatism."

If you cannot get ATHLOPHOROS of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us, as directed.
ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 Wall Street, New York.

ITCHING

Skin Diseases Instantly Relieved by Cuticura.

Treatment—A warm bath with Cuticura Soap and a single application of Cuticura, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of Cuticura Resolvent, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scall-Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly, and Pimply Humors of the Scalp and Skin when the best physicians and remedies fail.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD.

Your most valuable Cuticura Remedies have done my child so much good that I feel like saying this for the benefit of those who are troubled with skin disease. My little girl was troubled with Eczema, and I tried several doctors and medicines, but did not do her any good until I used the Cuticura Remedies, which speedily cured her, for which I owe you many thanks and many nights of rest.
ANTON BOSSMIER, Edinburg, Ind.

TETTER OF THE SCALP.

I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the top of the scalp. I used your Cuticura Remedies about six weeks, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming back as thick as it ever was.
J. P. CHOICE, Whitesboro, Tex.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES.

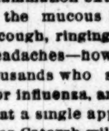
I want to tell you that your Cuticura Resolvent is magnificent. About three months ago my face was covered with Blotches, and after using three bottles of Resolvent I was perfectly cured.
FREDERICK MAITRE. 23 St. Charles-st., New Orleans, La.

BEST FOR ITCHING DISEASES.

One of our customers says your Cuticura Remedies are the best he can find for itching of the skin. He tried all others, and found no relief until he used yours.
F. J. ALDRICH, Druggist, Rising Sun, O.

Sold everywhere. Price: Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, Blackheads, Skin Blemishes, and Baby Humors, use Cuticura Soap.



HOW LIKE OIL AND WINE to the famished of old is a Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster to the aching sides and back, the weak and painful muscles, the sore chest and hacking cough, and every pain and ache of daily toil. 25c. Everywhere.

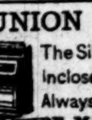
Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptons are to thousands who suffer periodically from head-colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated, and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of Sanford's Radical Cure manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

Sanford's Radical Cure consists of one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler; price $1.

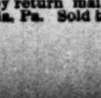
POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston.



ACHING BACKS

Weak Backs, Pain, Weakness, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Shooting Pains through the Loins, Hip and Side Pains, Lack of Strength and Activity relieved in one minute and speedily cured by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, a new, original, elegant, and infallible antidote to pain and inflammation. At druggists, 25c; five for $1.00; or postage free of POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

UNION FOLDING BED,



The Simplest and Best.
Incloses the Bedding.
Always Ready for Use.

UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers.

LADIES! PENNYROYAL PILLS.
"Chichester's English." The original and only genuine. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English"; take no other, or inclose 4c (stamps) to us for particulars by return mail. Chichester Chem. Co., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

GEO. W. CABLE.

MATINEE TODAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
GRANDE POINTE,
Reserved seats, 50c, 75c, and $1.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

THREE GRAND CONCERTS BY THE
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,
Herr Wilhelm Gerricke, Conductor.
58 PERFORMERS 58
Monday, April 19.
Tuesday, April 20.
Wednesday, April 21.
Soloists:
Mme. Fursch-Madi, Soprano.
Annie Louise Powell, Contralto.
Franz Kneisell, Violinist.
T. Adamowski, Violinist.
Fritz Geise, Violoncello.
Prices, $1, 75c, 50c. Sale begins Thursday, April 15.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Return after five years of the world-famed
JUBILEE SINGERS
From Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who will give three of their
INIMITABLE CONCERTS
On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
April 22, 23, and 24.
THIS IS THE ORIGINAL COMPANY
that devoted over $150,000 of its earnings to the building of Fisk University, that made two wonderfully successful tours abroad, the guests of Kings and Queens and Prime Ministers, and that sung by special invitation for Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield, and Arthur.
"I never so enjoyed music."—Rev. Chas. H. Spurgeon.
"That music touches—it takes hold."—Crown Prince of Germany.
"Their songs open the fountain of tears."—Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D.
Prices, 75c, 50c, and 25c. Sale opens Saturday morning at Box-Office.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
JOHN A. HAMLIN........................MANAGER.
LAST MATINEE Today of the Famous EMMA
ABBOTT
GRAND OPERA COMPANY.
Abbott, Bellini, Annandale, Montegriffo, Michelena, Pruette, Broderick, Dixon, Bryant, Tomasi.
GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
EMMA ABBOTT MATINEE.
Emma Abbott Will Sing Emma Abbott Will Sing
Her Greatest Success, VIOLETTA, in
LA TRAVIATA.
LA TRAVIATA.
Tonight—Farewell—Two Prima Donnas,
IL TROVATORE.
IL TROVATORE.
Two Prima Donnas, also Montegriffo, Pruette, Broderick, and Annandale.
Next week, beginning Sunday — The MILAN GRAND ITALIAN OPERA CO. in splendid productions of Norma, Lucia, and Lucrezia Borgia.
Sale of seats for the Italian Opera now open.
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
For $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, and 25c.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Absolutely Respectable
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
For Week Beginning Monday, April 12,
The Spinning-Wheel Races, by 20 Æsthetic Angel Maidens, 20. Boston's Swell Society Sensation. In the Theatre, the Bijou Opera Co.—The Mascotte.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
Absolutely Respectable
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
For Week Beginning Monday, April 12,
JO-JO, THE DOG-FACED BOY.
The Last Chance to See the Human Skye Terrier. A Score of Other Novelties. In the Theatre—The Richmond and Glenroy Big Burlesque Co. in The Lawn Tennis Pleasure Seekers.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Second Grand Matinee Today. Ninth Performance Tonight. Unequaled and Unapproachable.
KIRALFY BROTHERS'
Greatest and Latest Success,
THE RATCATCHER;
or, The Pied Piper of Hamelin.
Mr. Herbert Wilke as the Pied Piper. Grand Ballet and Chorus. Special performance tomorrow (Sunday) night.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner Washington and Clark-sts.—(Fire-Proof.)
LAST TWO TIMES IN THIS CITY.
W. S. Gilbert's Greatest Comedy.
ENGAGED!
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
Matinee Prices from 25c to $1. Sunday Night, first time in Chicago, "WHOSE ARE THEY?" Monday, April 19, MODJESKA for one week only. Seats now on sale.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
Tonight Benefit of
JOHN L. SULLIVAN,
The Champion of the World,
Who, in addition to giving his statues, will appear in citizen's dress. Last appearance of
JOHN L. SULLIVAN.
LESTER & ALLEN'S BIG MINSTRELS.
Sunday, April 18, America's Representative Comedian, John T. Raymond, in "The Magistrate."

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Matinee at 2, night at 8.
Two hours and thirty minutes of pure fun.
Singing, Dancing, Comedy.
SILVER SPUR
Pretty, bright, sparkling, soubrette, Miss Blanche Vaughan. Monday—Lilly Clay's Burlesque Co.

PANORAMA.
BATTLE OF SHILOH.
This great panorama is exhibited Sundays at half usual prices. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open day and evening.

CRITERION THEATRE.
Sedgwick-st., corner Division.
Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees. The Strongest American Play Ever Presented,
THE PLANTER'S WIFE,
With Mr. HARRY LACY, supported by a Powerful Company. Prices, 50c, 35c, 25c, and 15c.
Next week, Miss Lillian Lewis in "Article 47."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Under the Management of..................J. M. HILL
This Afternoon at 2. Evening at 8. Farewell appearances of
LILLIAN LEWIS in the Powerful Drama,
"ARTICLE 47."
Sunday Evening, April 18—McCaull Opera Company in "MIKADO."

MADISON-ST. THEATRE.
Between State and Dearborn.
TODAY AT 2 P. M. TONIGHT AT 8 P. M.
THE MIKADO!
INSTANTANEOUS HIT! GREAT CAST!
25c. NO HIGHER. 50c.
First Sunday night performance April 18.

STANDARD THEATRE.
Ladies' Matinee This Afternoon at 2. Mr. M. B. Curtis in His Latest Success,
"SPOT CASH."
Sunday Evening, One Performance Only, MISS LILLIAN LEWIS in "ARTICLE 47." Monday, April 19, "The Planter's Wife."

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TODAY AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8:15.
MISS KATE CASTLETON in
"CRAZY PATCH."
Monday—Frank I. Frayne in "Si Slocum."

BATTERY "D" ARMORY.
CITRUS FAIR
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Will continue for a few days longer.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S
New Dime Museum and Bijou Theatre,
Randolph-st., near Clark.
TABLEAUX SOLIEL!
Creole Wonder, King Pow-Wow, Fiji Family, Wondero, etc. Campbell's Novelty Congress.

CHATTANOOGA.
STORMING OF
MISSION RIDGE.
HISTORICALLY CORRECT Battle Panorama.
Open daily, Sunday included, 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Panorama-place. Take cable cars.

HELP WANTED,
We will pay Agents a salary of $30 to $90 per month and expenses to travel and sell our goods to dealers, or $40 a month and expenses to distribute circulars in your vicinity. Business honorable, permanent, pleasant & easily operated. All expenses advanced. SAMPLE CASES FREE. No stamps required. No humbug. We mean what we say.
Address NATIONAL SUPPLY COMPANY, Bradford Block. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

To let, the grading, bridging, and piling on the Joliet, Aurora & Northern Railroad, between Plainfield and Aurora. Apply to
YOUNG, CHAMBERLIN & CO., Shurt's Hotel, Joliet, Ill.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Z. Moses, Washington, is at the Leland.

Commodore C. C. Sturdevant, Minneapolis, and Dr. J. D. Jones, Cincinnati, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

THE TRIBUNE has it on the very best authority that State Senator Campbell is not and will not be a candidate for Judge at the fall election.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 61°; 9 a. m., 69°; 10 a. m., 71°; 11 a. m., 71°; 12 m., 68°; 1 p. m., 66°; 3 p. m., 60°; 6 p. m., 57°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.45; 6 p. m., 29.45.

The very latest agony of the dudes is the discarding of canes, the wearing of both hands, with fingers tightly clinched, close to the sides, and the thumbs projecting forward. It has not been learned whether this is "so Hinglish, ye know," or the invention of home talent.

The Central Park Citizens' Association is agitating the question of extending the tracks on Lake street from Homan avenue to West Fortieth street. The property-owners out there want the accommodation, and an ordinance will be soon presented to the Council authorizing the West Division Company to lay the tracks.

The West Town Board met last night, and partially checked up the accounts of Supervisor Paulsen, and then adjourned until Monday, when the work will be completed and the question of auditing come up. His bill—$2,500—is the largest presented by a Supervisor for some years, and there is likely to be a good deal of talk among the Justices before action is taken.

The recent showers have again started the discussion among the scientific clubs as to whether angle-worms rain down or crawl up through stone-flagging. All over the city the sidewalks were covered with the "reptiles," both yesterday and the day before, it being almost impossible to put down even so small an article as the Chicago foot without disastrous results—to the worm.

The last batch of summonses was served yesterday on real-estate brokers who have not taken out a license. So far 273 have complied with the law and paid $25. Very few settled until threatened with prosecution, and many have escaped by showing that they were regular employés of firms, or dickered in real estate only in connection with the law or some other business which is not licensed.

The twelve jurors who were locked up from 3:20 p. m. Thursday to deliberate for a verdict in the murder case against ex-Policeman Richard Cullen reported to Judge Garnett yesterday morning that they had disagreed. The court dismissed the jury and released Cullen on $12,000 bail, with Peter Maloney and Charles Dennehy as sureties. The jury, it was said, stood three for conviction and nine for acquittal.

Fifteen out of the forty-five examined by the State Board of Pharmacy were passed as licentiates in pharmacy. Their names are: M. L. Banna, C. N. Cameron, F. A. Howard, Albert Meyer, Howard Mountain, B. S. Turner, John R. Wald, E. F. Webber, E. Meichel, Chicago; C. H. Crane, Michigan City; M. R. Dodding, Hoeheim; L. Davidson, Gibson City; A. D. Lorenz, Peoria; W. W. Sawyer, Rockford; A. E. Teastrumel, Rock Island.

George Nugent and several companions started out duck-hunting early yesterday morning, setting their decoys in the outer harbor, near the Government breakwater. Meeting with indifferent success, Nugent took his companions ashore about noon and then started to return to the breakwater. Under the influence of a stiff southerly breeze there was quite a swell outside, and in attempting to land at the breakwater the boat capsized. Nugent clung to the boat for a few moments, but before assistance could reach him he relaxed his hold and sunk from sight. The life-saving crew searched for his body without finding it. Deceased was a young man and resided on West Ohio street, near Lincoln.

The Chicago Saloonkeepers' Association at a meeting at No. 49 La Salle street yesterday adopted a resolution to protect its members in case of prosecution for selling liquor after midnight with doors locked and blinds closed. On the North Side, it was said, such protection was not necessary, Justice Kersten having decided that if the doors were locked and the blinds down the police could not interfere with what was going on in the saloon as long as no one was admitted after that time. On the South Side the saloonkeepers are exposed to arrest in such cases, but the association will try to introduce the same rule on the South Side as prevails on the North Side. They will pay the expenses of trial of any member complying with Kersten's North-Side decision.

Thomas King, the Irishman who pleaded guilty to the murder of his wife, Ellen, last Christmas-Eve with a chair, was sentenced by Judge Rogers yesterday to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. E. D. Wright, an attorney from Washington, D. C., pleaded with the court for leniency to the prisoner, saying that King was a man whose life in Washington was above reproach. He asked that the charge be changed to manslaughter. Judge Rogers said he had no doubt the character and enormity of the crime of King came properly under the head of murder, and sentence was thereupon passed on him as a murderer. King is nearly 50 years old, but he may live out his sentence, as he can reduce the term to thirteen years and six months by good behavior.

The following figures show the number of cases against offending saloonkeepers prosecuted during the last week by the Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Sale of Liquor to Minors and Drunkards:

	Selling to minors.	Allowing minors to play pool.	Selling to drunkards.	Cases continued.	Fined.
North Side	7	1	4	2	5
South Side	9	.....	5	4	10
West Side	1	1	5	1	6
Total	17	2	14	7	22

The Coroner began an investigation yesterday into the cause of the death of a 13-year-old girl named Lange, who lived at No. 534 North Market street. She had just recovered from an attack of diphtheria. Wednesday her Sunday-school teacher sent her a can of peaches and a can of strawberries. Her mother, brother, and herself ate of the fruit and all were taken ill, the girl violently, as the others partook of it more sparingly. Dr. Uhlich was called in, but was unable to do anything for her, and later she became stupid, had a paroxysm which brought on more vomiting, and died. What was left of the contents of the cans was taken away for analysis. Mrs. Lange said Dr. Uhlich told her the appearance of the child after death indicated poisoning by arsenic. He was unable to be present yesterday. The inquest will be resumed Monday. The grocer who sold the fruit doesn't believe it was poisonous.

At No. 40 Fourth avenue, in one of the most degraded parts of the city, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union has opened a "Mission of Hope and Help" for fallen women. A large room, pleasantly furnished and bright with flowers, has been prepared, where these women can gather. Papers and magazines will be kept on file, and every day or so religious services will be held. The rooms will be open from 11 a. m. till 9 p. m. It is proposed also to establish a cheap lodging-house where unfortunate women can obtain shelter. The mission was formally opened yesterday afternoon by Miss F. E. Willard. Dr. Kate C. Bushnell, a city evangelist, is in charge of the work, and a number of charitable women will act as a committee of management. Coffee will be served at all hours, and a committee from the union will be constantly on hand to entertain and welcome those who come. A writing-room, furnished with proper materials, will also be a feature of the mission.

The removal of telegraph-poles is to be continued from day to day in the business district, it being the intention of the Baltimore & Ohio and the telephone company to take down this season all their poles north of Van Buren street. The Western Union will remove all its poles north of Twelfth street. This company has done little north of Washington street so far, as it hasn't put its wires underground in that section. It has taken out a permit, however, to dig trenches from its office to the Illinois Central and Northwestern depots for underground conduits, and when the cables are in the poles will be taken down. The telephone company, which owns about all the wires that run over roofs, will bunch them in cables as far as practicable. By October the unsightly network of wires at the intersections of all the down-town streets and all the pole lines, including those owned by the city, will be out of the way, and thus will be removed the obstacle which the Fire Department has been fighting for years to get rid of.

The Western starch manufacturers succeeded yesterday in forming a combination to control the price of starch, but were unable to reach a compromise on limiting production. The result will be, it is stated, that an advance in prices will soon be made. If the schedule is then upheld President Beardsley of Elkhart, Ind., is authorized to call a meeting at once in order to discipline unruly members. The reasons for the advance are the usual ones assigned when combinations are organized—poor returns for capital invested owing to a too lively competition. It is doubtful, however, if the new association can make any great advance in its schedule at present unless the Eastern manufacturers join in the movement.

The Schiller Monument Committee met at the corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street yesterday, Arnold Hollinger presiding, to complete arrangements for the unveiling of the monument early next month. At the request of the Lincoln Park Board it was determined to dedicate the monument Saturday, May 8, instead of May 9, the day of Schiller's death. The park directors thought that Sunday, May 9, there would be too large a crowd at the park and the flower-beds would be ruined for the summer if the ceremony took place that day. It was reported by Secretary Demmler that the statue made by F. Pelargus at Stuttgart, Germany, had arrived at Baltimore and would be shipped to Chicago as soon as some trifling disputes in regard to duties were settled. It would take four days to erect the statue, and the monument would be ready in ample time for the final ceremonies. A special committee reported that the hall in the Lincoln Park refectory had been engaged for a banquet the night following the dedication, to which invitations would be issued.

The annual exhibition of the Chicago Society of Decorative Art will be held in the society's rooms, on Van Buren street, near Michigan avenue, next week. The articles to be displayed include a great many novelties and original designs in curtains, hangers, Easter cards, table scarfs, bed spreads, toilet and bureau sets, doylies, curios from the celebrated Morgan collection, etc. Some of the designs are exceptionally rich and handsome, and betray a very high order of decorative art. An article that will attract very general attention is a rich-looking band for a curtain. It is a Moorish design on a cloth of gold embroidered with real beetle wings and vari-colored plushes. A Spanish bedspread of Indian tussore, embroidered with heavy flosses in rich colors of reds, blues, and yellows, will also come in for a large share of attention. A heavy white linen lunch cloth richly covered and embroidered with branches of locust tree worked in pinks, browns, and olives is also sure to claim a great deal of attention. The exhibition will open Tuesday at 10 a. m., and continue through the week, closing each day at 4 p. m. As interest in the display this year is more widespread than in the past, and, as the display itself is a very meritorious one, all those who attend it will be amply repaid. Mrs. Pode, the new manager, has had a wide and varied experience in this country and abroad, and is thoroughly capable of interesting all visitors.

OPEN SUNDAY.

By request of many citizens of Chicago the Citrus Fair at Battery D Armory will be open Sunday, April 18, to accommodate many who are unable to attend other days in the week.

Mr. T. J. Martin of Burley & Co. leaves for Europe May 1, and has many commissions to secure special designs in table and ornamental wares for the modern homes of the West.

The attention of all purchasers of carpets is called to the fact that the Roxbury tapestry carpet is the only tapestry made today of the high standard and wear-resisting qualities in both fabric and colors found in the tapestries of twenty-five years ago. These goods have not deteriorated in any respect whatever, and afford the purchaser the best opportunity to secure an excellent carpet at a very low price, being superior in quality and value to the many low-grade body Brussels made today.

The line of style offered this season is unexceptionable. The goods may be known to all by their trade mark—two fine lines on the backs near each edge. Call for them, and take no other. For sale by all first-class dealers.

Insure against moths by using Buck & Bayner's "Moth Powder."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk yesterday issued the following permits to wed, the parties living in Chicago where no other residence is given:

	Age.
Louis Kerber, Lena Oestreich	21—19
Friedrich Kruss, Ida Binde	35—21
Peter Gass, South Holland, J. Kroese, same	29—29
Theodore Iverson, Mary Olson	28—25
Andrew Hildebrandt, Arlington Heights, Regina Wendt, same	31—21
Herman Lantergring, Annie Loff	24—22
Franz E. Muller, Pullman, W. Schoppert, same	34—31
John E. Wallin, Efia Linne	40—42
August Popp, Elk Grove, Mary Heide, same	31—21
Herman Kiscle, Mary Kraft	27—24
John Anderson, Minnie Bruch	33—30
Simon Schlanger, Louis B. Ganser	29—19
George Kimmich, Katie Zerr	31—34
George N. Anderson, Cornelia Neely, Wauseka, Ill.	27—26
Fred Kitz, Emma Brandenburger	34—26
Henry Tedrahn, Elmhurst, Mary Clausins	27—23
Patrick Langen, Emma Pearson	30—20
Fred Lommler, Blue Island, E. Flessig, same	24—24
Charles Lundquist, Amelia Olson	32—23
C. Reid, Stamford, Conn., K. Willard, Evanston	28—28
Gottfried Anderson, Caroline C. Petterson	23—16
August Thurow, Annie Lof	21—19
Johann Schmidt, Amalie Lexon	34—35
Lucas Lutken, Catharine Damm	29—21

MARRIAGES.

CHANDLER—BOUNDS—April 15, by the Rev. H. M. Paynter, Mr. Charles Wilbur Chandler of the "Northwestern Lauderman" and Miss Fannie Orva, daughter of George Rounds, Esq., all of this city.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—On the C. & N. W. Ry. leaves Wells Street Depot daily at 12:30 p. m. for Rosehill and Calvary. Special cars furnished funeral parties when desired.

Twenty-seven C. & N. W. suburban trains stop daily at Rosehill. Every facility afforded for reaching and examining this beautiful rural cemetery.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BUCK—At her residence, 242 Sedgwick-st., April 15, 1886, Nettie A., wife of Francis M. Buck and daughter of H. D. and S. A. Russell. Mrs. Buck was born at Dundee, Ill., Jan. 5, 1862.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CHILD—The funeral services of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Child will be held at New Church Temple, on Van Buren-st., east of Wabash-av., Saturday at 1 o'clock p. m.

COOGAN—The remains of Mrs. Belle F. Coogan and daughter Marie Stella, daughter and granddaughter of Catherine Meagher, will be taken from the vault at Calvary Cemetery and interred on Saturday, April 17. Trains leave Northwestern Depot at 10 a. m.

DEVITT—Mary Devitt, beloved wife of W. H. Devitt and only sister of W. G. Lloyd.

Funeral from her late residence, 549 Austin-av., Saturday, April 17, to Calvary by carriages, 10 a. m. sharp.

HENLY—April 16, 1886, at 5148 Wentworth-av., Francis F., beloved son of Thomas F. and Nelly Henly, aged 2 years 3 months and 4 days.

Funeral Sunday at 10 a. m. by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

☞ New York and Washington papers please copy.

HALPIN—April 16, 1886, Johanna Halpin, at her residence, 180 Barber-st., aged 42 years.

Funeral Sunday, April 18, from her late residence to the Jesuit Church at 10 a. m., thence by carriages to Calvary.

HALSTED—Mrs. Alice A. Halsted, at her residence, 3229 Prairie-av., at 8 o'clock p. m. April 16, aged 35 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSTON—At his residence, 189 Honore-st., at 10 o'clock p. m. Friday, David Johnston.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JOHNSTON—Lillian Johnston, aged 2 years and 4 days, daughter of James and Cornelia Johnston, at 63 Thirty-seventh-st.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KRAUSE—April 16, David J. Krause.

Funeral Sunday, the 18th inst., 2 p. m., from his late residence, 116 Larrabee-st., with carriages to Graceland.

LE BRUN—Albert Le Brun, beloved husband of Eliza Montgomery, April 16, aged 47 years, at his residence, 1618 Indiana-av.

Funeral notice hereafter.

MCNAMARA—At 377 Chestnut-st., April 16, Miss Nellie McNamara, aged 24 years.

Remains to be taken to Lodo, Ill., for interment Saturday, April 17.

MOORE—Thursday evening, April 15, Nannie D. Moore, wife of James H. Moore.

Funeral from residence, 401 Washington-boulevard, at 2 o'clock p. m., Sunday.

OAKS—At Belvidere, Ill., April 12, 1886, George A. Oaks, aged 42 years. He was an honored member of the Ninety-fifth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, of Gen. Hurlbut Post, G. A. R., of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and was elected as City Collector of Belvidere at the recent election by an almost unanimous vote. He left a wife and two daughters.

PROCTOR—George Nathaniel Proctor, Fairfield-av., April 14.

☞ London (England) papers please copy.

ROCKWELL—At 81 North Leavitt-st. April 16, Huldah E. Rockwell, wife of Alpha Rockwell, aged 64 years and 2 months.

Funeral Sunday, April 18, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Connecticut and Washington, D. C., papers please copy.

STORCK—Hattie, infant daughter of Harvey and Hattie D. Storck, aged 15 months and 12 days.

Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m. from 153 Dearborn-av. Burial private.

☞ Buffalo (N. Y.) papers please copy.

SEXTON—At his residence, 4 Grand-av., April 16, Edward, beloved husband of Johanna Sexton, aged 61 years.

Funeral Sunday at 9:30 a. m. to St. Malachy's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

WILSON—April 13, in Chicago, at the residence of her parents, of diphtheria, Ella E. Wilson, in the 13th year of her age, only daughter of James H. and Ella Crane Wilson.

Interred in Mount Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHICAGO FROEBEL ASSOCIATION—COL. F. W. Parker will give a series of lectures to kindergartners and teachers on Saturdays at 10:30 in lecture-room, Methodist Church Block, beginning Saturday, April 17. All are invited.

DR. SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON WILL lecture before the Woman's Physiological Institute at Apollo Hall April 19 at 2 p. m. Subject: Some of the Causes of Ill-Health. Annual business meeting at 3 p. m.

MR. B. F. JACOBS WILL CONDUCT THE Sunday-School Teachers' meeting at Farwell Hall Saturday noon. Teachers should not fail to hear Mr. Jacobs' exposition of the lesson. A meeting for men only will be held Saturday evening at 7:45, to which commercial travelers and strangers are especially invited. Sunday at 2:30 p. m. there will be a song service, followed at 3 o'clock by a young men's Bible class taught by L. A. Willard. Sunday evening the evangelistic meeting will be addressed by Mr. D. W. Potter: Eleanor Lanphere and large chorus choir will sing and music will be furnished by Lyon's orchestra. Seats will be free to all.

MR. E. F. CRAGIN WILL SPEAK IN THE lecture-room of the Chicago-av. Church (Moody's), corner Chicago and La Salle-avs., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The public are invited. There will also be full chorus singing in charge of D. W. JOHNSON.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE WOMAN'S Presbyterian Board of Missions of the Northwest will be held at Indianapolis Wednesday and Thursday, April 21 and 22; a special car will leave the Illinois Central Depot on the 20th, at 9:30 a. m., by the Kankakee Route, fare $5.50, with one-third fare returning, to those having certificates before leaving Chicago.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE Y. M. C. A. Employment Bureau says there has been an increasing demand for carpenters, painters, and calciminers until for the present nearly all seem to be engaged; other classes of mechanics and laborers are plentiful and the employers can be accommodated by calling at or telephoning to the bureau.

THE CLINICAL SOCIETY OF THE HAHNEmann Hospital of Chicago will hold an irregular session this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel at 8:30 o'clock. Dr. C. E. Laning, Chairman of the Bureau of Diseases of Children, will make the report of the evening; subject: The Treatment of Scarlatina.

TRADES UNIONS AND BENEVOLENT ASsociations take notice that a grand lodge-room will be for rent May 1 in the Mail Building, 116 and 118 Fifth-av., near Madison-st. Apply at once. JOHN WAIN, Real Estate and Renting, 153 La Salle.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

AUCTION.

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT

Tuesday, April 20, 9:30 a. m.

SPECIALTIES:

Ribbons, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linens, Silks, Embroidery Cord, Hosiery, Velvets, Curtain Laces, Overalls, Cutlery, Traveling Bags, Notions, Underwear, Overshirts, Umbrellas, Carpets, Floor Cloths, Rugs.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Wednesday, April 21, 1886, at 9:30 a. m.

AT AUCTION.

BOOTS! SHOES! AND SLIPPERS!

Men's Boys' and Youths' Fine Shoes, large assortment.

Women's, Misses, and Children's Fine Shoes. Full lines. All Regular and Elegant Goods. Will do any dealer's trade good to have. They are consigned to us for disposal from the best makers East and West, and will be bargains sure. We will also sell a large quantity of Rochester and New York made Samples. Very fine goods.

Same day a large number of Lots from parties reducing stock.

This is a big chance. Don't miss it!

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

Thursday, April 22, 1886, 9:30 a. m.,

LUSTRE BAND WARE,

White Granite, C. C., Rockingham, and Yellow Ware.

Chamber Sets, Tea Sets, 500 Barrels Glassware, Library Lamps, Burners, Shades &c.

Goods packed for country merchants.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 214 and 216 Madison-st.

CLOTHING.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 9:30 A. M.

And at 2:30 p. m.

A Large Consignment of

WOOLENS

Of both Foreign and Domestic Manufacture. A considerable proportion of these goods are in "Pattern Lengths" and will be of interest to Merchant Tailors. The Sale will be peremptory to the Highest Bidder.

We shall also sell a large BANKRUPT STOCK OF CLOTHING In conjunction with our regular Lines.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

AT 9:30 THIS MORNING

IMMENSE CLEARING SALE

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and General Household Goods, AND General Merchandise.

Our stores must be cleared.

Be on hand for Bargains.

At 12 o'clock for account of whom it may concern,

65 Bags Dried Fruit.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

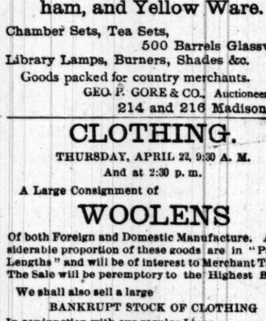
NECKWEAR,

Gloves, Underwear, and Hosiery.

Choicest Styles at Lowest Prices.

WILSON BROS., 113 & 115 State-st.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR



Dr. L. D. Rogers, 441 Dearborn-av., says: "I have introduced your flour into scores of families who are now grateful for it. No other bread appears on my table, and I feel that I could not do without it."

Pamphlet sent FREE to any address. Appleton Mills Co., 154 Lake-st., sole manufacturers.

Gas Fixtures and Gas Fitting

At the lowest possible prices at

WILMARTH'S,

227 State Street.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

THE LAST DAY OF OUR

Grand General OPENING.

An Extra Exhibit for Today.

N. S. N. F.

No Seat, No Fare.

READ SATURDAY'S DOUBLE-SHEET MAIL.

THE CHICAGO MAIL is demanding the reduction of Street Car Fares to 3 Cents, and demanding a Seat for Every Fare.

The Standard of Excellence.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO Pure and Silver Gloss

STARCH

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH FOR Puddings, Custards, Blanc-Mange, Etc.

THE PERFECTION OF QUALITY.

WILL PLEASE YOU EVERY TIME.

Always ask your Grocer for these goods.

WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO.,

Artists' Materials, Art Novelties, Architects' Supplies.

A large and complete stock at low prices. Illustrated Catalogues free.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR

J. W. Masury & Son's Paints and Varnishes,

Including LE MESURIER TUBE COLORS, put up in tubes double the usual size.

Also manufacturers of and dealers in

Paints and Painters' Supplies.

MASURY BUILDING, 190, 191, 192 Michigan-av., Between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.

REFRIGERATORS, ICE CREAM FREEZERS, "CLINTON" WIRE SCREENS

YOU WILL NEED BEFORE HOT WEATHER. SEND ON YOUR ORDERS EARLY TO

WELLS & NELLEGAR CO.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE, 72 to 76 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State & Washington-sts.

Jersey Silk Gloves.

We call especial attention to two lines of Jersey Silk Gloves, 35c and 50c per pair, and of excellent qualities. We have all the desirable colors and blacks.

Ladies' Gauze Underwear.

Extra quality, all sizes, well finished, 25c each.

Ladies' Balbriggan Underwear, in summer weights, 50c each.

Children's Gauze Underwear, 15c, 20c, 25c each (depending upon size).

Boys' Clouded Shirts and Drawers, 50c each.

In Low-Priced Underwear Department, Basement.

We beg to mention again our very large asssortment of Men's Neckwear of a high grade (at low prices). Imported and American shapes in a greater variety of patterns than can be found elsewhere in the city.

Men's Linen Collars are also shown in the newest shapes as rapidly as they are produced.

GENTLEMEN:

THE SINGLE-BREASTED LOUNGE JACKET AND SHOOTING COAT, WITH FLAPS AND POCKETS ON HIPS, MADE WITH SOFT FRONTS, &c., WILL BE THE MOST POPULAR GARMENTS THIS SEASON FOR STYLISH AND ROUGH-AND-READY WEAR. THE MATERIALS USED ARE THE SCOTCH TWEEDS AND HOMESPUNS MADE FROM THE SOFT SHETLANDS, SOUTH-DOWN, AND CHEVIOT WOOLS. THESE GOODS COME IN VARIETY OF COLORS, AND WILL NOT BE SEEN AMONG THE CHEAP JOHN TAILORS OR READY MADE CLOTHING HOUSES. WE ARE MAKING THEM WITH PATCH POCKETS, SWELLED SEAMS, AND EDGES FOR $25 AND $35.

TROUSERS WILL BE MADE FROM STRIPES, CHECKS, AND THE NEW BRIDLE AND BEDFORD CORDS, WHICH ARE AT PRESENT VERY POPULAR ON THE OTHER SIDE.

AMONG THE HIGH-CLASS TRADES IN LONDON THEY ARE CUTTING THEM IN THE PLAIN MILITARY SHAPE, ABOUT 18¼ INCHES AT KNEE AND 18 AT BOTTOM, AND TO SHOW PRONOUNCED CREASE DOWN BOTH FRONT AND BACK.

WE HAVE ALSO RECEIVED A LARGE LINE OF SCOTCH CHECKS FOR TROUSERINGS, AT PRESENT ALL THE RAGE IN LONDON. THEY ARE VERY SUITABLE FOR GENERAL WEAR. WE WILL MAKE THEM FOR.....$8 TO $10.

EVERY GENTLEMAN OUGHT TO HAVE A COUPLE OF PAIRS.

ALL GOODS TO ORDER AND WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

OUR PRICES ARE 25 TO 35 PER CENT LOWER THAN THE FANCY-PRICED TAILORS CHARGE FOR SAME GOODS AND WORKMANSHIP. WHICH CAN BE VERIFIED BY CALLING ON US.

Nicoll THE TAILOR

Pioneer of Moderate Prices,

LAKESIDE BUILDING.

ON AND AFTER APRIL FIRST THE

GRAPE CREEK COAL COMPANY

Will offer its own Coal for sale to the public and will be prepared to make prompt deliveries of

GRAPE CREEK LUMP AND MIXED COALS

To all parts of the city by the ton or in car lots at lowest rates. A daily supply of freshly-mined coal will be received at our team tracks,

14th and Dearborn-sts., and 31st-st. and Stewart-av.

Dealers and other parties wishing to do their own hauling will be promptly supplied at these tracks.

Orders received at our main office, First National Bank Building, and at the track office, 14th and Dearborn-sts.

GRAPE CREEK COAL COMPANY.

Telephone 734.

TREELEAVEN AND COE SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

65 STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision. Lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

$2.75

Is the price at which on Sunday last the

Bee-Hive

Announced to Sell All-Wool BOUCLE CLOTH JACKETS!

$2.75! $2.75!

The Bee-Hive never advertises an article unless they have a large quantity, and unlike our competitors and imitators we do not confine the sale of a Big Bargain to a single day.

Our patrons will find Today, or any day next week, four distinct styles of All-Wool

Boucle Cloth Jackets At $2.75 Each!

Sizes from 32 to 42. Colors, Black, Brown, Tan, Navy, Cardinal, Etc., Etc. Good value at $6.

COMPARISON INVITED

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT THE

Bee-Hive

172, 174, 176 & 178 State-st.

LEADING Millinery Establishment in the Northwest.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

State and Washington-sts.

We call special attention To our following brands of

Silk Umbrellas:

Windsor B. J & P. *Makers.*

Pilgrim B. J & P. *Makers.*

Indestructible B. J & P. *Makers.*

We recommend them highly for their elegant finish, and guarantee their wearing qualities, *and none are genuine unless stamped on tie as above.*

Manufactured by BELKNAP, JOHNSON & POWELL, New York and Phila.

STREETER BROS $5 STATE AND MADISON

Improved sewed, hand finish, fit in advance of custom shoes, appreciated by bankers, professional and business men, and gentlemen of refined tastes. All modern styles, correct in every detail; equal in wear to Shoes usually sold at $7. Economical to buy; give about a year's wear; any foot fitted to a certainty. Price, Five Dollars.

134 State and 68 Madison.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

88 MADISON-ST., TRIBUNE BUILDING.

Opera, Field, and Marine Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies.

Priceless!

Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye-Glasses a National reputation.

☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application.

Gas Heating and Cooking Stoves.

Open Grate. Indestructible Coal Fires.

GOODWIN GAS STOVE & METER CO., 76 Dearborn-st.

CANDY

Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Wabash Avenue AND Adams-st.

JERSEY BOOM!

We will show Today,

SATURDAY,

The largest and best assorted stock of Jerseys ever exhibited in this city, embracing

200 DISTINCT STYLES,

Ranging in prices from

49c to $9.95.

Our imported Jerseys are manufactured EXCLUSIVELY FOR US, and shown by no other house.

Children's and Misses'

Equally as well represented.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended To.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. S. GAGE AND Company,

Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.

Omnibuses to and from Northwestern Depot.

SATURDAY, TODAY! April 17th, Second Floor.

Trimmed & Untrimmed HATS FOR Children.

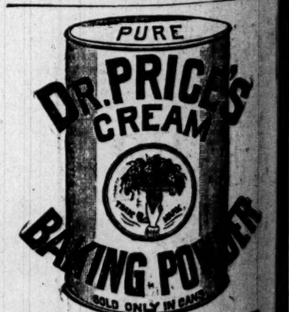
Our prices will show fully ONE-THIRD Saving.

Straw Goods

Direct from our own and EASTERN MANUFACTURERS.

A. S. Gage AND Company,

Wabash-av., corner Adams-st.



MOST PERFECT MADE.

Prepared with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

N. WATRY, Successor to $2 & $2.50

WATRY BORSCH 99 SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN

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AKING POWDER CO.,
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Successor to
$2 & $2.50
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS

LONG AND SHORT HAULS.

SENATOR CAMDEN'S VIEWS OF THE RAILROAD PROBLEM.

Another Batch of Nominations and Confirmations—The Congressional Library Bill Approved and Also the Act for Building a Bridge at Alton—Another Step in the Fisheries Matter—The Labor Committee Rejects a Motion to Report the Education Measure Favorably.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—Mr. Camden addressed the Senate to-day on the Inter-State Commerce bill. The bill before the Senate would, in the main features, Mr. Camden thought, meet the views of the Senate and the people. The public sentiment of the country, he said, was daily becoming more and more impressed with the necessity and propriety of a national commission to regulate inter-State commerce. Mr. Camden thought the bill defective, however, in the fourth section, which dealt with the question of the long and short haul. Mr. Camden suggested an amendment omitting the words "from the same original point of departure," and omitting any permission to the commission to make exceptions. His amendment would prohibit any greater charge "for a shorter than for a longer distance, which includes the shorter distance, on any one railroad"—the term "one railroad" to include all the roads under control of one company, whether owned or operated under lease. Mr. Camden maintained that the "long and short haul" provision of the bill as reported from committee did not go far enough to provide against the discrimination most complained of by shippers. There should be no limitations or exceptions, he said, to the application of the principle of the long and short haul. Taking Chicago as the great starting-point for shipments to the Eastern seaboard, Mr. Camden argued that under the bill the rates would be no greater to intermediate points than to the seaboard, but that the railroad companies would not be prevented from charging the whole country outside of Chicago to the seaboard any arbitrary rates they might choose. This, he said, would insure to Chicago and other great competing points cheap and uniform rates of transportation in all directions, but would deny protection to intermediate points and to all sections of country not blessed with large commerce and competing roads. Such a bill might be termed "a bill to increase the wealth and population of commercial cities at the expense of the country at large." It discriminated not only against producers at intermediate and non-competitive points, but discriminated against the thrift and enterprise of towns; against the distribution of manufacturing industries, the value of real estate, and the other interests of the country outside of the large cities and competitive shipping points. This feature of the case affected especially the State of West Virginia, where merchants, manufacturers, and agriculturists saw freights passing their doors daily from points farther west to points east of West Virginia at one-half the rates for transportation which the people of West Virginia were asked to pay for the carriage of identically the same class of goods. Mr. Camden challenged the production of any satisfactory reason for such a state of things. The bill as proposed would not remedy it. The amendment offered by Mr. Camden would provide a remedy. If the provisions of the bill were limited to shipments "from the same original points of departure" it would only add to the evil of discrimination by sanctioning its most odious features, because it would discriminate against whole sections of country, and would give to large cities a monopoly of nearly all kinds of business by reason of the cheaper rates. Such a bill "discriminated in favor of discrimination." If we were in earnest why not cover the most important feature of the "long and short haul" principle? We should have no limitations or exceptions. Mr. Camden would make no war on railroads. They were the arteries through which flowed the life-blood of commerce, they were the means of civilization and material progress. He would be a party to no unjust or oppressive legislation regarding them; he would treat them just as he would individuals, but would require from them equal justice and fair play for all.

The Offices.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

Postmasters—At Cincinnati, O., John C. Reiley; at Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Virginia C. Thompson.

The President has appointed E. Prentis Bailey of Utica, N. Y., Thomas W. White of Hernando, Miss., and L. G. Kinne of Toledo, Ia., Commissioners to examine into and report upon forty miles of railroad constructed by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the Yakima Valley, on the Cascade Branch of said company's road, in Washington Territory. He has also appointed Frederic R. Coudert of New York City, Franklin MacVeagh of Chicago, Ill., Edward P. Alexander of Augusta, Ga., Marcus A. Hanna of Cleveland, O., and James W. Savage of Omaha, Neb., Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company.

There is a rumor that Gen. W. F. Rogers of Buffalo, a member of the last Congress, is to be appointed Public Printer in place of Mr. Rounds. Gen. Rogers is a practical printer and a successful man of affairs.

Mr. Call offered the following resolutions in the Senate today:

Resolved, That R. A. Finell, a Democrat heretofore employed as a skilled laborer on the Senate roll of employés, who was discharged yesterday by the Sergeant-at-Arms without cause, except to make place for a Republican, be reinstated on the roll of Senate employés.

Resolved, That the Republican majority of the Senate will allow the Democratic minority the same number of employés with the same proportion of salaries as were allowed by the Democratic majority to the Republican minority in 1879.

At Mr. Call's request the resolutions were allowed to lie over for the present.

The following nominations were confirmed by the Senate today:

Collectors of Internal Revenue—William P. Bishop, First Ohio; James W. Newman, Eleventh Ohio; C. J. Knecht, Sixth Ohio; W. D. H. Hunter, Sixth Indiana; J. B. Maloney, First Michigan; R. M. Henderson, Fourth Texas.

Army—Col. H. J. Potter to be Brigadier-General; Col. T. H. Ruger, to be Brigadier-General.

John T. Pierce, Register of the Land-Office, Topeka, Kas.

J. T. Gregory, Indian Agent, La Pointe Agency, Wisconsin.

Postmasters—P. Gibbons, Keokuk, Ia.; G. W. Clark, Lyons, Kas.; W. H. Pepper, Concordia, Kas.; E. C. Wilson, Clay Centre, Kas.; G. J. Evans, Hastings, Neb.; H. C. Hunt, Delavan, Wis.; F. C. Sharpe, Oconto, Wis.

Legislation Approved and Proposed.

The President has signed the act authorizing the erection of a building for the Congressional Library.

The President has approved the act for the erection of a public building at San Antonio, Tex., the act for the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi River near Alton, Ill., and the act for the construction of a dam across the Mississippi River near Brainerd, Minn.

Senator Wilson from Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably the bill which passed the House some weeks ago to provide for closing up the business and paying the expenses of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, with an amendment providing for increasing the principal sum of the Geneva award by the amount of all the interest received thereon by the United States, although that interest was received on bonds of the United States.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions today agreed to amend the bill to pension ex-prisoners of war, a favorable report upon which has already been ordered, so as to make the period of confinement necessary to secure the benefits of the act thirty days instead of sixty days as originally agreed upon.

The House Committee on Commerce today authorized Representative Clardy to ask that the rules be suspended and a day fixed for the consideration of the Kil von Kull bridge. Representative Reagan was authorized to make a similar request in behalf of the Eads Ship-Railroad bill.

In the House today Mr. Clements of Georgia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back the Dingley resolution calling on the President for any information in his possession relative to the exclusion of American fishing vessels from the right to enter ports of the Dominion of Canada for the purpose of trading, purchasing supplies, or landing fish caught in deep water for shipment in bond to the United States, or doing other acts which Canadian or other British vessels are freely permitted to do in ports of the United States. Also requesting the President to inform the House what steps have been taken to bring such unwarrantable and unfriendly acts of the Dominion authorities to the attention of the British Government. The resolution was adopted.

Educational Measures.

By a close vote—6 to 5—the Educational Committee of the House today directed a favorable report on the Senate bill to provide for the study of the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and of their effects upon the human system in connection with the several divisions of the subjects of physiology and hygiene by the pupils in the public schools in the Territories and the District of Columbia and in the military and naval academies and Indian and colored schools of the Territories. The question of constitutionality was raised by several members of the committee, and met by Mr. O'Donnell of Michigan, who will report the measure to the House.

The Committee on Labor had a very lively debate on the Educational bill. Quite a positive opposition to it was developed at the outset. Mr. Daniel of Virginia submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a subcommittee of three, to which the bill should be committed with instructions to report a substitute making an appropriation of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the States for educational purposes. Before action could be taken on the resolution Mr. James of New York moved that the bill be reported favorably, which was lost by a vote of 24 to 6.

The Telephone Investigation.

Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, President and attorney of the Washington Telephone Company of Baltimore, was examined by the Telephone Committee today. He said that Hart B. Holton, a Representative in the Forty-eighth Congress, had been a director in the Washington Telephone Company of Maryland, a company licensed by the parent company, the Washington Telephone Company, but only after his term had expired, and he had not taken any part in the meetings. The Chairman inquired whether there had been any expectations that Mr. Holton would use his official influence to benefit the company. "None in the world," replied the witness; "a Republican member of Congress from Maryland don't amount to a row of pins in that way." Chairman Boyle inquired if the witness had had any intercourse with Government officers about bringing a suit. He replied that certainly he had had nothing to do with Mr. Garland. He had gone to Mr. Goode's office one day to inquire if Senator Harris was there, and not finding him, he (witness) had asked if a telephone suit had been ordered, and received an affirmative answer. Witness said he had been acquainted with Attorney-General Garland, Secretary Lamar, and Solicitor Goode for a number of years, but what that had to do with this investigation he was at a loss to know. If Mr. Ranney intended to inquire into his range of acquaintances, he would add that he had a limited but pleasant acquaintance with President Cleveland. Mr. Ranney reminded witness that the resolution did not include President Cleveland. Witness dissented; the resolution, he said, included the executive part of the Government distinctly. Mr. Ranney remarked that as witness had mentioned the name of the President he would ask if he (witness) had ever had an interview with the President in relation to the Government suit. "None in the world," responded the witness. Adjourned. Attorney-General Garland will appear before the committee Monday.

Of Interest to Western Men.

Joseph B. Blean has been appointed Postmaster at Kingsbury, Whiteside County, Ill.

Senator Cullom has introduced bills for the relief of David Ryan and Jerve S. Van Walader.

On motion of Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska a Senate bill was passed in the House today for the establishment of two additional land districts in Nebraska.

Mr. Houk of Tennessee was worked up to the point of asserting that a statement made by Mr. Johnston of Indiana to the House was untrue. But any excitement which might have been aroused by this remark was turned into laughter by the benignant manner in which Mr. Johnston (who is a large man) declined to have any personal conflict with Mr. Houk on account of the size of that gentleman.

Assistant Secretary of the Interior Muldrow has requested the Attorney-General if, in his judgment, he shall deem it for the interest of the United States, to institute civil suits against the firm of Ordway, Weidler & Co., and also against Julius Ordway, G. W. Weidler, and Milton Weidler individually, all of Portland, Ore., to recover the value at $12 per 1,000 feet of 6,000,000 feet of timber alleged to have been unlawfully taken by them from the public lands of the United States, and also criminal proceedings against the said parties individually for the trespass above described.

The 10th inst. the Secretary of the Interior ordered that the land-indemnity limits in Missouri, granted in 1867 to the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, should be restored to the public domain. Today another order was issued that the same road must show cause why the indemnity lands in New Mexico, Arizona, and California shall not also be forfeited. The lands referred to were withdrawn from settlement in 1872 and 1874. All the parties in interest have been notified and the writs are returnable May 14. This will open up hundreds of thousands of acres to settlement that have for more than a dozen years been withheld.

Indian Depredations.

Mr. Dolph today addressed the Senate on his Indian Depredations bill, and a bill (also introduced by him) appropriating $5,000,000 to compensate citizens for losses suffered by them through such depredations. The depredations, he said, covered a period from 1855 to 1878. He maintained that it was the duty of the Government to protect its citizens against Indian depredations, and, where it did not afford protection, it should compensate the citizen for the loss. The United States Government having assumed the control and management of the Indians should be responsible for their torts. The moneys to pay damages for such torts should be taken from the proceeds of Indian lands, there being now 147,000,000 acres of Indian reservations, worth $154,000,000, and as there were altogether less than 250,000 Indians, that would leave 643 acres of land for each Indian. The white man should be given justice as well as the Indian. The peculiar relations of the Government to the Indians made it only just that the Government should pay the honest claims arising from the depredations of Indians. The pioneers of Oregon and of other far Western States and Territories, isolated from civilization, neglected by the General Government and surrounded by savage foes, had carried enterprise, activity, christianity, and culture into the farthest confines of the Republic. They had done this at the risk of life and with considerable loss of property from those Indian depredations. Their claims were just and should have the attention of the Government, which had for many years neglected to give attention to the claims indicated. The bills were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A Strange Case.

Dr. Alexander Y. P. Garnett, who, by the way, was Surgeon-General in the Confederate service, had one of the strangest cases brought to his attention that has ever fallen to the lot of a practicing physician in the Capital. A Senator of the United States actually called to be treated for the swell head. This is not a mere bit of fun. The Senator is in a condition bordering on rage because of the character of the practical joke perpetrated upon him. As it is, it would be dangerous. What appears to distress him most is that the trick is "a chestnut," and he resents the lack of invention on the part of his tormentors. The Senators generally hang their hats in the cloak-rooms, but one member of the chamber has lately been in the habit of placing his tall head covering on a sofa or one of the mantels. He has not been in office a great while, and several of the older Senators have resented the freedom with which he has deported himself. Monday two of them folded up some paper and placed it under one side of his hatband. It was not detected. Again finding the obnoxious tile in the same place yesterday, they added another roll of newspaper, rendering the band much smaller. Then half a dozen Southern Senators, who relish a good thing, were let into the secret. They stopped the Senator who was under the ban and asked after his health.

One conspirator remarked that he looked very ill. Another inquired significantly if he had any predisposition to apoplexy. He grew greatly distressed, and, at the advice of one of the wicked jokers, came down from Capitol Hill early last evening and consulted Dr. Garnett. After a careful examination the physician asked the would-be patient where he felt badly, and he declared that his head certainly must have swelled. Then the doctor, recalling the name of the person who had sent the new patient, made an examination of the hat. That cleared up the mystery. But the Senator is a very wicked man, for all that.

Full of Years and Usefulness.

Senator Morrill celebrated his 76th birthday last evening at his home, on the corner of Vermont and Massachusetts avenues. He received his guests at the door of the large drawing-room, with Mrs. Morrill by his side. Many words that must have warmed his heart were said to him. Nearly every member of the Senate and many prominent Congressmen were present. The Cabinet was represented by Mr. Vilas and Mr. Endicott. The diplomatic corps was not lacking in courtesy. Gen. Schenck made his first public appearance since his long and serious illness. Senator Morrill's youthful colleague, Mr. Edmunds, looked quite chipper with his eighteen years of "juniority." Mr. Morrill had completed his academic education before young Edmunds was born. It was a pretty thought, and I couldn't help lingering over it.

How Will They Explain It?

The defeat of Frank Hurd has already led to the display of much bad blood among the Democracy, and that condition of things is likely to increase rather than diminish. An analysis of the Democratic vote against the Ohio man shows that they were largely Southern free-traders. The one example that causes most hostile comment is the desertion of Hurd by George D. Tillman of South Carolina. He voted with the Republicans despite what must be a keenly bitter recollection that, with a majority of 7,000 votes, he was unseated in the Forty-second Congress by a solid Republican ballot in favor of a colored man named Smalls. Ever since his return to the Forty-eighth Congress the members of his own party declare that he has stood by the men who unseated him on that occasion.

Exports of Breadstuffs Decreasing.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that the total values of the exports of domestic breadstuffs from the United States during the month of March, 1886, and during the three and nine months ended March 31, 1886, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1885.	1886.
March	$ 11,559,748	$ 10,025,584
Three months ended March 31	42,179,368	29,538,056
Nine months ended March 31	121,879,875	82,476,869

The Colored Brethren Didn't Harmonize.

Today was the twenty-fourth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the District of Columbia, and the event was celebrated in a somewhat unusual manner. The colored people disagreed among themselves as to how the celebration should be conducted and as a result divided into two factions, one headed by W. C. Chase, editor of a colored newspaper, and the other by Perry Carson, who was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention. Each party made elaborate arrangements for a parade and a public meeting at night, and each endeavored to excel the display of the other. The Chase party completed its program first, and managed to secure for their parade the services of the principal colored military organizations of the District, and three colored companies from Baltimore, besides several social organizations. The Carson procession did not include as many militia companies, but it and more bands of music, and was particularly strong in civic organizations, foremost of which were the Hodcarriers' Union and the employés of the brick-yards. Each procession contained several wagon-loads of colored women dressed in white and colored dresses, representing the Goddess of Liberty, Queen of May, etc. The Carson procession also had wagons on which a United States yacht, borrowed from the navy for the occasion, and which was christened W. C. Whitney, in honor of the Secretary of the Navy. Party feeling ran high, and it was feared that trouble would ensue in case the two processions should come together. Fortunately nothing of the kind occurred. The two processions formed in different sections of the city, and, although both had selected pretty much the same line of march, they moved over it at different times and without collision. In view of the lack of harmony between the two parties, the President positively refused to review either procession. Both passed in front of the White House, but mounted policemen guarded the gates and prevented their entering the grounds. The President, through his private secretary, had previously notified the Chairmen of the opposing committees that it would give him pleasure to accept a joint invitation to review one procession in which all could amicably participate, but that he could not take sides in the quarrel, and therefore declined to accept either of the invitations to review the parade. A strong effort was made to reconcile the differences between the two factions and have them unite in one demonstration, so as to secure the honor of the President's recognition, but without success.

MOODY'S REVIVAL SERVICES.

A Preliminary Meeting of the Pastors to Discuss Plans for the Campaign.

In response to the call issued by the Executive Committee for a meeting of South Side pastors and laymen and pastors from the West and North Sides, the following named assembled in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church yesterday afternoon: Drs. Scudder, Alabaster, Barrows, McPherson, Goodwin, Lorimer, the Revs. Goss, Harden, Williamson, Bland, Woodbridge, Kittredge, Tracey, Wood, Harkness, Parry, Bishop Cheney, Messrs. Sherwood, Ensign, Hemingway, Hollingsworth, Busbey, Judge Knight, and Deacon Willard. Dr. Scudder presided. The deputation to Moody and Sankey, Dr. Barrows and F. G. Ensign, reported the result of the visit, which was given in full in Wednesday's TRIBUNE. Dr. Barrows said they were up with Mr. Moody all Saturday night, and that they talked with him four or five times before he finally consented to come. Mr. Ensign said there was one thing to be understood, and that was that Mr. Moody would not take all the work, but that the ministers would have to take hold and assist him. In speaking of the Evangelist Sayford, who will open the new series of union revival meetings here, Dr. Barrows said he considered him one of the ablest evangelists in the country; that he was a very serious man and devoted to his work, which he carried on without provoking the audience to laughter. He also said that the 6,000 people who were able to find seats in the rink during the Jones meetings were composed of 5,850 Christians and 150 sinners, but that when Mr. Moody came it was the intention to have the proportions reversed, and that the work of getting so many unconverted persons together must be done by the ministers and others by invitation and visitation.

Mr. Goss said he would like to see the meetings held nearer the centre of the city, so that people from the North and West Sides might have an opportunity of attending, and asked if it was definitly settled that the meetings were to be held in the rink. Dr. Scudder replied "Yes," which brought Mr. Kittredge to his feet. He said he thought it was asking a good deal of the West Side people to come all the way to the rink, and considered it would be the graceful thing to hold the meetings near the centre of the city so, that all the people could attend them. Mr. Woodbridge and Dr. Alabaster both favored a central location. Dr. Lorimer said he was opposed to moving them down-town on the ground that it would take the work from the churches on the South Side, which had commenced it, and which he thought ought to derive the benefits of its continuance. He said he believed the new work would bring in a great many people who were touched by the Jones meetings, but did not come into the fold. Some further discussion ensued on this point, in which it was developed that pastors from the North and West Sides imagined they had been rather severely criticised for not helping along the recent revival meetings more than they did. Mutual apologies were made, and then everything became serene again. At this juncture Dr. McPherson wanted to know what the meeting was for, anyway, and asked if it was expected of those present to take any action in the matter. He was informed that the most the meeting could do would be to make a request of the Executive Committee, which might or might not be complied with, according to circumstances, and that its principal object was for mutual consultation. This information had a tendency to check further debate, and presently the motion to adopt the plans submitted, which cover the opening of the new revival meetings the 25th inst. by Mr. Sayford and Mr. Towner in the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Michigan avenue and Twentieth street, where they will be continued one week and then be moved to the rink, where Mr. Moody will conduct them for another week, to be followed a third week by Messrs. Sayford and Towner, was carried with very little opposition. This was the only thing in the way of business that was transacted.

After the meeting adjourned a short session of the Executive Committee was held with Dr. Barrows presiding. P. L. Underwood was elected Treasurer in the place of H. M. Sherwood, resigned. Mr. Ensign was requested to furnish the press with information bearing on the abilities and qualifications of Messrs. Sayford and Towner and a description of the work they accomplished in the South. The committee was enlarged by the addition of the Rev. Mr. Goss from the North and the Rev. Mr. Goodwin from the West Side. J. S. Smithson was continued Chairman and necessary instructions given to proceed with the advertising. The committee decided to house the advance revivalists at one of the hotels and find for Mr. Moody one of the most quiet and retired places in the city. It was also decided to use the Moody and Sankey hymn-book and to dispense with the services of Mr. Burke as choir leader, although the choir will be retained. After concluding to call a meeting of the inquiry-room workers for 7:30 p. m. next Tuesday the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman, J. S. Smithson.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The following dutiable merchandise was received into the Chicago Custom-House yesterday: W. Meyer & Sons, 2 ½ pipes brandy; C. T. Reynolds & Co., 5 cases paints; A. Shire, 3 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 3 cases cigars; Sprague, Warner & Co., 7 cases cigars; Lyon & Healy, 4 cases musical instruments; Roper & Baxter Cigar Company, 11 bales leaf tobacco; Grommes & Ullrich, 5 cases cigars; H. P. Ide & Co., 2 cases dry goods; L. H. Fiersheim, 2 cases instruments; F. A. Hardy, 1 case optical goods; C. McNeills & Co., 7 cases dry goods; Chapin & Gore, 6 octaves rum; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 125 boxes tin-plate; Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., 1,664 boxes tin-plate. Collections, $12,210.58.

Are you troubled with spectacles or eye glasses that pinch or hurt your nose? If so, try the easy-fitting frames of Treleaven & Coe, Opticians, 65 State street, Central Music-Hall.

THE WORLD OF SPORTS.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF BRISKNESS IN EVERY CLIME OF IT.

What the Yachting Season Promises—The New Sloops Atlantic and Mayflower—The Chicago Base-Ball Club Preparing for Its Championship Games—The Washington League Club—Thoroughbreds in Training—The Betting on the Suburban and Kentucky Derby.

The new centreboard clipper yacht, the Atlantic, now building at New York City under the direction of Philip Elsworth, is rapidly nearing completion, and it is expected that she will be ready to take the water next week. Hundreds are visiting her every pleasant day as she lies upon the docks, and the general opinion seems to be that she will prove one of the fastest of her type afloat. The big yacht which Gen. Paine is building at Boston is also nearly completed, and is an object of much interest and speculation among Boston yachtsmen. It is expected that she will be called the Mayflower. Both will enter the trial races which are to determine the bearer of American colors against the English yacht Galatea for the Queen's Cup, and both are being built with every view to the fastest speed attainable in a centreboard yacht, while at the same time every characteristic of the American sloop yacht will be adhered to.

The early spring yachting interests are waking up wonderfully in the East, and the prospects for an unusually bright season in aquatics seem excellent. This is hardly the case in Chicago, however, the representative organization, the Chicago Yacht Club, not having held a business meeting this year, or made any preparations whatever for the coming season. A member of the club said yesterday:

"Yachting in Chicago seems to be backward this year. Whether this is due to a long winter, unfavorable seasons for the last two or three years, or stagnation in clubs as well as business, it is hard to determine; but while this, the best of aquatic sports, is in some respects a rather expensive luxury, its kindred sports, canoeing and rowing, both of which take time and money to engage in, are increasing in popularity and seem awake and going ahead. All sports need a strong and vigorous hand and plenty of push and sound judgment. The Eastern yachting clubs show the results of the Genesta's visit. Never has yachting there been more active. Nearly every builder has yachts building, and nearly every class is to be represented in the coming spring regattas; but while it is true all kinds of boats are being built, more attention is paid to building boats of the larger classes with more attention to absolute results in speed and the still more important factor, safety. If racing was confined entirely to cruising vessels, those which in fact could not only go to sea from any port in the waters they were built to sail in, but keep at sea and carry a party comfortably, whether they be centreboard, keel, or cutter, then would the comparisons be not odious but easy, and improvements more successful and valuable. But so long as one man's wit is keener than another's so long will club rules be taken advantage of and racing machines or extreme models be built. The Genesta was admitted to be a cutter of cutters, and some of our American cuttermen 'gave up the cup' before the race had been arranged, and when it was finally settled that the Genesta was coming, and later when she came, the Angiomaniac yachtsmen were full of croaking. But she came, she sailed, she fluked, and now the *Saturday Review* of London says our races are unreasonable; that cutters stand no chance with centreboards (even if weather be rough and centreboards were to be capsized in rough weather, but they didn't). Now as another cutter, the Galatea, is coming we are informed she is no yacht anyhow. There are two or three yachts that can beat her. No doubt, as the records show, the Galatea is not the fastest yacht in English waters; still she is not slow, and she may win a race equal to those of the Genesta and Dauntless, so as to encourage yachting in cutters. The American type of yachts, centreboards, are thoroughly denounced, and if right was right the New York Yacht Club could honestly say, 'If you do not admire our style of yachts, do not come near them any more. Stay away; we are sorry, but it is the best we have to offer.' It is a fact which does not admit of much reasonable argument that for comfortable, all-around sailing, in all sorts of weather, a boat with a reasonable draft is best, but it is also a fact that cutters are not suitable for many of our pleasantest lake ports. The Atlantic Yacht Club in New York has taken a good long step in the right direction in building the Atlantic sloop yacht for the use of the club members. This is what all the clubs which have a large membership devoted to yachting but who cannot afford to own a yacht ought to do. This is a way to not only make yachting successful, but to make good yachtsmen. The Gracie is being altered again with the idea of bringing her up to modern speed. The celebrated iron sloop Mischief will not be in commission this year, as her owner is in Europe, but, with the alterations in the Priscilla, and the new Atlantic, and the new big Boston sloop, and the champion Puritan, there will be plenty of excitement and interest. Steam yachting is rapidly pushing its way to the front and among the wealthier yachtsmen it is fast becoming a mania. With the skill of the American mechanics in improving upon their neighbors' work, the time is not far distant when a steam-yacht of moderate size may be driven twenty-five knots an hour. Yachting, like all other sports, needs not only plenty of brain, but push and money as well, and I should like to see Chicago yachtsmen put this fact in their pipes and smoke it."

Yachting and Rowing Notes.

It is said that an effort will be made by the owners of the Puritan, Priscilla, Mayflower, and Atlantic to have the four yachts participate in a "sail" Decoration-Day. The regular trial races under the rules of the New York Yacht Club will not occur till after the annual regatta of the club.

Wallace Ross writes from New York as follows: "I have no intention of going to England until my engagements in this country have been filled. Then I intend to go over, and will row against all comers, without excepting anybody. I am going to row against Teemer at Oak Point Decoration-Day, and against Hanlan July 1. I am rowing on the Harlem River every day and am in splendid health."

BASE-BALL.

Approach of the League Season—Ed Williamson Tells How the Boys Are Passing Their Time in the South.

It will be but a few days now before all of the professional base-ball organizations of the country will have launched out upon their championship season of 1886, and as the time approaches there seems to be every indication that the National game will be even more popular and more largely attended than last year—the greatest year base-ball had ever known. The American Association, the second largest athletic organization in the country, opens its season today, and the National League season will be inaugurated one week from next Thursday. The Chicago team still remains in the South, although they will leave there during the coming week for points in Missouri where they are booked to play exhibition games before opening at Kansas City.

Matters from the National Capital of Interest to Lovers of Sport on the Diamond.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—[Special.]—The base-ball season was opened here this week, the first game being with Wiman's Staten Island team. The majority of the National players—those assigned to them by the league—did not arrive in the city until the day previous to the opening. They were rather rusty and stiff from lack of practice, and did not make a good showing. The few exhibition games in which the Nationals have played were all lost, though they demonstrated the weak points in the team, which will be strengthened as soon as possible. The majority of the games were lost through poor batting as a rule. Mike Hines, who has been assigned to catch Barr, has been the main cause for the loss of two games in which he played. He is the catcher who made a fine record behind Whitney in the year the Bostons won the championship. Since then, however, he has been gradually failing and probably would have been out of an engagement had it not been for the Providence contingent on the Nationals, who requested Manager Scanlan to give him a trial. He has not shown up as well as was expected, being utterly unable to hold Barr, and his throwing to bases has been miserable. The other doubtful one in the team is Force. Although in the first game he fielded his position well, he has since been making inexcusable errors; is very weak at the bat and a poor base-runner. The only members of last year's team playing now are Baker, Knowles, Barr, and Gladman, who have all played a steady game, especially Knowles, who it was thought would be unable to hold his end up in the fast company he is in. He has surprised his friends by the brilliant manner in which he has fielded, and so far leads the club in batting. Knowles is a comparatively unknown player, but if he keeps up his promising beginning he bids fair to become one of the best second-basemen in the country. In Paul Hines, Carrol, and Crane, the Nationals have as outfield which will compare favorably with any in the league, and they are all heavy batters. Ever since the season opened the Nationals have been negotiating with Joe Start of last year's Providence team. He at first absolutely refused to play ball outside of Providence, giving as his reason that he had private interests in Providence which required his attention. He changed his mind and has accepted the liberal offer made him. He is expected to arrive in time to play in the game with the Jersey City Club. Start will play first base and Captain the team, while Baker will temporarily catch Barr, and if Mike Hines does not show a marked improvement ere the championship season begins he will be released. There is also a prospect that Chris Fulmer of last year's team, but now of the Baltimore Club, will be behind Barr before many days. Negotiations are now pending looking to his engagement here. When Fulmer signed with the Baltimores last winter it was with the understanding that if the Nationals were admitted to either the League or American Associations Barnie should release him to the Nationals. Barnie, it is said, proposed that Fulmer sign with him, with the understanding that if the Nationals were not admitted to either association before December the agreement would be at an end. Fulmer declined this proposition, and insisted that it should be applicable at any time before the championship games of 1886 began, to which Barnie agreed. Manager Scanlan, it is said, has a copy of the agreement between Fulmer and Barnie, and, as the former is anxious to play here this season, his release has been requested. If Barnie refuses to release the catcher, under the agreement the case will be taken to court and there decided. Fulmer would be a great gain to the team, as the Nationals are in need of another good catcher. Fulmer is one of the best back-stops in the country, is a good batter, and has few equals as a base-runner. Manager Scanlan, when asked who he thought would be the winner in the league championship, said that the fight would be between the Chicagos and New Yorks, with the chances in favor of the former. Philadelphia, he thinks, will come in third. The Washingtons, he says, have been very much underrated. His club will make it interesting for all the "big fellows."

Yesterday's Games.

At Savannah—Savannah, 4; Chicago, 3.
At Augusta—Augusta, 8; Nashville, 6.
At Washington—Nationals, 6; Jersey City, 1.
At Charleston—Atlanta, 5; Charleston, 2.
At Macon—Macon, 6; Memphis, 5.
At Baltimore—Baltimore, 9; Detroit 2.
At Philadelphia—Athletics, 3; Philadelphia, 4.

Short Stops.

Season tickets for the Chicago League games will be placed on sale at Spalding's store next Friday, the 23d inst. Owing to the increased number of games to be played this year—63—the price has been fixed at $22.50.

A Boston bookmaker is giving the following odds on the different league clubs not getting first or second: Chicago and New York, 7-5; Boston and Philadelphia, 7-1; St. Louis, 10-1; Washington, 25-1; and Kansas City, 50-1.

Billy Harrington returns home Tuesday with his team, the Chicago Blues. Of those he took South with him, Luck and Sutliffe have signed with the Augusta, Ga., club; Roche with Macon; Stapleton with Bridgeport, Conn.; and Rooks with Leadville.

This is what the *Courier-Journal* says of the Detroits after the latter had played in that city: "The Detroits are peers of any club in the country. As sluggers they stand first, and in general fielding ability their record of two successive games in this city, played without an error, shows what they are worth. If they can get a change battery the equal of Baldwin and Bennett the pennant is within their reach."

President Spalding has written to Mr. O. P. Caylor, Secretary of the American Association, proposing that some steps be taken towards having the playing rules of all organizations under the National agreement to read alike. The differences in the rules have proved a source of much annoyance to league clubs in exhibition games with the clubs of other associations, the latter desiring to play under their own rules, which are not always known in detail to league players.

McCormick, one of Chicago's wonderful pitchers, is still laid up at Hot Springs with a sprained ankle, and if the injury is not cured soon the managers of "Baby" Anson's pets will have the whole year to regret having rushed so unseasonable-like weather. It is of course doubtful whether the Lake City could win the pennant this year, even with McCormick. Even the most enthusiastic friend of the nine hardly hope to win the coveted trophy without this great pitcher.—*Exchange.*

Mac would certainly be missed, but the prospects are that Flynn and Clarkson will prove a greater brace of pitchers than even Welch and Keefe were last year.

TURF.

Near Approach of the Racing Season—Odds On the Suburban and Kentucky Derby.

Commencing with the 28th inst. the spring racing season will have commenced in earnest, this being the date set for the meeting of the Nashville Blood-Horse Association at Nashville. At present the floods in that section have completely overflowed the race-track and some anxiety exists among Western turfmen as to the practicability of getting the course in order for the events as announced. Following the Nashville meeting that of Memphis begins May 3 to 8, and the horses then travel the circuit in quick jumps to Lexington, Louisville, Latonia, St. Louis, and Chicago. The great events of the year will be the races for the Suburban, Eclipse, and Kentucky Derby. Memphis is the present headquarters of the greatest stables in the West, and tipsters assert that the winners of both the Suburban and the Kentucky Derby are in training there. In the [illegible] the betting upon both these events continues with unabated activity. For the Suburban [illegible] Dwyer's Richmond and Joe Cotton are most in demand.

Bair and Bonner.

William Bair, who for eight years was the driver and constant attendant of Maud S., is reported as saying: "I would not work under Mr. Bonner again for anything he could offer me. He takes all my time, demands too much, and there is not enough money in it. So far as Maud S. is concerned, no one in the world thinks as much of her as I do, but I wouldn't take control of her again as long as Mr. Bonner owns her. If he brought her into the gate this minute and offered to turn her over to me I wouldn't take her. Mr. Bonner has said that her quarters under my management were irregular and that once I allowed her to trot the first quarter in 30¼ seconds—a 2:01 gait. That is not true. She never trotted the first quarter in 20¼ seconds in her life. So far as that is concerned, Mr. Bonner could not regulate her pace if he had a watch in his hand. I drove Maud S. for eight years and she never made a bad performance while under my control.

"One thing is sure, and that is that as long as Mr. Bonner has his peculiar notions about shoeing the mare it will be a difficult matter for her to beat her record. When I had her at Belmont, and he called three times a day, she would have to be reshod on every visit.

I have seen her hoofs shaved down until the blood came. They were never given an opportunity to grow, and in trotting on a hard track it was often painful for her to throw her weight on her feet. If Mr. Bonner will leave the shoeing and condition of the mare to Mr. Murphy alone these is no question in my mind about her beating her record. But that he won't do.

"Maud S. is today the greatest trotting horse in the world, and I doubt if the horse has been born yet that can beat her. She could have made more money for her owner than any horse that ever lived, but she has always been in bad hands for money-making. None of her owners would ever allow her to make any money. All the time she was under my charge she never made a mistake and never broke. She would try just as hard to win a race as any man would. Now she will be taken to Mr. Bonner's private track, where she will be worked on the sneak, and if she don't do better you will never hear of Maud S. again."

ATHLETIC.

Burke and Glover Preparing for Their Coming Contest.

Jack Burke leaves today for his training quarters at Madison, Wis., to prepare himself for his meeting with Frank Glover at Battery D May 3. Glover is training at Beloit, Wis., and will remain there until a day or two before the meeting takes place. Entries for the contest for the Parson's gold medal, emblematic of the light-weight State championship, should be in on or before May 1. Thus far none of the better-known local light-weights have come to the front.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

SAMPLE DISHES FOR PEOPLE WHO OBSERVE THE LENTEN SEASON.

Everyday Bills of Fare for Breakfast, Dinner, and Luncheon—Some Notable Dress Reforms Since Our Good Old Grandmothers' Days—The Advantages of Regular Exercise for Our Girls—Housework as Beneficent in Many Respects as Mild Gymnastic Practice.

By Marion Harland.

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BREAKFAST.
Browned Rice Porridge.
Fricasseed Eggs.
Crumpets. Stewed Potatoes.
Fruit. Tea. Coffee.

Browned rice porridge—Parch a cupful of dry rice in the oven to a light brown, as you would coffee, stirring it to hinder scorching and to secure a uniform tint. Put over the fire in a farina kettle, with more than a quart of cold water, salt slightly and cook tender, but not to breaking. Shake up from the bottom now and then, but do not stir it. When done, drain off the water; set the kettle, uncovered, at the back of the stove to dry off the rice. Eat with sugar and cream. This is especially wholesome diet when laxatives, such as wheaten grits, or such heating cereals as oatmeal are to be avoided by the eater.

Fricasseed eggs—Boil for fifteen minutes, throw at once into cold water and let them lie there for the same time. Peel, cut each in half lengthwise; extract the yelks and rub smooth with a teaspoonful of anchovy paste, a little made mustard, and the tiniest suspicion of cayenne. Mold this pasty mixture into balls of the same size and shape as the yelks, put them into the cavities left in the halved whites, fasten these in place by tying firmly with cotton twine when you have skewered them together with wooden toothpicks, one through each bisected egg. Have ready in a saucepan a good cupful of drawn butter (drawn with milk, not water), seasoned with pepper, salt, and minced parsley. Lay the eggs in carefully; set the saucepan, covered, in boiling water and cook gently, keeping the water outside at a slow boil for ten minutes. Arrange the eggs in a pile on a heated platter and pour the sauce over them. This is a Lenten dish.

Crumpets—One quart of milk, half a yeast-cake dissolved in warm water, or four tablespoonfuls of yeast, one tablespoonful of lard, and the same of butter, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-quarter teaspoonful soda, sifted twice with the salt in a quart of flour. Mix well over night. Beat up hard in the morning; let it rise for an hour longer; half fill heated and greased muffin rings on a heated and greased griddle with the batter and bake on the top of the range, turning once. Run a sharp knife around the inside of each ring to loosen the crumpet. Eat hot. The cold ones left over are nice, if split, toasted and buttered.

Recipes for stewed potatoes have already appeared in this series.

LUNCHEON.
Oysters on Toast.
Thin Bread and Butter.
Jellied Tongue.
Hot Crackers. Cheese.
An Excellent Cup Cake.

Oysters on toast—Drain the liquor from a quart of oysters; cut each into four pieces and drain again in a colander for fifteen minutes. Heat the liquor and strain through coarse muslin back into the sauce. When it boils again dip out a small cupful and keep it hot. Stir into that left on the range a liberal teaspoonful of butter, rolled in a scant tablespoonful of corn starch. In another vessel heat half a cupful of milk. Stir the oysters into the thickened liquor; season with pepper and salt, and cook, after they are scalding hot, five minutes, before adding the milk. Line a hot platter with neat slices of crustless toast, buttered, wet with the reserved liquor and cover with the oysters.

Thin bread and butter—Cut the "kissing slice" from the end of a loaf; butter the exposed surface and slice very thin. Butter again and slice until you have enough cut. Draw a sharp knife across the middle of each slice and fold it over upon itself, buttered sides inward.

Jellied tongue—Clear a pint of the liquor in which a smoked tongue was boiled by heating to a boil and stirring in the white of an egg, then boiling fast for five minutes. Strain through a thick cloth without squeezing, and pour it boiling hot on half a package of gelatine which has been soaked for two hours in enough cold water to cover it. Add to this a blade of mace, half a dozen black peppercorns, and four tablespoonfuls of sharp, clear vinegar. Stir until the gelatine is dissolved, and strain, without pressing, through a flannel bag. When it is cold and begins to congeal at the edges fill a mold or bowl (wet with cold water) with slices of tongue arranged in perpendicular rows and pour the jelly over them. Set in a cold place until firm; turn out on a cold platter. You can jelly the tongue whole, if you like, by cutting off the root and trimming the rest into a neat shape, paring away every particle of skin and omitting the tough tip altogether. Lay it in an oval pan or mold and cover with the semi-liquid jelly. It will be a handsome dish when turned out.

An excellent cup cake—Two rounded cups of powdered sugar, one even cup of butter, one cup of milk, three cups of prepared flour, four eggs, one lemon, juice and rind; rub butter and sugar to a cream, beat in the lemon, the whipped yelks, the milk; then frothed whites and flour by turns. Bake in small tins, or in two square tins.

DINNER.
Giblet Soup.
Roast Beef, with Yorkshire Pudding.
Sea Kale. Mont Blanc Potato.
Creamed Sponge Cake.
Brandied Peaches.
Fruit. Coffee.

Giblet soup—Cook the giblets of a turkey, or those from a pair of chickens, in a pint of cold water until tender, salt and set away in the liquor until cold and stiff. Take them out and chop fine when you have skimmed the fat from the liquor, and put it over the fire with a pint of soup stock. Boil up well, skim, strain back into the pot, add the minced giblets, and season to taste. Put into a frying-pan two tablespoonfuls of butter which has been cut up and mixed into two of browned flour. Stir steadily until it melts and simmers, when add a small teaspoonful of table sauce. Turn into the soup, rinsing out the frying-pan with a few spoonfuls of the hot liquor, to get all the flour and butter. Cook gently for ten minutes and serve.

Roast beef, with Yorkshire pudding—When a roast of beef is within half an hour of the "turn" drain off the gravy into a bowl, leaving about a tablespoonful in the dripping-pan. Lay a gridiron over the pan if you have one that will go into the oven. If not, prop the meat on clean sticks of oak or hickory (not pine), laid across the top of the dripping-pan. Pour in the pudding, letting the fat from the roast drop on as it cooks.

Yorkshire pudding—Four eggs beaten very light, two cups of milk, two cups of prepared flour, one teaspoonful of salt; beat whites and yelks in separate bowls, into the latter stir the milk, then frothed whites and salted flour by turns; mix quickly and bake at once. Cut the pudding into strips an inch wide by three long, and lay about the beef when dished, helping one or two pieces with each slice of meat.

Sea kale—This is a spring vegetable that needs only to be better known to become widely popular. Lay in cold water for half an hour when you have washed and picked it over to get out dead leaves, course stems, bits of sand, etc., cook twenty-five minutes in boiling water, salted; drain and press in a colander, chop fine, return to the fire in a saucepan and beat into it a great spoonful of butter, a little pepper and a tablespoonful of vinegar; stir and toss until very hot and dish.

Mont Blanc potato—Instead of mashing boiled potatoes whip light and dry with a wooden or silver fork. At this point begin to whip in a cupful of hot milk for a quart of mashed potato, and, when all is in, beat in the frothed whites of two eggs. Heap, conically, in a deep silver or stoneware dish; set in a quick oven until the surface hardens slightly. Withdraw before it catches a shade of brown, wash over lightly with butter and send to table.

Creamed sponge cake—Cut the top from a stale sponge cake loaf in one piece half an inch thick. Dig and scrape the crumbs from inside of loaf and upper slice, leaving enough to keep the outside firm. Spread a thick layer of fruit jelly on the inside. Heat a cup of milk to a boil, stir in a teaspoonful of corn starch wet with cold milk, and the cake crumbs rubbed fine. Stir until thick, take from the fire, beat in two whipped eggs and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Make all smooth batter, set in boiling water on the range and stir for five minutes after the mixture is really hot through. Turn into a bowl, flavor with a teaspoonful of bitter almond essence and let it get cold. Fill the cake with it; fit on the top, wash all over with whipped white of egg, sift powdered sugar evenly over it until no more will adhere to the surface and let it harden.

Send around brandied peaches with this.

FROM GRANDMOTHERS TO GIRLS.

By Christine Terhune Herrick.

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It has been said that when considerations of health, comfort, and even religion fail to achieve an end, the result may be gained if fashion comes to the rescue. This modern Moloch, so termed by many would-be reformers of they know not what, had to shoulder the responsibility of countless blunders and foolish practices, but few are ready to lay to the same score the removal of old abuses and absurd customs. As true as that what is fashionable is apt to be becoming is the statement that in this day common sense is at the bottom of a goodly number of the new modes. Furthermore, where an experiment has been tried in dress or habits and proved inadvisable there is little of that blind adherence to the new fashion simply because it has been comme il faut that used to be considered one of the prime characteristics of the followers of the popular goddess. We are apt to praise the good old times rather recklesly and to reflect too little upon the radical changes for the better that have taken place in dress alone during the last fifty years. There are a few prominent instances of this kind that will indicate the improvement. Our grandmothers laced themselves into stays that were like ironclad jackets for tightness and inflexibility; wore high-heeled, low-cut shoes out of doors regardless of weather; and by utter neglect of the commonest rules of health laid the foundations of the American fragility of constitution among women that was for years a by-word. Not the least fertile source of disease was the extreme lightness of the underclothing presented at that day. We read that at the wedding of Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte she wore a dress of some thin material and a single garment underneath. Nor was hers an exceptional case.

In the reaction from this clinging effect of costume the other extreme was sought. Women wore twelve and fifteen stiffly-starched petticoats at once, all supported from the waistband, a dragging weight upon the hips. Observe the contrast with the present prevalent modes. High-heeled walking boots have been abjured by nearly all sensible women. Shoemakers acknowledge that they are rarely purchased except by actresses or occasionally by a foolish schoolgirl. Their place has been taken by the low-heeled, broad-toed, and wide-soled "common-sense" boot for street use, while for house and dancing wear the narrow slipper with Louis Quinze heel is less popular than formerly. Nor is tight lacing of stays the crying sin of this generation. Even the fashionable dressmaker recommends a loose corset, and a wasp waist is now more likely to be considered a deformity than a charm. Warm flannels next to the skin are the rule, while dress supporters by which skirts are buttoned to stout waists, relieving the hips and abdomen of unnecessary strain, are sold by every dealer in women's underwear.

A slight but significant instance of this reign of common sense is evinced by the going out of the long cloaks so fashionable a year or two ago. They were the rage for a season, but it was found that their burden impeded walking and they are rapidly being superseded by shorter wraps. The owners of sealskin coats that just cleared the ground are cutting them over into dolmans, and merchants advise the purchase of shoulder cloaks rather than those of great length.

While there are still fashions among the wealthy that call for reform, it may be noted in passing that if imprudent dressing has its devotees anywhere it is rather among the lower classes than in the ranks of the so-called "upper ten." Long-suffering mistresses know only too well the imprudences committed by the inmates of their kitchens, and the same state of affairs prevails among shop and factory girls. By them finery is preferred to comfort. They are the ones who neglect the use of flannel underwear and rubber overshoes, and who illustrate the truth of the story of the ragged vagrant who, in being offered aid and clothing, replied that "he could get along without a new shirt but he was perishing for want of a buzzom pin!" They are not exceptional instances where a maid spends all her earnings on a velvet cloak or bonnet and denies herself warm woolens and thick shoes. The theory of the superior health of the lower classes is about exploded, and finds little credence among those who are close observers of customs among the poor as well as in the higher walks of life.

To return to fashion. One of the new vogues which bids fair to become a fixture is the gymnasium. It is established on a varying scale in nearly all cities, from the regular gymnasium, with its paraphernalia of light and heavy dumb bells, Indian clubs, rowing machines, trapezes, horizontal and parallel bars, to the simple health lift, whose partisans claim that it possesses in one combination all the merits severally distributed among the numerous parts of more elaborate apparatus. Men's and women's Christian associations, club-houses, high schools, boys' and girls' colleges, nearly all provide some such means of active and systematic exercise. Nor is its practice, as formerly, confined to men alone. Physicians recommend it for delicate women and growing girls, and at the present rate of progress, if this new departure fulfills all it promises, the boasted robustness and activity of English girls will pale their ineffectual fires when contrasted with the muscular development of their American cousins.

The danger to be guarded against is that the course so well begun may not be continued with equal vigor. Said a practical physician once: "Spasmodic exercise is worse than none. A woman who habitually leads a sedentary life does herself more harm than good when she wearies herself out by taking an absurdly long walk once or twice a month under the impression that exercise is always beneficial, and especially so when it leads to fatigue. A brisk walk of half a mile every day is far more advantageous than a five-mile tramp once a fortnight."

The trouble in cultivating habits of regular exercise in girls arises from its being, so to speak, a forced growth. A woman's life runs in very different grooves from those worn by a man's habits. The latter trudges to and from his place of business two, three, or four times a day as a matter of course and thinks nothing of it. A woman must frequently make an errand as an aim for her walk—a more difficult affair in this day, when the grocer and meat merchant come daily to our doors and their shortcomings are supplemented by the telephone, than in the times when a woman must go in person to the market.

We read in English books of girls living in the country who make a point of taking their daily three-mile constitutional, a mile and a half out on the turnpike and a mile and a half back. There may be people who are sufficiently fond of the mere bodily exercise of walking to pursue such a regimen, but they are few and far between. Nearly every one prefers taking even a constitutional with some object in view. Another point, too, upon which proper stress has perhaps never been laid in comparing the outdoor habits of men with those of women is the difference in the amount of preparation required by the two before leaving the house. The old masculine saying, "When my hat is on my trunk is packed," could never be applied to a woman. When the mercury is at its lowest a man swings himself into his overcoat, stamps his feet into his overshoes—possibly folds a muffler about his neck—and dons hat and gloves between the hall table and the outer door. Saxe jested of the husband who is kept waiting at the front gate "while Jane puts on her things." But no one takes the trouble to explain that Jane has to go to her room, exchange slippers for boots that she must button laboriously as best she may while cramped in a tightly-fitting dress; then she must rearrange her crimps, tie and pin on her bonnet and veil, adjust her neck-gear, put on her wrap, and incase her hands in kid gloves before she can be pronounced ready for the street. There is no remedy proposed for these drawbacks, but they undeniably exist and are stumbling-blocks in the way of any scheme to make life in the open air as spontaneous and unperfunctory for women as for men.

While thus handicapped, women are to be congratulated upon the one form of healthful exercise which they always find ready in their homes. Housework is as beneficent in many respects as mild gymnastic practice, and resembles it in bringing into play the different sets of muscles. Sweeping rooms, beating and making beds, rubbing off glass and paint, all create a wholesome glow and cannot be too highly recommended to those who suffer from dyspepsia or torpidity of circulation. It has become the fashing among sensible physicians to prescribe light housework to women as a remedy for various complaints, and it seldom fails to exert a favorable effect.

CHARGED WITH BEING COUNTERFEITERS.

CLARENCE, Shelby Co., Mo., April 16.—W. W. Jamison and Virgil Shackelford were arrested here today for manufacturing and passing counterfeit coin. The officers have captured their molds and implements.

THE GROWING CROPS.

How They Look in Dakota and the Northwest—Reports from Illinois, Iowa, and Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 16.—[Special.]—Only a small amount of wheat is now moving from farmers' granaries in the Northwest. In some parts of Dakota the seed is about all in the ground, while in other places not much has been done until this week. The per cent of wheat-seeding done in Minnesota is smaller than in Dakota, as there was much less snow on the ground in Dakota and the ground came into condition earlier. The following special reports came from Dakota today:

At Berton wheat-seeding is about finished and oats and other grains are being sown. Had a splendid rain last night—the first of the season. Have had splendid weather for seeding and the ground in fine order. There will be some flax sown this season at this place, but probably not nearly as much as last season. At Watertown seeding in that locality is well under way. The ground is in good condition, with the exception that rain is badly needed. Owing to the prospects for a low price of wheat next fall farmers generally are not sowing as much as usual.

GRAND FORKS, Dak., April 16.—[Special.]—Farmers have been seeding wheat the last week from 5 a. m. till 9 o'clock at night. The season opened last year a month later. The first smart rain with heavy thunder occurred today.

ODELL, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The advantage of tiling is clearly demonstrated this spring. Land subject to this system of drainage is fit to work from ten days to two weeks earlier than land not tiled. Farmers are busy sowing oats and with favorable weather will finish by the middle of next week. A larger acreage than usual is expected this year. Grass is starting nicely.

CAMPTON, Kane Co., Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—Farming is at a stand-still. It rains every day, and the ground is too wet for plowing or seeding. The warm rains this week have started grass right up. We have rarely seen grass so forward the 16th of April. Winter rye is growing finely. But little seeding has been done. The roads are in a horrible condition. Even graveled roads are badly cut up. Eleven years ago today the ground froze several inches deep, killing the oats that were up or coming up.

MATTOON, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The warm rains of the last week have revived the wheat, which is now growing rapidly. The stand is good, and the prospect is fair for an average yield that will fully equal that of 1882. Oats are all sown. Farmers have commenced to break ground for corn.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—The estimate of the best judges of the condition of wheat in Vermilion County shows it to be in as good condition as at the corresponding time of year during the last ten years. The acreage is considerably below the good wheat year of 1880, but about an average acreage. The fruit crop is favorable. Fruit buds are alive and trees in fair condition.

HILLSBORO, Ill., April 16.—[Special.]—Farm work of all kinds is greatly delayed in this section on account of the continued rains. Not more than half of the oat crop has been sown, and farmers are discouraged at the outlook.

HUMBOLDT, Ia., April 16.—[Special.]—Seeding in this county is about over. A small acreage of wheat has been sown, about the usual amount of oats, an increase in flax, and an increase in grasses. Stock of all kinds wintered well, feed being abundant.

ELKHART, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—Wheat never looked better than at present. It has improved wonderfully in the last week, and the prospects are now most flattering for a bounteous harvest.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., April 16.—[Special.]—The farmers of this county are busy preparing ground for oats and corn. The usual acreage will be sown. Reports from all parts of this and adjoining counties are most favorable to an immense wheat crop. The grain never looked better at this season of the year and the recent rains have given it a new impetus. The oats plant, which is usually in the ground by this time, has been kept back by the late spring.

WELLINGTON, Kas., April 16.—[Special.]—The last has been a very fruitful week to the farmers of this county. The rain the first of the week was of great advantage to all agricultural and vegetable creation since it fell. This week will end the bulk of corn-planting. Oats are in fine condition. Wheat is coming out considerably, and although a full crop is not expected it will be better than was anticipated early in the spring. The fruit-crop will be short, especially apples and peaches. Small fruits, such as blackberries and strawberries, bid fair to have a good yield.

SHE ALWAYS WINS.

I took her hand. We sat at play,
And quite alone, at close of day.
She was a modest maid, and fair,
And wore a wealth of sunny hair,
As all the race of poets say.
Great joy was mine; I had to stay,
And in the chance of drawing share.
I smiled, and felt exceeding gay,
Because I pulled another pair—
I took her hand,

And viewed the four big aces there!
My hopes dissolved in empty air—
This maid who "wished to learn to play,"
I didn't like her winning way;
A box of gloves it cost me there—
Her little hand!

I took her hand. She at my side
In Orange blossoms stood, a bride.
I'll ne'er forget that ace quartet—
The dimpled darling holds them yet.
Before the single spots I wince,
Because she's played them ever since
I took her hand!

—*Tid-Bits.*

BOOKS.

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SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN speaking Spanish and English; a good writer and accountant; salary small. Address M 1, Tribune.

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COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

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SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN a private family. Good city references. None but a first-class family need answer. Address M 27, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MASTERS AND owners of lake traders—A sober, steady man of 40 wants to ship as cook or steward; has had twenty years' experience in both sailing ships and passenger steamers; is a good caterer; last ten years in Eastern ocean trade. Satisfactory references. Address JOHN NUGENT, No. 251 Washington-st., New York City.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER and typewriter operator, aged 19, rapid and experienced in office work; machine furnished if required; no objection to going West. M 13, Tribune.

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DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE FOR GENeral housework. The best of references given. Write to Fiftieth and Aberdeen-sts. MISS KATE SEBURY.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to take care of children in an American family; party is a good dressmaker. M 23, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter; a young man who is willing to make himself generally useful upon a small salary where there is a chance for promotion. M 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG-CLERK—A GRADUATE or registered. 1801 State-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WITH 3 OR 4 years' experience. Give age, references, and salary expected. L. M. LOVETT, Oak Park, Ill.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO WILL SELL our line of fall and winter blankets, cottonades, jeans, cassimeres, flannels, and ginghams in connection with their other business; liberal commission paid. Address, with reference, FRANK D. LA LANNE & CO., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE HOUSE—A young man for city salesman; one with some experience preferred. Address M 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FAMILIAR with the window glass and mirror business to travel over a first-rate route. SPRAGUE, SMITH & CO., 205 Randolph-st.

WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMEN FOR Southern Missouri and Kansas for low and medium priced line of goods; must have established trade. Address, with references, S. J., 21 Sharp-st., Baltimore, Md.

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WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED SHOE salesmen to travel in Southern Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas with a line of men's, women's, misses', and children's fine and medium goods from a leading Western factory. Only those with established trade need apply. Address, with references, PINGREE & SMITH, Detroit, Mich.

BOYS.

WANTED—AN APT BOY, WITH SOME education, 16 to 19 years old. Small wages at first, but chance to advance if capable. K 12, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED—MECHANICS, FARMERS, CARpenters, and out-door workmen; the Labor World tells where work can be had, prices paid, and all the news; denounces monopoly, defends the oppressed, unmasks the hypocrit, and upholds the right. Send 10 cents to pay for mailing and receive the paper six weeks free. LABOR WORLD CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS PANTSMAKERS. NICOLL, the Tailor, Clark and Adams-sts.

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WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—MAN (MARried and without children preferred) to take charge of two horses and carriages, attend to furnace, and do other housework. Address M 91, Tribune office, stating wages expected, and giving references. Must be careful driver.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—INSURANCE MEN OF SOME experience; local and general agencies; $1,500 to $3,000 a year to five or six men. Call on or address A. B. SMITH, Secretary, Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN WHO HAVE HAD experience in canvassing; also professional gentlemen, such as attorneys, clergymen, physicians, and teachers, with business experience and a good record, can secure a pleasant and profitable position by addressing CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, 150 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO SELL THE city retail trade. M 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call immediately. 3530 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL to wait on tables in Winter's Cafe & Bakery, 279 State-st., corner Van Buren.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL WITH experience as a washer, ironer, good cook, and general housework; small family. Call at once at 1907 Wabash-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. Call immediately at 367 West Jackson-st., basement bell.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR general work. Call at 3255 Prairie-av.

NURSES.

WANTED—GOOD HEALTHY WET-NURSE; good home and good wages for several months. Address M 25, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER CAPABLE OF taking charge of an establishment where 25 men are boarded and a separate table kept for the proprietor; must be a middle-aged woman of thorough respectability, without incumbrances, who can bring her own help. For the right person a good home, good wages, and permanent employment. H 97, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO take light work at their own homes; $1 to $3 a day easily made; work sent by mail; no canvassing; a great demand for our work. Address, with stamp, Crown Mfg. Company, 294 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—CROCHETERS TO DO WORK at home; linen and silk collars and caps. WESTERN LACE M'F'G. CO., 218 State-st.

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FOR SALE—CARRIAGES, JUMP-SEATS, phaetons, all kinds top and open buggies, carts, top delivery wagons, express, laundry, and milk wagons, trucks, new and second-hand harness of all kinds, whips, robes; in fact, everything in this line of trade; will sell cheaper than any house in Chicago; will sell on monthly payments or exchange; money advanced; 10 horses fit for all use; 20 mares for farm use (four with foal); a good farm wagon cheap. Come and see the largest assortment in Chicago and the cheapest. H. C. WALKER, 346 and 348 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—
6 second-hand landaus.
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65 second-hand buggies, every description, at 26 and 28 Van Buren-st., bankrupt stock of the late P. L. Smith & Co.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS EXPRESS wagons; will carry 3,000 pounds; taken for debt; will sell for what they will bring. Drug-store, 1218 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—A WELL-MATCHED SORREL team of horses; weigh 1,100; good bargain if taken at once. Dry-goods store, northwest corner of Wood and Twenty-second-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CARRIAGE horses, black, 16 hands, kind, sound, and stylish, and good single and double drivers; raised by present owner and brought to city for his family use last May; sold on account of owner leaving city May 1. Can be seen at Matt Fisher's stable, Sixteenth-st. and Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD FARM SADDLE horses and a driving horse, cheap. Rear 338 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT SLAUGHTER—Two hacks. Babcock & Baldwin Loan Co. Room 602 Opera-House Building, 112 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—FINE, STYLISH, SOUND team of gentleman's driving horses; dapple gray, weight 2,100 pounds, 15¾ hands high; can draw a coupe in 3 minutes. Wicker Park Stables, corner Milwaukee-av. and Robey-st.

FOR SALE—2 FIRST-CLASS COUPE AND buggy horses, one coupe, and one registered Jersey milch cow at less than value because of removal from city. 2248 Michigan-av.

GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—First-class leather-top side-bar buggy; scarcely soiled. Also jewelry stock and fixtures for sale. 381 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD ROAD HORSE IN EXchange for finely-located lot in South Englewood, near depot. S. DELAMATER, 56 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LARGE PHAEton buggy; must be cheap for cash. Address L 65, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT PIANO AND ORGAN WAREROOMS OF W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts., can be found not only the largest assortment of new and second-hand pianos in this city, but at prices and terms of sale that defy competition.
New pianos—Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson & Kimball.
Second-hand pianos—$35, $40, $45, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, etc. Will allow price paid for second-hand pianos any time within two years towards new instrument.
All new pianos warranted for five years.
Tuning, repairing, and polishing done promptly by skillful workmen.
Second-hand pianos and organs taken in exchange.
Two hundred new pianos to rent.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 WEST MADISON-ST., has now on hand a large assortment of the best makes of pianos and organs, new and second-hand, at $35, $50, $75, $100, $125, $150, $175, $225 and upward, on terms to suit customers. Intending purchasers will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere; pianos for rent, part of rentals allowed if purchased; tuning, repairing, and moving of pianos done by experienced men at lowest rates. Warerooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

CHICKERING PIANO FOR SALE FOR $150; half value on account of removal. Address at once, M 80, Tribune office.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS—WORLD-REnowned—Only $3.25 per month on the easy-payment plan, or for cash at all prices from $22 to $900.
MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, 149 Wabash-av.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

STEINWAY'S MATCHLESS PIANOS. | LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.
Beware of bogus instruments, both new and second-hand, represented as genuine Steinway pianos.

TO RENT—STEINWAY UPRIGHT PIANO, at $7 per month. Inquire at 416 North State-st.

STORAGE.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st., corner of Fourth-av.—Low rates given on storage for furniture, merchandise, buggies, etc.; advances made. Telephone No. 801. CHAS. F. KEELER, Proprietor.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

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STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CHICAGO FURNITURE STORAGE CO., 350 and 352 Wabash-av.—New and improved facilities for storage of household goods; compartments.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—FRANK: YOURS FROM Grand Pacific was received; we also heard you were in St. Louis on 13th; business is suffering for your attention; come home at once; I will guarantee you entire satisfaction. St. Louis and Kansas City papers please copy. YOUR FATHER.

PERSONAL—3 P. M. SATURDAY IF POSsible and not otherwise arranged. Think my news will please you. DAN.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—INSTRUCTION GIVEN ON violin, piano, cornet, and every musical instrument; satisfaction in first lesson or no charge; $15 24 hour lesson. Professor of Music, 573 South State.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—FOUR 5 AND 6 HORSE POWER boilers cheap; also pipe, fittings, radiators, etc. SAM'L I. POPE & CO., 198 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ENGINE, BOILER, surfacer sticker, saw-table, and shafting, rear 1515 State-st. Call any day this week from 2 to 6 p. m.

MACHINIST'S TOOLS FOR SALE—PLANer, shaper, 2 drills, and 3 lathes, suitable for heavy work. M 8, Tribune office.

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TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME, A BUILDING 77x266 feet, on State-st., east front, 158 feet north of Thirty-fourth-st., well calculated for storage. Apply on the premises.

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ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—THOMAS & PUTNAM, ROOM 27, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block:
INDIANA-AV., No. 1260—Southwest corner of Thirteenth-st., 2-story stone-front house, 12 rooms, gas, bath, etc.; will be put in good repair; $60.
INDIANA-AV., No. 2620—Large, fine 14-room house, bath, gas, etc.; just put in thorough repair; large barn.
COTTAGE—214 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., near Michigan-av., 7 rooms; $30.
2840 MICHIGAN-AV.—Good 10-room frame house, brick basement; a good house; in good repair; $60.

TO RENT—BY KNIGHT & MARSHALL, Rooms 9 and 10, at 97 South Clark-st.:
HOUSES.
3820 Ellis-av., 12 rooms.
3822 Ellis-av., 12 rooms.
Above have all conveniences; new; ready for occupancy May 1.
4229 Woolcott-av., 10 rooms.
4231 Woolcott-av., 10 rooms.
The above houses just completed. All conveniences; closets. Forty-third-st. Station, on Illinois Central.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1—ONLY ONE LEFT of the four new and artistic 9-room houses, Ellis-av. just north of Thirty-seventh-st., east front; dining-room and kitchen on first floor; four chambers besides girl's room; hanging bay-windows with Venetian blinds, French plate and art glass; gas-fixtures, furnace, wood and tile mantels, cellar, laundry, and attic for storage; very convenient to cable and Illinois Central cars.
A good barn to each house. Apply at room 19 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—
3228 Wabash-av., a fine modern brown-stone house, elegantly furnished or unfurnished; 12 rooms; D.-R. and K. on main floor; in perfect order.
3230 Wabash-av., fine modern brown-stone house; 12 rooms; D.-R. and K. on main floor; in fine order.
B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—MAY 1, LAST ONE OF THOSE elegant flats in magnificent green-stone building corner Rhodes-av. and College-place, south front, over University Park, convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.; second floor, 6 rooms, every convenience, beautifully papered, basements heated. Rents reduced; $40. Apply to janitor on premises or C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—2431 PRAIRIE-AV., 2-STORY and basement swell-front brick; furnace and gas-fixtures, complete; will be put in good order; rent $50. J. A. BALDWIN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

TO RENT—3448 INDIANA-AV., THIRD flat—Seven rooms, modern improvements; all in perfect order; $30. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—NO. 13 ALDINE-SQUARE, TEN rooms; stone-front; all improvements, gas-fixtures, and screens. JOHN W. MARSH, 115 Monroe-st., or 12 Aldine-square.

TO RENT—1235 MICHIGAN-BOULEVARD, stone front, 3 stories, and basement, with excellent barn. Inquire of GEO. C. WALKER & CO., 169 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FOR FOUR OR SIX MONTHS—No. 2117 Indiana-av.; a first-class 3-story and basement house, partly furnished. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—3323 FOREST-AV.—PARLOR, dining-room, library, and kitchen on main floor. PAUL BROWN, Room 28, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—INDIANA-AV., 4103, A FINE stone-front two-story and cellar dwelling, all papered and fixed in fine shape; every improvement; convenient to boulevard trains; reduced to $37.50. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK DWELLING on Peck-court, near Michigan-av.; will be put in good repair; rent reasonable. Address H. E. BUCKLEN, 275 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—NO. 2726 CALUMET-AV., 10 rooms, gas-fixtures, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES—SOUTH SIDE—1909 Indiana-av., splendid location; 12 rooms; repairing throughout.
3916 Groveland-av., 2-story stone-front, in perfect order; convenient to Illinois Central and cable cars. Apply to KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 9 and 10, at 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—3311 OR 3313 CALUMET-AV.—Marble front, 12 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, modern style of house; new and in perfect order, with furnace, gas-fixtures, electric bells and speaking tubes.
B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington, basement.

TO RENT—MAY 1—10-ROOM HOUSE ON Twenty-fourth-st., east of Wabash-av.; will be put in good repair. Inquire at 2350 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2357 WABASH-AV., 2-story and basement dwelling, in good repair. Inquire at 2350 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NO. 2 COLLEGE-PLACE, TWO-story, attic and basement 12-room house; brown stone front. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 2401 SOUTH PARK-AV., 14-room brick house, two bath-rooms, furnace, etc. Very moderate. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NORTH OF Eighteenth-st.—An elegantly-furnished 12-room residence; all modern conveniences; 1 to 3 years; to private family. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 Washington-st.:
1626 Indiana-av., south of Sixteenth-st., east front, fine 3-story and basement stone-front house, with sub-cellar, well arranged, $100 per month.

TO RENT—164 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., TWO-story swell-front brick house, cemented basement; unexceptionable neighborhood. Apply to TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2219 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement stone front, 9 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on first floor. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—VERY PLEASANT HOUSE, 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; large yard and stable. 2620 Calumet-av. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—2212 MICHIGAN-AV., 3-STORY red brick, swell front, 10 rooms, all modern improvements; dining-room on first floor; lot 180 feet deep. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—NO. 3604 DEARBORN-ST., 7-room swell-front brick house; $25. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3944 PRAIRIE-AV.—ELEGANT 9-room dwelling; stone front; every modern improvement; all in first-class condition; perfect sewerage; reduced to $45. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 1 East Fortieth-st. Inquire of C. A. BARKER, 238 South Water-st.

TO RENT—1726 PRAIRIE-AV.—10 ROOMS; choice location, and very cheap. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st.—An elegantly-furnished 12-room residence, having all modern conveniences; 1 year to private family. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—NEW 22-FOOT WIDE 10-room house; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; 114 and 118 Thirty-third-st.; open; go see it.

TO RENT—NO. 3907 LAKE-AV., TWO-STORY and basement 10-room house; pleasant location; convenient to trains. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$25—NICE 6-ROOM HOUSE, 127A Thirty-fifth-st.; go see it; possession at once.

TO RENT—2244 AND 2248 MICHIGAN-AV. boulevard. F. N. MILLS, 35 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3241 MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE 10 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; low rent. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW, ELEGANT, MODERN 12-room houses at 3315 and 3317 Vernon-av.; also at 3242 Lake-av. and 3248 Graves-place. Call at 170 East Madison-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—HOUSE ON DEARBORN-ST., between Harrison and Polk-sts.; contains 19 rooms, in good condition; parlors elegantly papered; furniture can be purchased on easy payments if desired. Apply at Room 37, 97 Clark-st. (Reaper Block.)

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINE MODERN houses on Indiana-av., corner of Eighteenth-st., eleven rooms; very convenient. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV.—3947; FINE RED pressed-brick front house; two stories and cellar; all finished in fine shape; convenient to boulevard trains; $50. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE AV.—TWO CONvenient and desirable 9-room houses, in best of neighborhoods. Terms moderate. Inquire of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—A NICE HOUSE on Indiana-av., near Twenty-third-st.; this is a fine opportunity for a desirable tenant. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., 2238, 3-STORY and basement, east front, 12 rooms, $100 per month. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., 2235, 2 STORIES and cellar; stone-front house; comfortable and convenient house; $65. C. W. PIERCE, 164 La Salle-st., Room 18.

TO RENT—3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 2015 Wabash-av.; rent low. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3730 LAKE-AV., EAST FRONT, new modern 10-room house, overlooking the lake; finished very handsomely; every convenience; P. and D.-K. on first floor. ROSE & BARRY, 72 Dearborn.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM COTTAGE 2931 Wabash-av.
Large lot northeast corner of Eighteenth and Canal-sts.; good location for hardwood lumber-yard. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

TO RENT—FOREST-AV., NEAR THIRTY-third-st.—New 2-story and cellar modern brick residence, 9 rooms; some furnishings for sale. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3724 LANGLEY-AV.—NEW 2-story and cellar house, 4 rooms deep, near C. & R. I. and Illinois Central, suburban trains, and cable cars. Apply to OWNER, 3726 Langley-av.

TO RENT—NO. 4026 DREXEL-BOULEVARD, 9-room house; has just been put in perfect condition. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 137 Thirty-fourth-st.; fine location; $50. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—2954 PRAIRIE-AV., A GOOD frame house; bath, gas, etc.; rent $40 per month. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—CALUMET-AV., NEAR THIRtieth-st.—New 2-story and cellar stone-front residence, 10 rooms, hardwood finish, to private family only. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, NEAR Grand-boulevard, new stone front, 9 rooms, 4 rooms deep; $50. C. U. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3129 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY and basement octagon-front brick, good condition, $60; 3231 Forest-av., 2-story and basement brick; 12 rooms, all conveniences; very low. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2825 WABASH-AV. RESIDENCE, 2-story and basement, 13 rooms, good barn. Apply to C. U. GORDON & CO., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 71.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, No. 3004 South Park-av. For particulars address L 75, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., 1820; FULLY furnished; $100 per month. Call at office for order to see it. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE HOUSES, GROVEland Park-av., with barns, $35 and $45. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—3805 LAKE-AV., GOOD BRICK house; complete; possession May 1st; $40. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—VACANT:
2730 Michigan-av., 3-story stone front, 16 rooms, all in fine order. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 2827 SOUTH Park-av.; 10 rooms; all conveniences; $45. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2231 PRAIRIE-AV., ELEGANT 11-room stone front and brick barn, furnished elegantly throughout. BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1918 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY frame. THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, brick basement, 3013 Indiana-av., in good repair, for one or two years from 1st of May. Inquire of R. W. ROLOSON, 8 Sherman-st.

TO RENT—1334 FORTIETH-ST. INQUIRE of GEO. C. WALKER & CO., 169 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NO. 3300 VERNON-AV., SOUTHwest corner Thirty-third-st., new house finished in hardwood, $1,000 per year. MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—218 TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., brick dwelling house with barn; premises are being put in thorough repair; perfect sewerage and ventilation; will be completed to suit tenant. Inquire of GEO. C. WALKER & CO., 169 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—1927 MICHIGAN-AV., 16-ROOM 4-story brick, in excellent order; rent, $90 per month. C. G. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—3145 GROVELAND-AV., NINE rooms; every convenience, double windows, screens, etc., one minute from I. C. R. R. and cable; possession at once. Inquire at 3143 Groveland-av.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., northwest corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.:
MAY 1.
111 and 113 California-av., near Monroe-st., 2-story and cellar stone-fronts, 10 rooms, each $37.50.
8 Union Park-place, cottage, 6 rooms, $22.50.
171 South Lincoln-st., house, 7 rooms, $25.
27 North Hoyne-av., 2-story and cellar brick, 7 rooms, $30.
26 North Throop-st., stone-front, 10 rooms, $60.
32 De Kalb-st., stone-front, 10 rooms, $35.
356 West Jackson-st., 11 rooms, $35.
502 Fulton-st., brick, 10 rooms, $50.
889 West Polk-st., 2-story, etc., brick, 7 rooms, $30.
312 Warren-av., frame, 7 rooms, $37.50.
11 South Robey-st., frame, 7 rooms, and barn.
443 West Van Buren-st., stone-front, 10 rooms.
515 Fulton-st., brick, 10 rooms, $50.
664 Washington-boulevard, 11 rooms, and barn, $40.
46 South Hoyne-av., 7 rooms, $35.
47 North Sheldon-st., stone-front, 10 rooms, $40.
409 West Congress-st., 10 rooms, $45.
314 Warren-av., 11 rooms, $50.
322 West Monroe-st., brick, 12 rooms, and barn, $75.
8 Campbell Park, brick, 10 rooms, $30.
63 De Kalb-st., stone front, 7 rooms, $35.
805 Fulton-st., frame, 7 rooms, $25.
101 Flournoy-st., frame, 7 rooms, $22.
138 South Morgan-st., frame, 7 rooms, $27.50.
1118 Wilcox-av., 2-story and cellar brick, barn, $30.
183 North Carpenter-st., house, 10 rooms, $40.
1056 West Monroe-st., brick, 8 rooms, $40.
295 Hermitage-av., brick, 8 rooms, $30.
Monroe-st., corner Leavitt, new bricks, 8 rooms, $45.
266 Marshfield-av., stone front, 10 rooms, $45.
592 Washington-boulevard, brick, 10 rooms, $65.
378 West Jackson-st., brick, 9 rooms, $60.
534 West Van Buren-st., stone front, 8 rooms.
24 Throop-st., stone front, 10 rooms, $50.
106 Loomis-st., stone front, 10 rooms, $45.
522 Washington-boulevard, stone front, 10 rooms, $55.
46 South Ada-st., stone front, 10 rooms.
249 West Monroe-st., house, 11 rooms, $50.
716 Washington-boulevard, 10 rooms, $50.
547 Warren-av., house, 10 rooms, $40.
542 West Lake-st., stone-front, 10 rooms and barn.
312 West Van Buren-st., stone front, 14 rooms.
389 West Adams-st., brick 12 rooms.
VACANT.
22 Nixon-st., brick, 7 rooms, $25.
738 Carroll-av., house, 6 rooms, $15.
86 South Peoria-st., house, 5 rooms.
554 Fulton-st., house, 13 rooms, and barn.
763 Washington-boulevard, elegant brick, 14 rooms.
80 Park-av., stone front, 10 rooms.
323 West Van Buren-st., stone-front, 10 rooms, $50.
1020 Washington-boulevard, new brick, 8 rooms, $37.50.
229 Warren-av., brick, 8 rooms, $45.
1151 West Monroe-st., house, 8 rooms, $20.
Also choice selection of from 250 to 300 flats of every description, ranging in price from $10 to $50.
We make a specialty of renting West Side property.

TO RENT—566 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—New modern house, two parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, six bedrooms, bath, etc.; laundry and coal cellar, gas fixtures, screens, etc., complete. Apply to W. M. ADAMS, 38 Montauk Block, or 564 Washington-boulevard.

TO RENT—929 AND 943 MONROE-ST. AND 112 Oakley-av.—Dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; neighborhood unsurpassed; houses have every modern convenience; are in excellent repair, and will be kept so. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—NEAR UNION PARK, 489 WEST Lake-st.—10-room brick dwelling; newly papered and calcimined. S. R. HURFORD, 120 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—BY H. A. OSBORN, 128 LA Salle-st.:
705 West Monroe-st., 2-story and basement stone-front; choice locality and very pleasant; 12 rooms and barn; $60.
675 Adams-st., corner Honore, 2-story frame house; 7 rooms, bath, etc.
299 Walnut-st., large, fine frame house; 12 rooms; nice condition; $40.
H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1168 GENESEE-AV.—LAWNdale—8-room house, $20. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—$20 A MONTH—NEW 2-STORY brick, modern improvements, at Millard-av.; good neighborhood. GARLICK, 118 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 659 Adams-st. Inquire of J. A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—450 CONGRESS-ST.—NEW MODern house, four rooms deep. A. M. EVANS, 234 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$50 TO $60—2-STORY AND CELlar, 9 to 11 room houses, corner Laflin and Harrison-sts.; 656 Harrison-st., with barn; and 529 West Jackson-st. GEO. J. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY CARTER H. HARRISON Jr., 204 Dearborn-st.
10-room stone-fronts, 595 and 603 Monroe-st., with barns, $60; without, $50.
Same, 596 Jackson-st., $50; 218, 220, 224, 228 Marshfield-av., near Van Buren-st., $42.
9-room brick, 1216 Harrison-st., near Western-av., $20.

TO RENT—840 ADAMS-ST.—AN OCTAGON stone-front dwelling, 10 rooms, in exceptionally fine order, every convenience, furnace, gas fixtures, screens, etc., $50. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1081 WEST JACKSON-ST., handsome 8-room house; $25. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE TWO AND THREE story brick houses on Pearce-st., with all modern conveniences; near business centre. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—274 SOUTH HOYNE-AV., NINE-room house and barn, all in good order, rent only $25. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington & Halsted.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND CELLAR 8-room house, with parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; bath, furnace, gas, papered, all improvements; price $35. No. 1084 West Monroe-st. M. J. EICH, 1088 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICE 9-ROOM HOUSE, NO. 329 Loomis-st.; all modern improvements; $35 per month. Apply at 227 Loomis-st.

TO RENT—618 CONGRESS-ST., CORNER Hermitage-av., octagon-front brick house, 10 rooms; barn.
620 Congress-st., 10 rooms, bath-room, etc., $40.
F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LARGE HOUSE AND GROUNDS near Central Park station; $25. G. S. THOMAS, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
348 Chicago-av., brick, 16 rooms; $125.
314 Indiana-st., stone front; $80.
354 Chicago-av., 3-story brick; $75.

TO RENT—ADAMS-ST. $80 HOUSE FOR $65, elegant stone front, no boarding-house. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE NO. 416 West Jackson-st., 9 rooms, all modern improvements; a choice location. S. DUNLOP, 618 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—THOMAS & PUTNAM, ROOM 27, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block:
SANGAMON-ST., No. 178—2-story 12-room house; has bath, gas, etc.; in good condition; rent $60.
MONROE-ST., No. 685—2-story stone front 10-room house, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; gas, bath, etc.; $50.

TO RENT—538 MONROE-ST., FURNISHED or unfurnished, first-class brown-stone front residence; every convenience; fine barn, wide lot; rent moderate to right party. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front house, 659 Adams-st. Inquire of JOHN A. KING, 51 Lake-st.

TO RENT—105 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST., A good 10-room house and barn, $40.
185 West Washington-st., 10-room house, $50.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—OCTAGON FRONT 10-ROOM brick house, near Union Park, modern conveniences; $40. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT CORNER HOUSE, 560 Washington-boulevard; will rent two first floors to desirable parties.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
638 Adams-st., brick, 10 rooms, $50.
727 Congress-st., brick, 10 rooms, $45.
533 Monroe-st., and barn (furnished).
71 Warren-av., brick and barn, $50.
840 Adams-st., stone-front, 10 rooms, $50.
910 Madison-st., frame, 10 rooms, $20.
31 Pratt-place, new brick, 10 rooms, $45.
840 Washington, corner Oakley-av., $30; barn, $10.
172 Ashland-av., stone-front, 10 rooms, $55.
218 Washington-boulevard, 10 rooms, $40.
271 Ashland-av., 3-story and basement stone, 14 rooms, $100.

TO RENT—BY H. C. MOREY & CO., 85 Washington-st.:
RESIDENCES—WEST DIVISION.
155 Sangamon-st., northwest corner Jackson, 12-room double brick, with yard.
442 West Adams-st., opposite Jefferson Park, 11-room double brick, with yard.
170 Ashland-av., 2-story and basement stone front.
275 Warren-av.; 2-story and basement stone front.
126 Loomis-st., stone front; kitchen in basement.
250 Van Buren-st., 8-room frame; large grounds.
31 Pratt-place, 2-story modern brick; 10 rooms.

TO RENT—434 WEST MADISON-ST., STONE front, $60.
543 West Madison-st., stone front and barn, $50.
136 Milwaukee-av., store.
1 Wood-st., brick store.
251 South Western-av., brick store.
Lake-st., corner Ada, also corner Robey, elegant new brick stores.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., Northwest corner Madison and Sangamon-sts.

TO RENT—VACANT:
15 Park-av., 3-story stone front, 14 rooms.....$65.00
43 North Ashland-av., 9-room stone front........33.00
261 Hermitage-av., 2-story brick.....................37.50
266 Wood-st., 2-story brick...........................37.50
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, 163 WASHINGton-st.:
NORTH SIDE—HOUSES.
525 Belden-av., view of Lincoln Park, 10 rooms, 3-story and basement; marble front; all modern improvements.
87 Hill-st., 8 rooms, all improvements.
12 and 14 Menomonee-st., 10 rooms; fine locality.
436 North State-st., 12 rooms, 3-story and basement; all improvements.
543 North Clark-st., 10 rooms; all improvements.
416 and 420 North State-st., 3-story and basement; fine neighborhood.
No. 36 Walton-place, 10 rooms, kitchen, dining-room, and parlor on first floor.

TO RENT—11 ASTOR-ST., 2-STORY AND cellar dwelling; dining-room and kitchen on main floor.
17 Astor-st., 3-story and cellar dwellings; dining-room and kitchen on first floor. Both houses in excellent repair.
These houses are near Division-st., and one block from North State-st. cars.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VACANT—
727 North Wells-st., near park, 2-story brick.
MAY 1.
728 North Wells-st., corner Menomonee, 2-story brick, bath and furnace.
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK HOUSE, Ohio-st., east of Pine, 13 rooms, all new furniture, and house in perfect order, with good brick barn; reasonable rent to good party. B. R. DE YOUNG & CO., 85 Washington, basement.

TO RENT—406 CHESTNUT-ST.—9 ROOMS, with all modern improvements. B. F. QUIMBY, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—338 NORTH STATE-ST.—A 12-room marble-front house; convenient and desirable; $65. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—UNTIL MAY 1, 1887—NO. 185 Rush-st.—Elegantly furnished, hardwood finish, plate-glass, and all modern improvements; 10 rooms; immediate possession given; terms, $125 per month. Inquire at No. 406 First National Bank Building.

TO RENT—728 SEDGWICK-ST.—2-STORY and basement octagon-front brick, with 2-story brick barn; furnace, gas fixtures, and everything complete; to a prompt-paying tenant at $45. JOHN A. BALDWIN, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 75.

TO RENT—NO. 407 SUPERIOR-ST.—S. F. 3-story and cellar 18-room brick residence, beautifully lighted, to private family. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 399 NORTH STATE-ST.—A first-class 3-story and cellar stone-front house. W. H. KING, 21 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—579 EAST DIVISION-ST., WITHin one block of Lake Shore-drive; rent, $65; 3-story and basement brick, eleven rooms and attic; in excellent condition; recently painted and papered; modern improvements in sanitary plumbing. JOHN WEST, next door, or J. C. MAGILL & CO., 124 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE—400 ONTArio-st.; gas-fixtures, screens, double windows, etc.; every convenience. Apply for permit to see premises to S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, MY RESidence, 7 Astor-st., corner of Division-st., near Lake-Shore drive and State-st. cars, with large yard and barn. Apply to GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st., or to H. F. WAITE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 319 ORCHARD-ST., near Garfield-av. W. P. DUNN, 57 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 11-ROOM RESIDENCE, No. 44 Bellevue-place; will be put in perfect order. No. 46 Bellevue-place, modern stone-front, 14 rooms; screens, gas-fixtures, etc. Moderate rent. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—741 NORTH PARK-AV., TEN-room house, with all modern improvements, $55 per month.
745½ and 747 North Park-av., 10-room houses, all modern improvements, in good condition, $52.50 per month, by E. S. DREYER & CO., Northeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—$40—10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, with barn; choice locality on North Side. 14-room brick house, Webster-av., near Lincoln Park; low rental. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARfield-av., 2 new pressed brick front 9-room houses; every convenience; furnace and laundry; very light; rental $40. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses on Ontario and Erie-sts. G. M. HIGH, 166 Randolph-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT stone-front, 373 Centre-st., near Lincoln Park, $45. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NO. 6 WASHINGTON-PLACE. C. H. MULLIKEN, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LINCOLN-AV., BETWEEN CENtre-st. and Garfield-av., 2-story and cellar houses; bath-room, gas-fixtures, laundry in cellar, have all modern improvements, one block from Lincoln Park; rent $50 per month. A. LOEB & BRO., 129 to 131 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—476 LA SALLE-AV.—3-STORY and basement, $65. CHAS. B. KING, 207 Madison.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, BRICK HOUSE, Lincoln-av., between Wisconsin and Centre-sts., at low rate to couple or adults. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—686 ORCHARD-ST., DESIRABLE two-story cottage, 8 rooms and bath; hot and cold water. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—267 ILLINOIS-ST., NEAR RUSH, stone-front house, 13 rooms and bath-room. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE ELEGANT NEW houses on Lake-av., near Forty-second-st.; parlor, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; seven sleeping-rooms; first floor in hardwood; handsome modern hall; plate and pyrographic glass; first-class sewer and plumbing; 82 daily Hyde Park trains in two blocks; all Michigan Southern Board of Trade trains in two blocks; open all the week. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—LARGE FRAME HOUSE NICEly furnished, in first-class neighborhood. References required. Address L 10, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—AT $40 PER MONTH OR FOR sale, the 9-room brick houses southeast corner Fifty-first-st. and Lake-av., bath, hot and cold water, gas, furnace, sewers, hardwood mantels, electric bells, etc. Madison Park station, on Illinois Central, one block away; trains morning and evening every ten minutes, fare 6¼ cents. Inquire at buildings of L. B. CURRY, 5121 Lake-av., or H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Room 4, 82 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE BRICK RESIdence, with good barn, on Greenwood-av., two blocks from Forty-third-st., station of Illinois Central R. R.; 10 rooms; all improvements; d. and k. on main floor; rent $50 per month. BROWN, 89 Lake-st. or 4324 Greenwood-av.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 10 ROOMS, ALL modern improvements; a fine yard and shrubbery and shade; at Forty-fifth-st., corner Lake-av.; on Illinois Central trains; only five minutes to station. Call on T. G. OTIS, 4508, next door.

TO RENT—AT GLENCOE—A NEW AND very attractive 8-room house, with fine grounds, fruit and shade trees; $27.50. CHAS. N. HALE, 30 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—NINE-ROOM HOUSE WITH barn and garden, near lake shore, Winnetka; $20. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON AND SOUTH Evanston, good houses at reasonable rates. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., 86 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK—THE LARGE residence on the corner of Fifty-third-st. and Frederick-place; contains 14 rooms; only three blocks from I. C. R. R. JAMES HOOD, R. 117, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSES AT WINnetka, with large, shady grounds and fine view of the lake, for the summer. F. O. LYMAN, 54 Borden Block.

TO RENT—IN WAUKEGAN—BEAUTIFUL home; large grounds; in perfect order; 12-room house; all furnished complete. Inquire at Hoyt's Renting Office, 308 East Illinois-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence, with large, pleasant yard, at Highland Park; house contains 9 rooms; excellent well, cistern, cellar, furnace, etc.; pleasant location; rent $35 per month. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN MAYWOOD—A GOOD HOUSE of 9 rooms; large lot and plenty of shade; small fruits, etc.; terms reasonable. GEO. A. HERRICK, 161 Lake-st.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—TWO HOUSES, nine rooms each; large parlors; pleasant location; rent $22 and $25. Inquire of A. KIDDER, Austin, Ill.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD, NEAR THE CARS, an 8-room house. WRIGHT & TURNER, 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49.

TO RENT—IN EVANSTON—612 HINMAN-av., furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately. JOHN H. AVERY, 13 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSES IN HIGHEST and healthiest suburbs. MOORE'S Agency, Downer's Grove.

TO RENT—FINE 8-ROOM HOUSE, WITH large grounds, at Clarendon Hills; only $15. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—SOUTH ENGLEWOOD—GOOD 8-room house and barn for $15. E. L. BRAINERD, Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE LOCALITY, HYDE Park—A beautiful story-and-a-half cottage, with large lot, No. 5450 Frederick-place (now Monroe-av.), all modern conveniences; rent $30 per month. Inquire of JAMES HOOD, Room 117 Adams Express Building.

TO RENT—HYDE PARK, WOODLAWN-AV., between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-st., 3-story frame and stone cellar house; bath, gas, etc.; rent $40. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON—SEVERAL fine houses very cheap; good location, etc. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4000 ELLIS-AV., CORNER FORtieth-st., a desirable brick residence in full view of the lake and boulevard; near I. C. R. R. Oakland Station and L. S. Boulevard trains; finest location in Oakland. JAMES HOOD, 117, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE FLATS LEFT IN the elegant fire-proof McLennan Building, corner of Thirty-first-st. and South Park-av. Flats from $18 to $33, according to size and location; hardwood finish; free water, gas-fixtures, shades, screens, curtain-poles and rings, picture moldings and hooks, elevator and janitor service. Everything first-class. Plans at our office.
NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., Main floor, 57 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
FLATS.
2630 State-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms.
2630 State-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms.
2634 State-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms.
2632 State-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms.
The above are very desirable and moderate rent.
3453 Indiana-av., 1st flat, 7 rooms.
3453 Indiana-av., 2d flat, 7 rooms.
The above have all conveniences. Apply to KNIGHT & MARSHALL, Rooms 9 and 10, at 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE MASURY Building, 192 Michigan-av., between Jackson and Van Buren-sts.; finest location in the city, everything first-class; steam heat in all rooms all the year; to private families only. Under the new management it will be made a desirable home for families. Apply at our office, on ground floor. WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS, 6 rooms, besides bath-room and large closets, hot and cold water; best of plumbing and sewerage; ashes taken care of; location about 100 feet south of intersection of Drexel and Oakwood-boulevards, near cable cars, and but two blocks from Thirty-ninth Street Station, on Illinois Central Railroad. Plans and full information at our office. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
In the fire-proof Pullman Building, residence suites and single rooms, finished in hardwood, steam heated, direct outside light and air in every room, unrivaled plumbing and sewer appointments, elevators day and night, service by Pullman attendants.
First-class cafe in the building connected by speaking tubes with all rooms.
TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE CARLETON Flats, Eighteenth-st., near Michigan-boulevard, eight rooms, steam heat, janitor service, and elevator. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A FEW ELEGANT APARTments in The Belvedere, corner of Thirty-first and Cottage Grove-av. Estate of F. C. Porter, Room 7, 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN THAT ELEGANT BUILDING, 5 and 6 room flats, corner Forty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av.; all improvements; range, shades, and water free; agent on premises; rent $26 to $40.

TO RENT—A FINE NORTHWEST CORNER 7-room apartment, Wabash-av., $50, and will sell elegant new furniture complete for housekeeping (cost over $2,200 in October, 1885), for $1,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—358 WABASH-AV., 8-ROOM flat; one flight; furniture for sale; call evenings or Sunday.

TO RENT—FLATS, 3641 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; modern, brick, bath, gas, etc.; $16 to $25. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR FLAT, 1919 WAbash-av.; 5 rooms; all improvements; good order; $30. Inquire Room 1, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDING NORTHwest corner of Thirty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av., 6 and 7 rooms, gas-fixtures, bath-room, hot and cold water, etc. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NORTHWEST CORNER WAbash-av. and Eighteenth-st.—First-class 5, 6, and 7 room apartments, with free janitor service; $20 to $35. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—APRIL OR MAY 1, ELEGANT 7-room flats, 3030 Michigan-boulevard, main floor beautifully papered; all conveniences; gas fixtures; janitor; basements heated, etc.; reduced to $40 and $45; the most desirable flats on the boulevard. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE HUNTINGTON Building, corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.; 6 rooms and bath-room; every convenience. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—
GOOD FLATS.
1035 and 1037 West Adams-st.
643 West Harrison-st.
455 West Harrison-st.
168, 170, and 172 West Washington-st.
44, 46, and 48 South Halsted-st.
55 and 61 South Halsted-st.
359 and 363 West Van Buren-st.
245 to 259 Centre-av., corner McAllister-place.
And a large list of others by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted. Open every evening till 8.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
79 Aberdeen-st., 2, 7 rooms, $15 and $35.
496 Adams-st., 8 rooms, first-class, $60.
215 Hermitage-av., 2, 7 rooms, $30 and $25.
266 Randolph-st., 3 to 5 rooms, $10 to $15.
979 Madison-st., 3 to 6 rooms, $12 to $30.
671 Lake-st., 5 rooms, $23.
1067 Madison-st., 6 rooms, $20.

TO RENT—BY WRIGHT & TURNER, NO. 116 Dearborn-st., Room 49:
Elegant new flats near the cars on West Side, 5 and 7 rooms, $20 to $30; these flats have bath, hot and cold water, etc.
One 7-room cottage house, $20.
One 7-room brick house, $25.
Several cheap flats of 4 and 6 rooms.

TO RENT—
912 West Harrison-st., 5-room cottage, $12.
77 Artesian-av., two nice flats, $16.50.
75 and 71 Artesian-av., 4 good flats, cheap.
735 West Congress-st., two nice flats, now being completed; will be all modern, and be ready May 1.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted. Open every evening.

TO RENT—295 MARSHFIELD-AV., ELEgant 7 and 8-room flats; wide halls, janitor, and electric bells; $40.
615 Van Buren-st., 6-room flat; $30.
617 Van Buren-st., 6-room flat; $25.
623 Van Buren-st., 4-room flat; $9.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—VACANT:
642 West Van Buren-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms.......$[illegible]
644 West Van Buren-st., 1st flat, 6 rooms.......[illegible]
MAY 1ST.
646 West Van Buren-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms.......[illegible]
648 West Van Buren-st., 2d flat, 6 rooms.......[illegible]
THOS. E. PATTERSON, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 97.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOOR flats at 340 South Leavitt-st.; rent reduced to reliable parties $22.50 and $25. 7 rooms and bath in good order, with mantels; street newly paved. References given and required. Further information at 63 West Adams-st., or Owner. Will be at 342 South Leavitt-st. until 2 p. m.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, CONTAINing six and seven rooms each, corner of Washington-boulevard and Carpenter-st.; price, $35 to $40 each. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
50 and 52 West Lake-st., 16-room flat, including bathroom, hot and cold water; all new painted and calcimined; good for boarding-house. Inquire at 52 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—195 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR Adams-st., flat, 6 rooms and bath-room; fine finish; cathedral glass, etc.; $35. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS OF 4 and 8 rooms each in new building on West Van Buren-st., just east of Halsted, to responsible tenants. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TO GOOD TENANTS—HANDsome flats in quiet neighborhood; 5 to 9 rooms. Also 7-room houses, all new and containing every convenience; persons having buggy or carriage horses can have them boarded in first-class barn within one block at reasonable prices. 515 West Taylor-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—494 WEST MADISON-ST., the finest 5 room flats on the street; see them. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW 4-ROOM FLATS; MODERN improvements. 349 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—LOW—THE TWO DESIRABLE six-room brick flats 867 Fulton-st., with modern and modern improvements, in first-class repair. W. E. GUILD, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS 352 WEST ADAMS-ST., have bath, etc., $14, $25, $30; flat 431 West Jackson-st., $20. G. S. THOMAS, 123 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT IN THE BUILDING southwest corner of Washington-boulevard and Green-st.; 6 rooms, bath, gas, etc.; rent $32. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

TO RENT—229 HONORE-ST., NEAR JACKson, flat, 8 rooms and bath-room; all light rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—635 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO flats, upper one with whole of attic; lower one with whole of basement. Apply to D. W. MITCHELL, Room 1 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FLATS, CORNER LOOMIS AND Harrison-sts., from $14 to $20. Call at [illegible] Loomis-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT FLATS, 6 AND 7 rooms; well lighted, handsomely papered, elegant gas-fixtures; all modern conveniences; beautiful homes; rent $25. 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—... West Mad... rooms on first... kept clean; no... quiet families;... 27, 107 Dearborn...

TO RENT—... Buren-st.; 7... F. A. HENSHAW...

TO RENT—... Talbott Apa... son and Paulina... half a block; ja... stylish and rent l... 619 Chicago Opera...

TO RENT—7-... (new); only $... J. F. LYON, 177 L...

TO RENT—TW... HANDSO... BE...

Apa... T... Corner D...

TO RENT—BY... ton-st.: FLA... 212 and 214 Cass-st... fine neighborhood. 208 and 210 Cass-st... 309 Rush-st., 7 room... 191 Wells-st., secon...

TO RENT—CORN... port" apartme... Ontario-sts. Corner flat in the... corner of Clark and... all modern improveme... and cold water, mirr... boards, gas-fixtures,... throughout. Apply to...

TO RENT—THE... best-lighted flats... Salle-av., corner of... hardwood floors, beau... lake and neighboring... 518 North Clark-st. ... A. F. STEVENSON...

TO RENT—8-ROOM... and separate entran... Room 61, 163 Randolph-s...

TO RENT—IN NE... Ohio and Pine-sts.... plete, $20 to $30; small,... children will find these... floor and basement, 8 ro... 5-room flats, 242 and 24... Inquire Hoyt Renting...

TO RENT—ELEGA... rooms; all convenie... elevator, etc. The Alba... sts., Apartment O.

TO RENT—MAY 1... and basement of 9... Ontario-st., east of Cla... North Clark-st., second...

TO RENT—ORCH... field-av., 2 flats, 7 r... light, convenient and ne... 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—IN T... Ontario and Nor... steam-heat, elevators, j... hardwood floors, etc.; e... permit to see premises... IAMS, Room 83, 115 Dea...

TO RENT—CENTR... room flats, only $50;... of Palmer House, with... room modern brick flats... $12. D. W. STORR...

TO RENT—THE D... flat of 6 rooms and...

TO RENT—SEVEN... Clark-st. J. W. ...

TO RENT—29 PI... building, parlor floo... per month. Second fla... ments, $35 per month; el... ated. Inquire at buildin...

TO RENT—IN THE... "Marquette," corne... the 8-room flats, with... finished in oak, hardwoo... improvement. J. W. H... 222.

TO RENT—IN TH... ville, 602 and 608 Divi... drive, a few first-class... heat, etc. SNOW & DI...

TO RENT—FLATS... sts., 6 and 7 rooms,... $25 to $37.50. F. M. ELLI...

TO RENT—CHOICE... ner flat, 150 La Sall... windows; also 6-room... LERY, 152 La Salle-st., R...

TO RENT—FURNIS... for housekeeping... Salle-av. and Wells-st.

MISCE...

TO RENT—NORTH... av., corner Erie-st.,... 209 and 211 East Erie-st... SOUT... 433, 435, and 437 West... only $18. Key at drug-sto... first-st. and Wentworth-... GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, W...

TO RENT—FLATS... Good tenants desir... good location—at low pri... vantage to call and exa... No. 169 Washington-st. a...

SUB...

TO RENT—3 FLAT... st., Hyde Park, at $... Apply to J. N. ...

TO RENT—LAKE... convenient 4-room... good order; half block f...

TO REN...

SOUT...

TO RENT—SINGL... man Building; fire-... vators day and night;... light; complete appoin... fort; elegant surround... quiet, modern, stylish,... business and amuseme... speaking connections w... TURNER & BOND...

TO RENT—TWO O... ed rooms, on second... University and Thirty-... private family. Addres...

TO RENT—WELL-F... gentlemen. 400 Wa...

TO RENT—278... second-story front...

WE...

TO RENT—7 CEN... lor, furnished, with... wife or two gents; othe...

TO RENT—719... evard, 2-story bas... modern. E. J. WICKHA...

TO RENT—THRE... st., near Jackson,... rooms, $8. FISKE, Roo...

NORT...

TO RENT—CONN... overlooking the la... house; newly furnishe... south of Division.

TO RENT—ELE... rooms; all convenie... elevator, etc. The Alba...

TO RENT—AN E... front alcove conne...

TO RENT—STO...

TO RENT—STORES... av., near Thirty-... basements, 20x60; exc... meat-market, dry good... moderate. Inquire of...

TO RENT—1612 S... basement, 25x80, w... in rear. N. SAWYER,...

TO RENT—FINE... corner State and M... boots and shoes or g... also wholesale storero... 20x100; water elevator.

TO RENT—FINE... Van Buren-st., east... tenants; size, 26x82 fe...

TO RENT—STORE... flat of 8 rooms. No. 3... JA...

TO RENT—FROM... 35 and 37 Clark-st.,... WALLACE, Room 10, 3...

TO RENT—PART... 94 State-st. Also... for sale. The A. & W....

TO RENT—16 FOU... son-st. If you w... building, 25x85, plate-gl... basement, call at the pr...

TO RENT—FLOOR... and 265, north of V... light; freight and... May 1st. J. W. HOWE...

TO RENT—FINE... Van Buren-st., east... tenants; size, 26x82 feet...

TO RENT—BY H... Salle-st.—754 West... above, 6 rooms also ba...

TO RENT—FINE... meat market in th... first-st. and Cottage Gro...

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—FLAT, MADISON SQUARE, 984 West Madison-st., very desirable suite of five rooms on first or second floor; halls lighted and kept clean; no children; very desirable for small quiet families; rent $18, $20, and $22. B. W. THOMAS 27, 107 Dearborn-st., Portland Block.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS—520 WEST VAN Buren-st.; 7 rooms and bathroom; large and light. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st.; Room 4.

TO RENT—A CHOICE, SUNNY FLAT IN Talbott Apartment Building, corner West Jackson and Paulina-sts.; two lines of horse-cars within half a block; janitor service; hall fountains; very stylish and rent low. A. H. & J. L. VEEDER, Room 69 Chicago Opera-House Block.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 441 OGDEN-AV. (new); only $25. Inquire next door, paint-store. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

North Side.

TO RENT—TWO OF THE HANDSOMEST, BEST BUILT, BEST FINISHED, MOST ACCESSIBLE Apartments in the city in THE MENTONE, Corner Dearborn-av. and Erie-st. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BY M. PETRIE, 163 WASHINGTON-st.:
FLATS—NORTH SIDE.
212 and 214 Cass-st., second and third floors; 7 rooms; fine neighborhood.
208 and 210 Cass-st., 7 rooms, fine locality; new building.
309 Rush-st., 7 rooms, all modern improvements.
191 Wells-st., second floor, 6 rooms, bath, etc.

TO RENT—CORNER FLAT IN THE "NEWport" apartment building, corner of Pine and Ontario-sts.
Corner flat in the "Albany" apartment building, corner of Clark and Indiana-sts.; these flats contain all modern improvements, including steam heat, hot and cold water, mirror, hardwood mantels and sideboards, gas-fixtures, and are elegantly decorated throughout. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELEGANT AND best-lighted flats on the North Side, at 417 La Salle-av., corner of Division-st.; steam heating, hardwood floors, beautiful mantels; fine view of lake and neighboring streets. Also flats at 482 and 488 North Clark-st., with large yards. Apply to A. F. STEVENSON, 95 South Clark-st., Room 11, or at 378 La Salle-av., at 1 and 6 p. m.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT; FIRST FLOOR and separate entrance; 356 Ohio-st. J. S. CLARK, Room 61, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—IN NEW BUILDING, CORNER Ohio and Pine-sts., 5-room flats, bath, all complete, $20 to $30; small, first-class families without children will find these very desirable. Also first floor and basement, 8 rooms, No. 32 Pine-st., $45. 5-room flats, 242 and 249 Illinois-st., $30 to $32. Inquire Hoyt Renting Agency, No. 308 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms; all conveniences, including steam-heat, elevator, etc. The Albany, corner Indiana and Clark-sts., Apartment O.

TO RENT—MAY 1ST—A PARLOR FLOOR and basement of 9 rooms and a bath-room, 233 Ontario-st., east of Clark. Inquire of H. KLARE, 70 North Clark-st., second floor.

TO RENT—ORCHARD-ST., NEAR GARfield-av., 2 flats, 7 rooms, first and second floors, light, convenient and new; rent $20. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—IN THE ONTARIO—CORNER Ontario and North State-sts., flat of 10 rooms; steam-heat, elevators, janitors, gas-fixtures, screens, hardwood floors, etc.; every convenience. Apply for permit to see premises to S. LAWRENCE WILLIAMS, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CENTRAL NORTH SIDE 10-room flats, only $50; also 6-room flats 1 mile south of Palmer House, with brick barn, $25 to $45. Also 3-room modern brick flats on West Madison-st., only $12. D. W. STORRS, 187 Dearborn-st., Room 24.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE FIRST FLOOR flat of 6 rooms and bathroom, 218 Illinois-st. H. J. WALLINGFORD, Room 20, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, 93 NORTH Clark-st. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—29 PINE-ST., STONE-FRONT building, parlor floor and basement, 9 rooms, $40 per month. Second flat, 7 rooms, modern improvements, $35 per month; elegantly papered and decorated. Inquire at building.

TO RENT—IN THE APARTMENT BUIDING "Marquette," corner Rush and Ohio-sts., two of the 6-room flats, with south and west exposure, finished in oak, hardwood floors, and every modern improvement. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—IN THE IRVING AND BELLEville, 602 and 608 Division-st., near the Lake-Shore drive, a few first-class 8-room apartments; steam heat, etc. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—WELLS AND ONTARIO-sts., 6 and 7 rooms; bath; all put in fine order; $25 to $37.50. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SECOND STORY CORner flat, 150 La Salle-av.; 7 rooms, all outside windows; also 6-room flat, 188 Erie-st. D. J GALLERY, 152 La Salle-st., Room 14.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLATS, COMPLETE for housekeeping. No. 7 Carl-st., between La Salle-av. and Wells-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—NORTH SIDE—154 LA SALLE-av., corner Erie-st., fine flats.
209 and 211 East Erie-st., three good flats.
SOUTH SIDE.
433, 435, and 437 West Thirty-first-st., six nice flats only $18. Key at drug-store southwest corner Thirty-first-st. and Wentworth-av. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—FLATS—
Good tenants desiring flats from 5 to 7 rooms—good location—at low prices, will find it to their advantage to call and examine our lists at our offices, No. 169 Washington-st. and 69 South Clinton-st. E. W. ZANDER & CO.

Suburban.

TO RENT—3 FLATS IN 3011 FIFTY-THIRD-st., Hyde Park, at $12, $14, and $16 per month. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—LAKE VIEW—$10, PLEASANT, convenient 4-room flat, 1722 Sherman-place; in good order; half block from Clark-st. cars.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—SINGLE ROOMS IN THE PULLman Building; fire-proof; hard-wood finish; elevators day and night; excellent service; best of light; complete appointments for health and comfort; elegant surroundings and select occupancy; quiet, modern, stylish, and notably convenient to business and amusements. The Cafe Albion has speaking connections with each room. TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNFURNISHed rooms, on second floor, in vicinity of Chicago University and Thirty-fourth-st.; near cable cars; private family. Address G 74, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen. 400 Wabash-av., second floor.

TO RENT—278 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE second-story front room.

West Side.

TO RENT—7 CENTRE-AV.—FRONT PARlor, furnished, with inclosed bedstead; gent and wife or two gents; other vacancies.

TO RENT — 719 WASHINGTON-BOULevard, 2-story basement brick house; corner; modern. E. J. WICKHAM, 218 La Salle-st., Room 229.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, JEFFERSON-st., near Jackson, $10. Shop, with two living rooms, $8. FISKE, Room 21, 152 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—CONNECTING FRONT ROOMS overlooking the lake; single or en suite; in new house; newly furnished. 42 Cedar-st., two blocks south of Division.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms; all conveniences, including steam heat, elevator, etc. The Albany, corner Indiana and Clark.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED front alcove connecting, with bath. 204 Erie-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES—ON COTTAGE GROVE-av., near Thirty-ninth-st., desirable stores and basements, 20x60; excellent location for bakery, meat-market, dry goods, confectionery, etc.; terms moderate. Inquire of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—1612 STATE-ST., STORE AND basement, 25x80, with flat above and brick barn in rear. N. SAWYER, Room 10 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FINE RETAIL STORES, 20X50, corner State and Michigan-sts.; good location for boots and shoes or gentlemen's furnishing goods; also wholesale storeroom, 25x100, with second floor, $1,000; water elevator. Apply at 226 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES ON WEST Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, to responsible tenants; size, 26x82 feet. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND SECOND-FLOOR flat of 8 rooms, No. 361 West Madison-st. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, THE STORE NOS. 35 and 37 Clark-st., near corner of Lake-st. J. D. WALLACE, Room 10, 35 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright showcase for sale. The A. & W. Mfg. Co.

TO RENT—16 FOURTH-AV., NEAR JACKson-st. If you want a 2-story and basement building, 25x85, plate-glass front, perfect light to the basement, call at the premises from 10 to 1 p. m.

TO RENT—FLOORS ON WABASH-AV., 263 and 265, north of Van Buren-st.; 55x160; fine skylight; freight and passenger elevators; possession May 1st. J. W. HOWELL, 112 Clark-st., Room 822.

TO RENT—FINE NEW STORES ON WEST Van Buren-st., east of Halsted, to responsible tenants; size, 26x82 feet. Apply to ROBBINS & BLOOD, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BY H. A. OSBORN, 128 LA-Salle-st.—754 West Madison-st.; store with flat above, 6 rooms also barn.

TO RENT—FINE STORE FOR FIRST-CLASS meat market in that elegant block corner Forty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Agent on premises.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—BY SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.:
Store, 1815 State-st.; $80.
Store, 120 Eighteenth-st.; $40.
Store and lofts, 22 Market-st.
Store, with market fixtures, 1067 Madison-st.; $20.
Store, 983 Madison-st.; $45.

TO RENT—IN THE EXCHANGE BUILDING, southeast corner Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av., a fine store. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND 5 ROOMS; GOOD business location. 2229 Archer-av.

TO RENT—STORE, 140 WELLS-ST., 24X70, $25. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NOS. 75 and 77 Randolph-st., 40x160 to a wide alley. Apply at Room 4, 94 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ARCHER-AV., CORNER BUTterfield-st., new store, good stand for druggist, grocer, etc. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT ON Dearborn-st., near Van Buren; $100 per month. J. T. DALE, 16 Tribune Building.

TO RENT—STORES—NORTHEAST CORNER Polk-st. and Ogden-av., fine light and No. 1 locality for dry goods or clothing store; will rent altogether or separate. Several fine flats in same block vacant; look them over; they are fine. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building with large store and barn, 424 State-st. T. J. KINSELLA, 154 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORE 143 WEST JACKSON-ST. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 327 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—MAY 1, SPLENDID STORE, 273 South Clark-st., near Board of Trade; 20x100; a fine stand for business; very low rent. C. J. HAMBLETON & CO., 95 Clark-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X100, 253 South Clark-st., near Post-Office, old stand for boots, shoes, and gent's furnishing goods, cheap to a good party. Inquire of WM. MESSINGER, Room 16, 133 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—519 SOUTH STATE-ST., STONE-front store and basement. Inquire at 156 Market-st., GOLDSMITH, STEIN & CO.

TO RENT—PART OF STORE, 112 LAKE-ST.; also the three upper floors, 40x140, with power, elevator; with desk-room on first floor if desired. Apply at 164 Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND FLATS 386 State-st.; the house 69 Pine-st.; and the stores 736 and 738½ South Halsted-st. J. V. CLARKE, Hibernian Bank.

TO RENT—SEE THOSE ELEGANT NEW stores with concrete cellars and barns; splendid business location; agent on premises. 3611 to 3621 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—STORES IN THE HANDSOME block just completed, corner Thirty-seventh-st. and Cottage Grove-av., a fancy grocery with a fine meat market, a fine shoe store, a jewelry and notion store, a good merchant tailor could not find a better business centre for a first-class trade. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

TO RENT—NEW STORES—520 AND 522 West Van Buren-st., near Laflin; 25x64 feet, with light, dry cellar. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—LARGE NEW STORE AND LIGHT basement, 349 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES NEAR CORNER HARrison and Clark-sts., with building in rear 36x80. JAMES GOGGIN, 163 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STONE-FRONT STORE, 3526 State-st., rent $25. D. HARRY HAMMER, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT— STORE, NO. 296 STATE-ST. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORES—
Parties desiring to engage in business will find it to their advantage to call and see our list of well-located stores. E. W. ZANDER & Co., 169 Washington-st. and 69 South Clinton-st., cor. Madison.

TO RENT—2 LARGE STORES AND LOFTS above, 20 and 22 Market-st.; dock in rear; elevator, etc.; will rent separately or together, very low. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 2912 South State-st., elegant store and basement, with plate-glass front. 2634 State-st., plate-glass front. Apply to KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 9 and 10, 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 50 Dearborn-st.
Store No. 49 Dearborn-st., size 24x100 feet. Also second floor, size 48x100. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ON CORNER OF MICHIGAN-av. and Adams-st., in Pullman Building, store 50x61, or would let a portion of same. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—408 SOUTH CLARK-ST., STORE 20x80, connected with 40 rooms above; marble-front block. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHAMBERS BUILDING, 155 and 157 Dearborn-st.—Elegant offices on fifth and sixth floors, with steam heat and two elevators.
All printing and machinery will be removed May 1, and the floors thus occupied will be handsomely refitted for office purposes and divided to suit tenants. Can rent a whole floor if desired.
This entire building will hereafter be fitted and conducted as a first-class office building. Terms low to good parties. BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-ST. OFFICES—FIREproof, elevator, central location, light, airy, and commodious; excellent corner offices and whole suites in Nixon Building, corner Monroe-st., can be had May 1 if parties will apply at once and arrange for them. Also a few single offices at moderate rates. Insurance companies, architects, and professional men are invited to examine. Apply to ERNST PRUSSING, 10 Borden Block, 95 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, 168 AND 170 WASHington-st., completed about May 1, including one large first-floor front office; building renovated and remodeled, inside and outside; elevator, gas, water, vaults, steam heat; entrances on Washington-st. and Fifth-av.
Rents low to good tenants. OTTO SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
Elegant offices in the Pullman Building, especially adapted for the use of corporations and lawyers, and suitable for general business occupancy, strictly fire proof, well lighted, and with best of elevator and janitor service. TURNER & BOND, Agents, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOR DOCTOR'S OFFICE OR dressmaking, a very fine, light, front basement on Michigan-av., near Hubbard-court. Address M 88, Tribune office.

TO RENT—OFFICES ON SECOND FLOOR, with vaults, only $20 and $25. F. M. ELLIOT, 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESK AND TABLE ROOM, Room 6 American Express Building.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE OFFICES IN the Exchange Building, southeast corner of Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av., very low. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDIDLY LIGHTED OFfices and rooms on the second floor of the new glass and iron front building northwest corner Wabash-av. and Van Buren-st., suitable for physicians, dentists, artists, modistes, etc. MEAD & COE, Room 37, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—THE LARGE FIRST-FLOOR office at 77 South Clark-st.; large vault. Also other offices in same building. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT — OFFICE 24X40, ON FIRST floor. One store, first floor, 20x100, office front; basement 80x100, separate or together. Apply to SHERMAN HALL & CO., 122 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—HALF LARGE OFFICE OPPOsite the Court House, cheap to A1 party. W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—OFFICE 194 CLARK-ST., ROOM 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—AT $10, $12, AND $15—DESIRable offices in the new building, 195 La Salle-st. L. B. OTIS, Room 1, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES—125 AND 127 SOUTH Dearborn-st., elegant offices on first floor and upper floors at $35, $30, and $25; moderate rent; 117 South Clark-st., a double back room, first floor. Apply to KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 9 and 10, 97 South Clark-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—
LOFTS WITH POWER.
West Washington-st., corner Union, 42x150.
151 and 153 West Washington-st., 25x80.
54 Waldo-place, southeast corner Canal and Washington-sts.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted. Open every evening.

TO RENT—LOFT—SECOND FLOOR NOS. 172 and 174 South Clark-st.; suitable for merchandise or light manufacturing. J. BASSETT, 128 La Salle-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—170 MADISON-ST.—LOFTS SUITable for light manufacturing; also offices with vaults. Call at Room 10, 170 East Madison-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—
LARGE BARN OR MANUFACTORY,
100 feet front by 72 deep (brick), on alley between Wabash-av. and State-st., 145 feet north of Eighteenth-st., for one or more years. E. C. CLEAVER, Home Insurance Building, 205 La Salle-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—TWO SMALL docks in lumber district, 173 feet and 225 feet. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—FOR STORAGE OR manufacturing, a good 4-story and basement brick building, 30x86, with power and elevator, near Panorama place. Address soon, M 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—FOURTH FLOOR, 50x100 feet; second floor, 50x100 feet; splendid light and good power; best location in the city for manufacturing. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT—WITH POWER—ABOUT 2,500 square feet in furniture factory, rear 107-115 Throop-st.; piling room and steam heat. E. T. PAUL, 164 La Salle-st., Room 34.

TO RENT—STORES AND LOFT, 27 AND 33 Market-st. Inquire of THOMAS BRENAN, Room 16 County Treasurer's office.

TO RENT—A LARGE, LIGHT, HIGH BASEment room (a corner) at 130 Washington-st. Also some very desirable offices on first and second floors, single and en suite, with vaults, plate glass windows, steam heat, etc., in building 126 Washington-st., opposite Court-House. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
4-story and basement building, 38x80 feet, near corner of Randolph-st. and Fifth-av., best location in city for furniture.
South Water-st., near State, 4-story and basement building, 40-foot front, $3,000.
2-story and basement brick building, 40x90 feet, near corner Jackson-st. and Fifth-av., $135 per month.
Fifth-av., near Harrison-st., 3-story and basement brick, 50x100 feet; will rent cheap.
Store on Madison-st., near La Salle, $2,200.
If you want to rent a building, store, office, or loft on the South Side call and see me. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER—FIRST floor, 2,000 square feet; second floor, 3,500 square feet; fourth floor, 12,500 square feet. Fine light and reasonable rent for a term of years. Apply on the premises. The J. W. Reedy Elevator Manfg. Co., 83 to 91 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—RINK BUILDING, MICHIGAN-av. and Congress-st., 90x306; fine for manufacturing, storage, drill-room, etc. W. D. WALKER, Room 43 Portland Block.

TO RENT—NOS. 21 AND 23 RIVER-ST., 4-story and basement brick store, 31½x100 to alley, with power. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS of the Dickey Building, now occupied by the Public Library. Apply to JAMES M. GAMBLE & CO., Rooms 3 to 8, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator—Third floor, 53x83, with light on three sides, and third floor, 53x70, with light on two sides; not for woodworking. BROWN BROS. Mfg. Co., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—THIRD FLOOR OF NO. 206 State-st., near Adams, 20x100 feet, with freight elevator. O. SYNNESTVEDT, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, SECOND AND third floors of 117 and 119 Lake-st., with power, steam heat, and elevator. J. D. WALLACE, Room 10 35, Clark-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR—LARGE CORner room with two vaults; best location in city for wholesale jewelry; near corner State and Washington-sts. L 44, Tribune office.

TO RENT—ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR MADIson-st.—The finest front rooms and offices in this city at the price. Mail Building, 116 and 118 Fifth-av. Apply at once. JOHN WAIN, Real Estate and Renting, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDing; boiler, engine, wood-working machinery, elevator, etc. Inquire of owner, 261 Clybourn-av.

TO RENT—FOR MANUFACTURING—SECond and fourth floors of northeast corner Canal and Washington-sts., 40x140; light on three sides, steam heat, power, and elevator; also office room on first floor, 12x25. Apply on premises. HAY & PRENTICE CO., 36 South Canal-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURnished house or flat; a gentleman, wife, and grown daughter would like to occupy a furnished house or flat for the summer; do not care to keep house (if near boarding-house), but will pay for use of place and take perfect care of property. Unquestionable references given. M 33, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SUITE OF ROOMS in a Jewish family for a man, wife, and two children. Apply at 87 Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 UNFURNISHED rooms in a nice neighborhood, without board, by a responsible party; can furnish the best of references. Address for several days L 21, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE of 8 or 9 rooms, south of Twenty-second-st., by a quiet family; terms must be reasonable. Address L 56, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON MONROE OR Adams-st., between Ogden-av. and Elizabeth-st., by two gentlemen, a suite of rooms. M 90, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A SINGLE gentleman—A furnished room on North Side; state terms, which must be moderate. Address H., 3114 Vernon-av., third flat.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MOTHER AND daughter—Two furnished bedrooms, also one small room connecting for light housekeeping; pleasant neighborhood North or West Side; gas, hot and cold water. References exchanged. Address M 3, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE FOR SIX months in the suburbs, furnished or unfurnished; rent must be low. M 10, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A CUSTOM CORSET BUSINESS FOR SALE; high priced work; best class of patrons; $1,000 cash or part trade. Address M 30, Tribune office.

A CHANCE TO BUY SOME CHEAP DRUG fixtures. Chicago Drug Agency, 182 Dearborn-st.

DRUG STOCK AND FIXTURES VALUED at from $2,000 to $3,000 for sale at Willmar, Minn. For particulars apply to J. W. L. CORNING, Assignee, St. Paul, Minn.

DRUG-STORE FOR SALE—DESIRABLE LOcation and good trade; will bear close investigation. M 32, Tribune office.

DRUG STOCK OF ABOUT $3,500 FOR SALE in a leading city in Northern Minnesota; rare chance for a quick purchaser; good reason for selling. NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, St. Paul, Minn.

FOR SALE—OSCEOLA IRON WORKS, LOcated at Evart, Osceola Co., Mich. Established 13 years. Is run by both steam and water power. Illness of proprietor reason for selling. A good bargain can be had by addressing JOHN McMANUS, proprietor, brass and iron founder, and manufacturer of plows, mill machinery, logging trucks and sleighs, Evart, Osceola County, Mich.

FOR SALE—AT IOWA FALLS, IA., A good, clean stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, and clothing. This stock will be sold cheap for cash to close partnership. This is a rare chance for a live business-man to step into a good paying business. Capital required, $7,000. For further information apply to F. G. JONES, Oregon, Ill.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN FOR CASH, old-established furniture store; stock new; good location. Call at 15 Blue Island-av.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARDware business; amount of stock $15,000; will take improved real estate for part pay, the balance cash. Address C 57, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GRAIN, LUMBER, AND COAL business near Chicago; live town; $10,000 required. For particulars address H M 1, Tribune.

FOR SALE—14-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE at half value; rooms well rented; location, East Indiana-st.; good neighborhood; owner leaving city. JOHN ELLIE, Room 53, No. 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DRUG AND GROCERY STORE; satisfactory reasons for selling; manufacturing town of 4,000 forty miles from Chicago. Address W. A., care Fuller & Fuller Co.

MONEY TO BE MADE BY PRACTICAL coal men—Citizens of Washington, Tazewell County, Ill., have found a third vein of coal of superior quality, 3 feet 8 inches thick, 456 feet from surface; roof is from the coal upward, say for 54 feet, as follows: Black slate 11 feet, dark slate 17 feet, light-gray slate 26 feet, and underlying coal is fire clay 4 feet, etc. Have lease of coal right over large territory at small royalty; city has 2,500 inhabitants; rich surrounding country; three railroads, and only one coal shaft within 20 miles; citizens are anxious for a coal shaft and developed mine and will aid a practical man or men with ability to furnish one-third or more of capital required with balance of means. Call on or address A. G. DANFORTH, J. H. ANTHONY, or I. ZINSER, Washington, Ill.

MEAT MARKET—BEST LOCATION ON Milwaukee-av.; business $20,000 to $25,000 a year; large vessel trade; owner going South; decided bargain at $1,350 cash. M 9, Tribune office.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF A book and stationery store in a small town, giving satisfactory reasons for selling, can hear of a purchaser by addressing "S A," 132 Simmons-st., Galesburg, Ill.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK HOTEL, 30 rooms, at Belleville, Republic County, Kansas; a fine opening for a good hotel man with some money to furnish the house. For particulars address W. H. BELL, Belleville, Kansas, or T. P. PHILLIPS, Room 35 Major Block, Chicago.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO BUY A good weekly newspaper. Address B., 1227 South Seventh-st., Springfield, Ill.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOUSE—40 ROOMS, connected, with splendid storeroom, suitable for restaurant; 408 Clark-st. A. T. EWING, 38 Montauk Block.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $8,000 TO $10,000 to take an interest in established business paying large profits and controlling exclusive right of United States and Canada. Large number of orders on our books, with increasing demand for our goods. We solicit investigation. Address M 2, Tribune.

$200 HANDLES PAYING GRAIN OPtion business out of Chicago; profits $2,000 to $5,000 a year. Address M 35, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—A $14.50 CASE OF fast selling, money-making goods free to active men and women seeking permanent business. Our method of introducing these goods is so effectual that success is assured from the start, and men and women are delighted with the result. A lady who cleared $18 on one street, writes: "I am highly pleased with your plan; it saves talk and pays better than any agency I ever engaged in." A young man writes: "Your plan brings the money quickest of any I ever tried." Another writes: "I took thirty-five orders in the afternoon and eighteen after tea." A variety of circulars, show cards, blank orders, business cards, and posters, with name of each agent printed free of charge and forwarded with goods the same day the order is received. Those on the lookout for something sure to please should send for papers. Address Merrill Manufacturing Company, 27 and 29 North Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—IN EVERY STATE, with a capital of $500 to $1,000, to open an office and represent an Eastern manufacturer. Business honorable, legitimate, and very profitable. Address A. H. WATKINS, 37 Harrison-av., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEAUTIFUL book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven"; the work of best authors; a choice volume, elegantly illus.; worth its weight in gold for home. R. C. TREAT, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE ONLY article of real necessity in every household. 63 South Canal-st. PFLEGER.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—ONE 12-FOOT RANGE (3 SECtions), 2 broilers, 1 galvanized bakers' oven, 1 large watertank, water heater, sideboards, plated-ware; everything in first-class condition; will sell cheap for cash; just the things for hotel or first-class restaurant. Address J. B. SEGHERS JR., Superintendent Union League Club.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARborn-st.;
Several special bargains in brick and stone front residences on avenues South Side.
2-story brick store and flat above, North Side, $6,250, rents for $650, a bargain.
2-story brick flats, Webster-av., $6,500, rents for $650.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CENTRAL LEASEhold, running 20 years without change; paying high rate of interest; $60,000; would take $15,000 in other good property in part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—A PLEASANT little home in northwestern part of city limits; 5-cent fare, steam or horse cars; all in fine order; nice out-building. Address L 53, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDing, containing three flats, in a good and growing locality; flats being rented to reliable, permanent, and prompt-paying tenants for $1,230 per annum; price $11,000, one-half cash. Apply to J. W. FRENCH, Room 3, 141 La Salle-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—RECEIVER'S SALE—ON SATurday, April 17, 1886, at 11 o'clock a. m., I shall sell at my office, Room 6, No. 97 Washington-st., Chicago, subject to the approval of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., the two following-described pieces of real estate separately, being a part of Lot seven (7), Block one (1) Dyer and Davisson's subdivion of s. e. ¼ of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, situate between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts., Chicago:
First—One hundred twenty-three 64-100 (123 64-100) feet fronting east on Forest-av., commencing at a point 528 feet north of the south line of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, thence running south, and being of an equal depth of 123 43-100 feet to an 18-foot alley in the rear, for the sum of eighty-five ($85) dollars for each front foot on Forest-av.; one-half cash, the balance in equal payments on or before one and two years with semi-annual interest at rate of six per cent per annum, secured by trust deed on the premises.
Second—One hundred twenty-three 64-100 (123 64-100) feet fronting west on Prairie-av. commencing at a point 528 feet north of south line of n. w. ¼ of Sec. 34, 39, 14, thence running south on east line of Prairie-av. and being of an equal depth of 123 43-100 feet to an 18-foot alley in the rear for the sum of eighty-five ($85) dollars for each front foot on Prairie-av., one-half cash, balance in equal payments in one and two years with semi-annual interest at rate of six per cent per annum, secured by trust deed on the premises. The purchaser also to pay all special assessments levied on the premises for the years A. D. 1885 and 1886 for improvements on Prairie-av. Unless for each or either piece a higher and better bid shall then and there be made, in which case each separate piece will be sold to the highest and best bidder.
SAMUEL D. WARD, Receiver Republic Life-Ins. Co. of Chicago.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-AV.—Stone-front, near Eighteenth-st., $22,500. It cost present owner $26,000 3 years ago.
MICHIGAN-AV.—Modern brick house, near Thirty-second-st., with 50-foot lot, $36,000.
MICHIGAN-AV.—House and 45 feet, near Twentieth-st. A first-class place, $40,000.
INDIANA-AV.—Very handsome modern house, finished in hardwood, with 30 foot lot and brick barn, $16,500. Worth $20,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Three new modern houses in vicinity of Twenty-eighth and Thirtieth-sts., $25,000; $18,000; $18,500.
GROVELAND-AV.—3 new houses, near Thirty-second-st., ready to occupy May 1, $11,000; $11,000; $15,000.
VERNON-AV.—New and handsome modern house, southwest corner Thirty-third-st. Immediate possession.
CALUMET-AV—New and modern house, just being finished; lot 60 feet front; cost $39,000 cash; owner is going to Europe. Will sell for $36,000.
INDIANA-AV.—House and 50 feet; will take other city property in part pay, $15,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—House and lot and brick barn in vicinity of Twenty-second-st., cost $16,000. Price, $12,500.
ELLIS-AV.—Brick house and 40 feet, $13,500.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Fine corner house, built one year ago, with 35-foot corner lot, $27,000.
CALUMET-AV.—Two new houses between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts, $15,500, $16,000.

FOR SALE—
NEW 12-ROOM HOUSES for $8,300.
More room, more style, better work for less money than obtainable elsewhere.
Six street-car lines run within one block; five steam lines within three blocks.
Stone foundations.
Brick walls.
Handsome fronts.
Elegant porches.
Wood mantels and grates.
Monthly payments.
Near Thirty-first-st., South Side. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY JEROME P. BOWES & CO.:
52x180 ft. on Calumet-av., s. of 24th-st., for $9,000.
30 ft. on Forest-av., north of 37th-st., at $75.
50 to 200 ft. on Grand-boulevard, e. f., at $147.50.
25 to 150 ft. on Michigan-av., n of 39th-st., at $160.
62 ft. on Wabash-av., s. of 25th-st., at $165.
50x147 ft. on State-st., s. of 33d-st., at $150.
190 ft. on Calumet-av., cor 52d-st., only $25.
66 ft. on Prairie-av., s. of 44th-st., at $60.
150 ft. on Garfield-boulevard, e. of State-st., only $40.
We make State-st. property a specialty. Also have choice lots in Hyde Park, Normal, and Englewood. Buyers should examine our lists.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCES—
$16,000—No. 2231 Prairie-av., 11-room stone front, 2-story brick barn, all conveniences.
$15,000—Calumet-av., near Twenty-second-st., 15-room stone front and 2-story barn.
$15,000—Groveland-av., modern 2-story and cellar, wide lot, all improvements.
$10,000—Vernon-av., corner, modern 2-story, handsomely finished, first class in all respects.
BARNARD & CALKINS, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$4,500—NO. 83 THIRTY-THIRD-st., 2-story and cellar brick house; rented for $45 per month; easy terms. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NEAR Thirty-eighth-st., 66x171 feet, business property that will pay well to improve. JAMES HOOD, Room 117, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WAREHOUSE, FOUNDRY, OR stone-yard property near Archer-av. and river; large tract; will divide it. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 73 THIRTY-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $6,500 for a 12-room brick house with all improvements; easy terms. BENJ BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THOSE 2 ELEGANT and complete private homes on Grand-boulevard, north of Oakwood; every improvement and convenience; location unsurpassed; prices $10,000 and $15,000; one-fifth cash; open after this week; agents investigate. C. C. LANDT & CO., 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence on a prominent corner near I. C. R. R., Oakland station, and Lake Shore-boulevard train landing at Van Buren-st. Depot; a bargain for a short time. JAMES HOOD, 117 Adams Express Building.

FOR SALE—THE MASTER IN CHANCERY of the Superior Court will sell on the premises the house and lot 3014 Indiana-av. at 11 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE ON VINCENNES-av., 2-story and basement, 10 rooms; lot 19x100, alley in rear; bargain; possession given May 1. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2948 PRAIRIE-AV.—GEN. JOHN B. Hawley offers for sale his residence, 2948 Prairie-av. Inquire of BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—VERY DEEP LOT, EAST front, Drexel-boulevard; a bargain. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME ON THIRtieth-st., near Prairie-av.; black-stone front, hardwood throughout, elaborate staircase, bevel-plate glass, porcelain bath, wide lot, large, airy rooms. Call on owner, 164 Thirtieth-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—NO. 2552 INDIANA-av., 2-story house, 10 rooms, and barn; D.-R. and K. on main floor; east front; in good order; lot 31 feet front. B. D. SLOCUM, Room 1, 106 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE — NO. 77 THIRTY-THIRD-ST., near Rhodes-av., 8-room 2-story and cellar brick, $4,750; easy terms. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENty-eighth-st., east front, 13 rooms, house, and lot 50x163 to alley, with barn; fine and cheap. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—STONE-FRONT BUILDING, two blocks from Court-House; price $30,000; rents for $2,960; pays 9 per cent net. E. W. WESTFALL, 123 La Salle-st. (basement).

FOR SALE—OAK-AV.—HOUSE AND LOT, 50x180, south front, 10 rooms; a bargain. STRONG & BURGE, 16 Portland Block.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—HANDSOME 10-room house, 104 Prospect-place, or Thirty-sixth-st., overlooking Ellis Park; beautifully papered and decorated; furnace and gas fixtures., etc.; open every day.

FOR SALE—CORNER ELLIS-AV. AND FORtieth-st., near I. C. R. R. Oakland Station, two blocks from boulevard trains and cable cars, a very desirable brick residence, all modern improvements; paved street to Hyde Park; will rent to good tenant. JAMES HOOD, Room 117, 185 Dearborn-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE — UNIMPROVED — 50X138 ON Monroe-st., north front, 125 feet west of Leavitt, $110 per foot; 48x150 on Monroe, north front, 135 feet east of Western-av., $110 per foot. 72x158, southeast corner Monroe-st. and Oakley-av., $140 per foot. 22x125 to 175x125 on Madison-st., south front, about 300 feet east of California-av., $85 per foot. 22, 45, 112 feet on Washington-boulevard, north front, about 300 feet east of California-av., $85 per foot. 24 feet on Washington-boulevard, between railroad and California-av., north front, $75 per foot. 10 lots on Lake-st., between railroad and California-av., $70 per foot.
Improved—949 and 965 West Madison-st., $7,000 each. 990 and 994 Lake-st., 20 feet frontage, $9,000.
H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—NO. 847 WEST JACKSON-ST., only one left of those new modern 2-story and cellar pressed brick houses, 8 rooms, every modern convenience. A nice cheap home. Open at all hours. Go and see it. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., THE BEST 100-feet front on the street; at a bargain. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., VERY desirable 3-story and basement pressed brick building; first-class; rents $1,140; price $11,500. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE COMMODIOUS RESIdence, 487 Washington-boulevard, house 44 feet front, 3 stories and basement; newly decorated and in perfect order; has hot and cold water, bath room, furnace, and gas-fixtures; all special assessments paid up perpetually; house very cheerful and plenty of sunshine; will rent for $1,200 per annum; price, $12,500; will sell with small cash payment; possession at once. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE — 299 WALNUT-ST. — LARGE, fine frame house, 12 rooms; just put in fine condition; to be painted outside; lot 30x140; immediate possession; $4 500; reasonable terms. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 6-ROOM BRICK COTTAGE near Twenty-second and Leavitt-sts.; $1,000; easy payments. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

West Side.

FOR SALE—
TIRED AND PERPLEXED
As you may feel when your eye rests on these lines please read carefully every word of this advertisement.
YOU HAVE HUNTED—AND HUNTED
The city over for a place to rent—The 1st of May will soon be here and you can find no place to suit you. Lay down the paper, take your wife on a Madison-st. car to our branch office, corner Madison-st. and Sacramento-av., where our agents will show you those
SUBSTANTIAL 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES
Just being completed, all within one block of Madison-st. cars,
READY TO OCCUPY BEFORE MAY 1ST.
They have light, cheerful rooms—East front, wide street—Furnace complete—Bath and water-closet on second floor—Hot water—Gas-pipes throughout—Are honestly built and will be tastefully finished.
PRICES $4,000, $4,400, $5,500.
TERMS $500 TO $1,000 CASH, AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF $35 TO $40, AND LONG TIME.
S. E. GROSS & CO. S. E. GROSS & CO.
S. E. CORNER DEARBORN AND RANDOLPH-STS.
Over 4,000 houses and lots sold in 6 years.

FOR SALE — BY OWNER — BARGAIN — Modern house, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. 278 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV. LOT WITH TAYlor-st. front; cheapest property on avenue. J. F. LYON, 177 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—15 NEW COTTAGES, CALIfornia-av., Maplewood; $100 cash, balance small monthly payments. J. M. ALLEN, 191 La Salle-st., Room 92.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST., CHOICE LOCALity, 2-story and basement, stone front; 12 rooms; very pleasant; and frame barn, $8,500. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS—ON LAFLIN-st., corner Plum, 111x70 feet; pavement, sewer, gas, and water all in; a bargain; $60. On Taylor-st., 105x100, corner Idaho; $40. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., CHOICEST part, 4-story stone front, lot 25x125; big future; only $22,000. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR LESS THAN HOUSE cost, lot thrown in, but must be sold before May 1, on Van Buren st., one of our best West Side streets. Call for particulars. For list of bargains call or send for our April list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted sts.

FOR SALE—MODERN HOUSES.
944 to 954 West Jackson-st.,
Near Oakley-av., substantially built, everything modern. Examine them! Special figures to parties buying before May 1. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME 3-STORY STONE-front house on northwest corner; West Side; good location; $20,000; would take $10,000 vacant lot in part payment. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—183 FEET FRONTAGE—ON Madison-st., at the corner of Oakley-av. This is the most desirable unimproved corner on Madison-st. To a purchaser who will properly improve I stand ready to furnish responsible tenants for the entire frontage on five year leases. The investment will easily pay 15 per cent net. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., LARGE fine corner, 150x125, with improvements; rents $5,000; price $55,000. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OGDEN-AV., CHOICE LOCALity, 3-story pressed brick building, new and first-class; $11,000. H. A. OSBORN, 128 La Salle-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT RESIDENCES IN the lake shore district,
470, 474, AND 476 ELM-ST.
New and substantially built; admirably arranged; open at all hours; examine them. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — MODERN HOUSE ON ONtario-st., near the lake, pressed brick and brown stone, 25 feet frontage, lot 120 feet deep to 18-foot alley; every convenience; a bargain at $15,000. Apply to OWNER, Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — DIVISION-ST., BETWEEN State and Lake Shore Drive, 85½ feet choice building lots and residence; price $16,500; a bargain. F. J. LOESCH, Ashland Block, Clark and Randolph sts.

FOR SALE—ELM-ST., NEAR LAKE-SHORE drive, elegant residence, good investment, bargain. C. U. GORDON & CO., 79 Dearborn-st., Room 71.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRable lots on Dearborn-av., east front, very cheap; 25 or 50 feet. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—2-STORY AND basement stone front house, barn, lot 23x175, Lincoln-av., near Clark-st., complete order; immediate possession. J. L. LEE, Room 3, 101 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
ENGLEWOOD.
The money you throw away every year in rent would soon pay for a beautiful home. On Stewart-av., near Sixty-seventh-st., I have three new, handsome modern houses ready for immediate occupancy; substantially built on brick and stone basements; hot and cold lake water, bathroom, water-closet, gas and furnace pipes, marble mantels, handsome verandas, large lots; $3,500 to $4,500; small cash payments, balance, easy monthly payments, or as you wish. Call soon. Six sold. JOHN M. YOUNG, Owner, 6550 Yale-st., Englewood.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—
Go and look at our beautiful 6 and 9 room houses on La Salle-st., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth, Englewood; also at South Park, on Kimbark-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts. These houses are new, and have all modern improvements, such as hot and cold water, water-closet, and sewerage; lake water in the houses. After looking at them come to our office and we will make satisfactory arrangements with you as to price and terms. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—4333 ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 2 story and basement brick house, 26-foot lot, price $4,500. Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash.
25-foot lot on Halsted-st., just north of Garfield-boulevard, South Side, price $700.
Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS ON EASY PAYments—4725 Loomis-st., 8-room new house and lot, rented for $228 a year, price $1,700. No. 5547 Wentworth-av., 8-room cottage and wide lot, with all modern improvements, price $3,000. Corner Sixty-first and Wallace-sts., 8-room cottages, $2,500. GEO. B. UPP, 5133 Dearborn-st., Owner.

FOR SALE—150X175 ON WOODLAWN-AV., to 24-foot alley, opposite Ald. Shorey's fine new residence near Fifty-sixth-st.; this street is to be paved, and is well sewered, and has water pipe in. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS AT ENGLE-wood at a bargain. F. O. LYMAN, Room 54 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON GARFIELD-BOULEvard, only $32 per foot; lots just off from boulevard, $16 per foot; cheapest lots on the South Side considering the advantages; street-cars pass them; steam-cars two blocks; 5c fare; shade-trees, water, sewer, sidewalks, etc. J. L. SWAN, Fifty-fifth and Halsted-sts. Office open Sunday.

FOR SALE—CASH—14-ROOM, TWO-STORY house, good barn, in good condition, plenty fruit, well and cistern, corner lot; lot is 9x14 rods, second door from college on College-av.; seven minutes' walk to depot; possession May 1. If not sold will rent. Inquire of J. L. RAWSON, Wheaton, Ill.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSES, $3,800 to $4,500; monthly payments, or all or part cash; 6 rooms, and bath, and laundry, concrete cellar, furnaces, gas-fixtures; near cable cars and Thirty-ninth-st. Station I. C. R. R. and Drexel-boulevard trains, southwest corner Forty-first-st. and Cottage Grove-av. Owner at buildings.

FOR SALE—I HAVE HOUSES FROM $2,000 to $6,000 in the best locality in Englewood; water, gas, sewerage, and modern improvements; also lots in the most desirable locations in the town at reasonable prices and terms; will show parties at any time. JOHN H. BARTLETT, No. 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—HANDSOME and complete residence, large and well situated, with modern improvements. Any one wanting a nice place can get this at a low figure. PIERCE & WARE, 143 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NICE HOUSES; EASY PAYments; 166 feet above lake. Moore's Agency, Downer's Grove.

FOR SALE—$2,000—I WILL SACRIFICE this amount on my home place in Oak Park on account of leaving the State; good house and barn; large lot; terms easy. Address OWNER, K 20, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL homes at Highland Park; some bargains on our list. D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—EAST OF DOUGlas Park, convenient to horse and steam cars; main sewers on two sides. The best large acre tract in the city for subdivision, and a sure fortune for any one able to handle it. JOSIAH L. LOMBARD, 127 Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK RESIDENCE, two parlors, library, dining-room and kitchen on first floor, six bedrooms and bath-room up-stairs; good cellar furnace, fountain in yard, and lot 70x200, with or without barn; east front on Cornell-av., which is to be immediately improved, paved, etc., and opened into Jackson Park. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN HOME—A STRICTly first-class place, eight acres finely shaded ground; large fine house, barn, and carriage-house; 30 miles from city in nice town; will be sold at a bargain. Address H O 38, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BEST LOT IN KENWOOD, one block from Kenwood Depot, 40x192 feet. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT FERNWOOD—NEW 6-ROOM 2-story cottages; lot 50x125 feet; monthly payments; 26 daily trains; 80 families; good school, churches, town-hall; shown free. HENRY L. HILL, 21 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and two blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 25 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, stores, hotels, and 2,500 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market, and shown free to purchasers. IRA BROWN, 142 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AT WINNETKA, IN all parts of the village; will build to suit and sell on easy terms. F. O. LYMAN, 54 Borden Block.

FOR SALE—11 LOTS CORNER OF FIFTY-ninth and Sherman-sts.; bargain for a builder; might exchange for improved. J. L. SWAN, Fifty-fifth and Halsted-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Call and see or send for plans for modern villas we are building at Windsor Park (Seventy-fifth-st.) on Illinois Central Railroad, near lake. Moderate cash payment, balance in monthly or annual payments. These suburban homes have eight, nine, and ten rooms, not including basement; built on lots 50x167 feet, all complete, near station; brick basements, with laundry; first floor hall, parlor, dining-room, library, and kitchen finished in natural wood, oak and Georgia pine staircase, bath-room, water closets, hot and cold water, hot-air pipes for furnace, with registers all in, house pipes for gas, three hardwood mantels, with ash dumps, a vault fitted with iron doors, stained-glass windows, rooms finished in attic, all complete, on graded streets, sidewalks and water, on high ground in grove on Ford and French-avs. Prices $2,900 to $3,500.
Seven houses sold to city parties connected with wholesale houses within the last three weeks now under contract and being built. Best of references required of those buying as to character and standing.
Lots for sale, 50x167, at $15; will double in price within one year. B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY S. DELAMATER, 56 DEARborn-st.:
Bargains in houses and lots at Hermosa, Maplewood, Humboldt Park, and Austin.
Special bargains in lots and blocks at South Englewood and Woodlawn, near depots.
Choice lots at Englewood, Normal Park, and Seventy-first-st. Several good bargains.
A large number of very beautiful homes at Englewood and Normal Park.
Fifty feet, south front, Armitage-av., near railroad junction; half price if sold soon.
Several beautiful suburban homes at sacrifice; parties must sell.
Farms in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota.
Farms in Indiana, any size wanted, cheap.
Splendid farm in Minnesota to exchange for good improved Chicago property; will pay some cash.
Great bargains in acres near Douglas Park and new railroad depot and shops. Fine large residence lot fronting Twin Lake; nice for summer home, fishing, boating, etc.
Twenty acres at Tolleston Crossing; high, dry, and extremely cheap; would subdivide or make elegant picnic grounds.

FOR SALE—HOUSES BUILT AT HYDE Park, South Park, and Forty-third-st.; $500 or $1,000 cash, balance monthly or annually; on 25-foot or 50-foot lots.
New 2-story frame, brick foundation; five mantels; furnace, hot and cold water; 10 rooms; lot 50x175; near Fiftieth-st. Depot; $8,000.
Two-story frame house and 50x160 feet; Cornell-av., near Fifty-third-st; $5,000.
Two-story frame and 40 feet; Frederick-place; $4,000.
B. A. ULRICH, Room 10, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE KENWOOD RESIdence, with a full acre of nicely wooded ground. R. W. Rathbone Jr. instructs us to sell his residence and grounds, east front, on Woodlawn-av., 100 feet south of Fiftieth-st. The buildings are new, of modern design, and completely furnished with all modern conveniences, inclusive of sewer, water, gas, perfect heating, etc., etc. The lot fronts 132 feet wide on Woodlawn-av. and is 297 feet deep.
The barn is a well arranged, thoroughly good one, and fully supplied with all proper conveniences. BOGUE & HOYT, 174 Dearborn-st., southwest corner Monroe.

FOR SALE—FIVE-ACRE BLOCK, BEING N. ½, N. E. ¼ of N. E. ¼ of N. W. ¼, Sec. 2, T 39, R. 13, on North-av., cheap. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9-ROOM RESIDENCE, NEARLY new, large yard, near Madison Park Station. Inquire of CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — OR RENT — HOUSES, LOTS, and acres at Hinsdale; terms to suit everybody. O. J. STOUGH, 191 La Salle-st., owner.

FOR SALE—LOTS—ON SHEFFIELD-AV., Seminary-av., Jay-st., Racine-av., near Centre-st.; very cheap; a corner at $1,000. G. S. THOMAS, 123 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT HYANNIS, MASS.—CENtrally located, on Main-st., a fine 2-story dwelling-house, recently remodeled, containing 18 large, airy rooms; wood mantels, fireplaces, water on two floors; a healthful home, summer or winter; new stable, with modern conveniences; outbuildings and fences also new, and everything in perfect order about the premises; within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, and depot; during the summer four trains to and from Boston daily; boating, fishing, bathing, and drives unsurpassed; 55,000 feet of land. Address JOSHUA BAKER, 79 Commercial-st., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—LOT AND BUILDINGS 150 feet west of depot on principal street in McHenry, 50 miles southwest of Chicago; house 20x80 feet with wing, new barn 20x24 feet, wagon sheds and corn-cribs; lot 40 feet front, 160 feet deep, 65 feet in rear, two wells and two cisterns; a first-class place for saloon and boarding-house; steamboats run on Fox River from Lake Zurich to Fox Lake. The cause of selling, sickness; $7,000, half cash. CASPER WIRSF, McHenry, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE — 80-ACRE farm; fine buildings, bearing orchards, adjoining Grenola, Elk County, Kansas; also, farm of 960 acres, highly improved, with $20,000 worth of cattle, horses, mules, farming implements, etc.; want city property or interest in mercantile or manufacturing business; this property all belongs to one party, who is now in the city. For further particulars apply to BURBANK & CO., 3 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 380 ACRES, 1½ miles from Highwood, on the C. & N. W. R. R., 26 miles from Chicago; has rolling land, meadows, and plenty of timber for shade; good house, barns, and orchard; will make pleasant country home for city family; price, $80 per acre; can give easy terms; will sell part. DANIEL H. HALE & CO., 89 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FARM, STOCK, AND MACHINery; 60 miles from Chicago; suitable for stock ranch; good range adjoining; will take city property. M 16, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A FINE 200-acre farm in Southern Minnesota and 960 acres of the best land in Kansas, together or separately. FRED. M. SNOW, 214 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ANY PART OF 2,000 ACRES choice heavy timbered land, Butler County, Missouri, $1 per acre to close partnership; also 500 acres in Northeast Texas same price; great bargain. Address L 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — NEBRASKA LANDS—85,000 acres of land in Lincoln County, on long time and low interest. Apply to HUGH RALSTON, Rock Island, Ill.

FOR SALE—IOWA FARMS, CALHOUN County, near stations, well improved, $20 and $25. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY real estate—160 acres of land in Dakota. For particulars address M 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR A PARTNER PREFERRED, to improve 80 acres of first-class wild cranberry marsh. For information, inquire of N. PARKER, Merrill, Lincoln Co., Wis.

FOR SALE—DAKOTA—320 ACRES NEAR Huron (Capital), 130 plowed; good buildings; immediate possession; $3,200. TOMLINSON, 15 Metropolitan Block.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD RESIDENCE IN OR near Chicago, and I wish to pay with a choice fruit farm, 125 acres, near Batavia, N. Y.; 1,000 bearing fruit trees, 3 barns, 20 acres sugar maple orchard; no waste land; a splendid farm in good order; price $9,000. Room 902 Royal Insurance Building, Chicago.

WANTED—A RESIDENCE HAVING SIX bedrooms, otherwise convenient and modern, to cost $9,000 cash. Must be on the South Side, between Twenty-second and Thirty-fifth-sts., east of Wabash-av. Address B 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT south of Thirty-ninth-st. and west of Cottage Grove-av. for Chickering piano, elegant furniture and carpets; will assume $1,000. L 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—SOUTH SIDE BUSINESS PROPerty for an elegant suburban home, with large, finely shaded grounds; price $15,000; will put in a like amount in cash. Address H O 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY HOUSE AND LOT AT Englewood or Normal Park worth $2,500 to $4,000; can pay one-third to one-half cash. M 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—200 TO 300 FEET AT South Englewood, west of railroad, near depot, for cash; will buy 5 acres if cheap enough. Address M 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—BRICK OR STONE front house on Michigan, Prairie, or Calumet-av., north of Thirty-fifth-st.; prefer not to pay over $10,000. M 83, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—
For stock of dry goods or general stock, two houses and lots, first-class property, all new, in beautiful City of Cedar Falls, Ia.; 4,000 inhabitants; finest railroad facilities. Iowa State Normal School. Address Lock-Box 133, Cedar Falls, Ia.

TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN WHETFORD'S Sub., Sec. 36, for horse and buggy or a heavy team. PETER TATRO, 259 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—STOCK OF GENERAL MERchandise or hardware in exchange for real estate; double store building, best corner in town; good dwelling property, best location in town; 80 acres of land ½ mile from town, seeded to blue grass, timothy, and red top, all in Essex, Page County, Ia., an important trading point situated in the richest portion of the Wishna Botna Valley. One block in Clarinda, Page County, Ia. Address JOHN LINDERHOLM, Central City, Neb.

INSTRUCTION.

AT GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC SHORT-hand and typewriting, full course, $40. Positions furnished. Send for circular. 208 North Clark-st.

A GERMAN WOULD LIKE TO TAKE lessons in English on one or two evenings in the week. M 36, Tribune office.

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE—
A COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
BRYN MAWR, PA. Offers courses for graduate and undergraduate students in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Mathematics, English, French, Old French, Italian, Spanish, German, including Gothic and Old German—History, Political Science, Chemistry, Biology, and Botany. Instruction given in Philosophy and Physics. Well-equipped laboratories. Gymnasium with Dr. Sargent's apparatus. Applications for the fellowships given next year in Greek, English, Mathematics, History, and Biology should be made at an early date. For Program, address as above.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT. Phrase-writing taught throughout the course. First National Bank Building. Mr. and Mrs. HANNA.

WANTED — TEACHERS. SEPTEMBER, lady for English and Anglo-Saxon, "supervisor of practice." State Normal School, $1,000; two ladies for singing, Normal School, $700; other vacancies. Central School Agency, 712 Chestnut-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE
BY THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., the only properly organized loan company in Chicago.
Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse receipts, etc., without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money
CALL AT THE BANKING ROOMS OF THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!
All parties desiring money in any amount from $10 to $1,000 are respectfully requested to call on the Babcock & Baldwin Loan Company, the only properly-organized loan company in Chicago. Loans made on furniture, fixtures, pianos, organs, horses, vehicles, etc., without removal from owner's possession; also on diamonds, watches, and jewelry, notes, warehouse receipts, and all other collateral securities.
Parties may have all the time they desire on their loans and pay back in installments if they wish, reducing both principal and interest.
As we are one of the largest and oldest companies in existence we can give our customers the lowest of terms and most honorable treatment. BABCOCK & BALDWIN LOAN CO., Room 602 Opera-House Building, 112 Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st.
Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, AND SCHOOL bonds of the Western States and Territories bought and sold by WM. O. COLE, 140 Washington-st., Room 5 Chamber of Commerce.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WEST SIDE REAL estate; funds in hand, no delay; building loans made. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. WILLIAM NUNN, Room 24, 150 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY J. S. NORTON, 822, 112 Clark-st., at 5 and 6 per cent on choice real estate security in Cook County, near or in Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAgo real estate at 5½ per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAgo real estate at 5 and 6 per cent, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. SAML. GEHR & SON, 114 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE, at 6 per cent; money ready, no delay. Apply to CHAS. K. MILLER, Room 3, 184 Dearborn-st., or MILES ALMY, Room 6, 77 Clark-st.

6 AND 7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGES ON improved city property in sums of $500 to $5,000 for sale by GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

7 AND 8 PER CENT FARM MORTGAGES always on hand "guarateed"; principal and interest collected free of charge. Call and get particulars. P. E. STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN UPON improved real estate at current rates. P. E. STANLEY, 96 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—Rooms, furnishings, and table first-class.

2839 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT—FOR TWO gentlemen or couple, good room, excellent board, $10 per week for two; also another $12 per week for two; day-boarders accommodated.

3138 FOREST-AV. — TO RENT—WITH board, after May 1, two unfurnished parlors, except closets, with alcove, closets, hot and cold water; east front.

North Side.

31 PINE-ST.—FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor; newly-papered; conveniences; with board.

197 DEARBORN-AV. — A ROOM AND board.

244 EAST SUPERIOR-ST., BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn; well-furnished rooms; first-class board; easy walking distance from Court-House.

291 OAK-ST.—DELIGHTFUL ROOMS, SINgle or en suite, with very superior table-board.

Hotels.

ST. LAWRENCE EUROPEAN HOTEL, 74 AND 76 Adams-st., between State and Dearborn. Don't pay high prices; elegant rooms, 50c to $1 a day.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE—EUROPEan Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 163 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

WESTERN HOUSE—$1 PER DAY, $4.50 TO $6 per week. Pleasant rooms and first-class board. Central location. 120 and 122 South Halsted-st., near Academy and Standard Theatres. BENTON MAUZY, Proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—HIGHLAND PARK OR WINNETka—From about May 15 during summer months, in private family, by a professional gentleman for three adults; two bedrooms and sitting-room. Address M 84, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages, deaths; ladies specially invited; questions answered by mail. Diseases located and cured at once. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st., south of Madison. Hours 9 to 5.

CARD AND PALM READER, GIVES NAMES, advice. MRS. DE LACY and assistant, 1913 Wabash-av.

FREE CLAIRVOYANT TELLS YOUR MOTHer's name before marriage; born with double veil. Ladies consult free, personally, or by letter; gents charged. Mrs. W. GRAY, 621 West Van Buren.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVANCE HOT-AIR FURNACES, WITH steel radiators. Send to manufacturer for illustrated circular. Chicago & Erie Stove Co., 171 and 173 Lake-st.

ANCIENT COIN AND OLD POSTAGE-stamp sellers. STEVENS & CO., 90 Randolph-st.

EXCAVATION AND GRADING ON streets a specialty; cheap and prompt. Address M 37, Tribune office.

FOR YOUR LAWN.
If you want thick, vigorous grass, order
ARMOUR'S LAWN FERTILIZER.
Finely ground and dry. This article is rich in bone and ammonia, and produces immediate and most satisfactory results. Now is the time to apply it. Use 1,000 lbs. to the acre, or 200 lbs. to a 50-foot front lot; distribute evenly. Directions sent with each bill.
Prices in sacks on cars:
200 pounds..........$3.00
1,000 pounds..........15.00
2,000 pounds..........25.00
Please send cash and full shipping directions with your order. Cartage will be charged on city orders. ARMOUR & CO., 205 La Salle-st., Chicago.

COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS WILL NOT vacate the 1st of May unless C. S. Brown & Co.'s cockroach paste is used. 150 Dearborn-st., Room 36.

ELECTRIC BATHS—MASSAGE, VAPOR, ocean brine, lobster, plain, and medicated baths. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State-st.; 9 to 9.

GOOD HOME, AND STRICTLY PRIVATE, for ladies during confinement; reasonable terms. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe-st.

LADIES—COARSE, UNSIGHTLY HAIRS on the face removed, and the roots instantly killed by the electric needle process. Positively the only permanent remedy for this life-long blemish. MRS. DR. GABRIEL, 211 La Salle-av.

MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, CORporations, and others requiring a secretary, treasurer, or manager of experience please address for interview. H. T. SPENCER, care Messrs. Lord, Owen & Co., 72 Wabash-av.

MME. BUTLER'S GENUINE TURKISH bath; male and female attendants; dry rubbings and massage. 327 South State-st., basement.

NOTICE—THE LABORERS' BENEVOLENT Association held a meeting at Bohemian Turner-Hall, West Taylor-st., Monday evening, April 12, 1886, and adopted the following scale of prices:
For hard coal, 12 cents per ton, net weight.
For soft coal, 14 cents per ton, net weight.
For dumping hard coal, 3½ cents per ton, net weight.
For dumping soft coal, 4 cents per ton, net weight.
For wheeling, 60 cents per hour.
MICHAEL TOBIN, Secretary.

TYPEWRITERS AND CALIGRAPHS TO rent; new and second-hand machines for sale; old machines bought. REID & CO., 84 La Salle-st.

HE HAD LEARNED HEARTS.

THE MOST EXASPERATING OF ALL GAMES OF CARDS.

Hands Which Upset the Scientific Whist-Player, Turn Humor to Gall, and Cost the Holders Dearly—A Man Who Paid $400 to Learn the Game—The Fate of an Amateur Humorist—Left for Texas.

OSHKOSH, N. M., April 14.—Did you never play "hearts"? Hearts is a species of whist, and I have reason to believe it was invented by an expert at that solemn amusement who had always managed to cut in with a villainous partner, and finally invented hearts for purposes of revenge. In whist I have noticed that expert players are always martyred by their partners. When I first came to New Mexico I remember it was often my good fortune to be partner at whist of the best expert in the Territory and an inveterate player, who was previously accustomed to come out with a clean sweep of chips. He was one of the mildest of men when I met him, but when I began playing he developed a most unaccountably rabid temper. He likewise lost money and reputation, and was finally removed to the East by his friends and placed under medical treatment. I met him not long since and he was radiant. He had learned hearts, and to my great sorrow taught me the rudiments of that noble game. The education cost me $400.

Hearts is the reverse of whist. The object is to avoid taking any hearts yourself and to unload those you have on your suspicious neighbors. You must follow suit exactly as in whist, but there are no trumps. In a three-handed game the deuce of diamonds is removed; in a five-handed the deuce of spades also. In four-handed the full pack is used, and thirteen cards are dealt each player. Then the trouble begins. Each player buys, say, fifty chips at 10 cents apiece, and for every heart he takes in a trick he pays a chip into the pool, which the robbers who have unloaded theirs rake in and divide.

Let us suppose on the deal you find that fortune has favored you in a four-handed game with ace, king, nine, and deuce of diamonds, nine, ten, jack, eight of spades, jack and six of clubs, and deuce, six, and ace of hearts. You know you are in peril from the long spade suit, and also that three heart leads will fetch out your ace and make you unhappy. Also, if some other pirate happens to have a short suit of diamonds you may get in trouble. On the contrary, your short suit of clubs may prove your salvation by enabling you to throw off one of the measly spades on the third lead. These chances pro and con occupy your mind affably while you sort your cards, and then you brace up and lead out the jack of clubs, fondly hoping to bring a short suit into play at once. It brings out the king and queen, and the buccaneer on your right captures with the ace. The return lead is a diamond. You catch it with the ace and lead out your last club. It is a six. You think that is good play, but it isn't. The other burglars have, through a long course of misery, acquired some horse sense at this game, and know that that second lead of club signifies a short suit in your hand, and, pleasantly reasoning that you must have a long suit concealed about your person, determine to lay for you. Which is it? They will find out. Your club is captured and a spade is led back at you. You throw off your jack on the ace, which also gathers in the king and queen. Then a second spade, the six, is led. You capture with the ten. Now eight spades are buried, and only five are out, of which you hold the two largest. You know that on the next spade lead you are bound to catch a heart from some ruffian. So you boldly come out with the king of diamonds to throw them off the scent. You get four diamonds. Then you lead the nine. The sinner on the left gives you the five, his partner in crime favors you with the four, and then? Why then the villain on your right chuckles and makes you a present of a fat cross-eyed king of hearts that makes your hair curl. You see he happened, by a run of the cards, to be as short of diamonds as you were of clubs. Cards will run this way sometimes in hearts—it is a peculiarity of the game. Well, you have lost your own chance of salvation, and feel real devilish, and your one object in life is to get somebody else in sickness. So you lead out the deuce of hearts. Ha, ha! Somebody has got to take it. That is one of the unpleasant features of a deuce. Now, the real business has begun and everybody puts on his thinking-cap and immerses himself in a brown study. The highwayman on your right seems particularly blue, at which, of course, you are secretly pleased, for vengeance is what you are after. Well, the convict on your left, after combing over his wits awhile, surprises you by taking the deuce with a queen. The other pickpocket throws off a ten with a sigh of relief, and the murderer on your right with a joyful whoop inserts a jack right under it. You are foiled. Now the brigand on your left, who was friendly before, bears you a grudge and proceeds to gratify it by leading a small spade. His neighbor follows suit, and then the ticket-of-leave man on your right adds new insult to his previous injury by giving you another heart, for you are bound to take the trick. Now you are indeed mad. You reason that the cards can't be exactly divided around the table, so you leap for your revenge by firing the six of hearts. The man on your left gives you the tray, the next makes you a present of the four, and the scallawag on your right, the very man you were after, slides the five under it. Now you are ripe for a strait-jacket, and what is worse, you don't see how you can avoid getting a few more. You venture with the deuce of diamonds. You got a heart in your last diamond trick, and now some other friend will have to take one. Will he? Your enemy on the left takes it with the queen, his neighbor slides in the four, and the man you were gunning for, who has no diamonds, gives him a club. Now for the coup de grace. The ranger on your left, whom you antagonized some time ago, comes back at you with the seven of hearts—the lowest out. The next has the eight, the man you were after has none, and you are bound to take the trick with your unguarded ace. This completes the band, for all the hearts are out; you have nine and pay for them; the kidnaper on your left scowls at you and pays for four, and you have the satisfaction of seeing the beetle-browed architect of all your sorrows gleefully parcel out the pile with the burly cut-throat across the table.

I know no game so calculated to ripen a man for State's prison as hearts. It will break up the friendship of years in five minutes, subdue every fine instinct, and cause every unholy emotion to swell visibly. It looks very amusing. I saw a man of commanding presence and a noble, thoughtful nature sit down with a complacent smile and a stack of chips with four men immeasurably his physical inferiors, but who knew the game. In an hour they had climbed all over him, and sat down on him, turned him wrong side out, combed his back hair, and wallowed in his salary till he was as undignified as a wet hen and got infuriated, and made mistakes, and forgot the run of the cards, and got about four times as many hearts as his hands naturally called for. I saw another man, who was a great amateur humorist, sit down at the game and try to be funny. When he happened to have one or two small hearts he would fire them at the boys on the first lead, and then lay back and chuckle over the trouble that followed. It didn't work. The boys got back at him on suits and loaded him with hearts till he couldn't see. After two or three hands he ceased laughing; then abandoned his smile, then grew melancholy, and finally became the worst growler at the table. Then he stopped playing for the fun of the thing and squared his energies to get in some fine revenge. That didn't work either. The hearts came in thicker and faster, and more of them; he would catch them on the second lead of a suit and sometimes on the first; he got them in surprising numbers in unexpected places, until finally he gave up the game, and I understand is now writing a tragedy for Lawrence Barrett.

Yes, hearts is a game of great and varied resources. I never saw a looker-on who wasn't frantic to learn, and I have yet to see an expert who didn't pass through bankruptcy while getting his education. It is a bad game for chumps. A chump may have a run of uproarious luck at poker which will make all the long-headed boys sorry, but let them get him at hearts and see them skin him. It is beautiful to see a chump who plays on his luck get into this game and run foul of a short suit and gather hearts and be hammered and get to squealing. It takes the conceit out of a man if it does enlarge his profanity, and these exasperatingly scientific whist players are the softest meat one can wish to strike at hearts. The only way to do it is to strike right and left, get battered when you can't help it, and then lay for the man that did the battering and get him in a corner and wax him. It is give and take. Sometimes you will get a hand full of big ones, and you would rather have the small-pox, but if you lay low you can generally land some other fellow for a couple, and then perhaps lamm everybody next time. When several of those can't-get-away hands come in succession you think hearts a loathsome amusement which no gentleman would play, but a couple of good deals giving you opportunity to lay out your neighbors will show you it has its redeeming points.

There was a man here who had joined the church, and was always laughing, and never swore, and was happy and prosperous, and everybody envied him, and nobody could ever say he had done a fellow-being an injury. Last week he kicked his dog, refused to go to the pastor's donation party, stopped his life-insurance because he said it was too d—d expensive, got into four lawsuits with personal friends, and, after a general wrangle with everybody he knew, left town with a black eye, and went down and settled in Texas. He had learned hearts.

FROM JUG TO ALDERMAN.

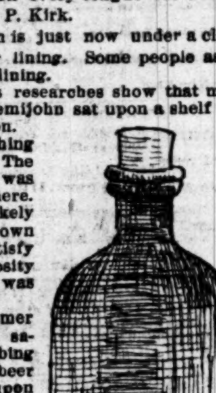
Extraordinary Evolution of a Prominent Politician—The Price for a Statesman in Embryo.

New York Journal: The interesting experiments which are being conducted in this city by a Kentucky Professor are attracting much attention. People who always believed in the theory of evolution now have their confidence strengthened. Men who formerly ridiculed it are beginning to confess that, after all, there may be something in it.

The Professor has just traced back the evolution of a well-known New-Yorker, one whose name has been on every tongue for weeks—the Hon. William P. Kirk.

This gentleman is just now under a cloud, but it has a silver lining. Some people assert it is a $1,000-bill lining.

The Professor's researches show that many years ago a big demijohn sat upon a shelf in a Grand street saloon.



THE UNDEVELOPED ORIGINAL.

There is nothing unusual in this. The wonder is that it was allowed to sit there. But more than likely it was taken down quite often to satisfy somebody's curiosity as to whether it was empty.

One day a customer who entered the saloon after imbibing a gallon or two of beer let his eyes fall upon the demijohn.

"What's in it?" he asked.

"Whisky," replied the bartender.

"It's got a queer sort of a look," said the man; "I could almost make my affidavit that it grinned at me just now."

"It's easy to get people to make affidavits to anything these times," rejoined the punch-mixer, contemptuously. "You better take a walk, or some one will say that you got intoxicated in here."

FIRST STAGE.

Then the customer went out, but he kept glancing back at the demijohn in a half convinced way.

It was about this time that something happened which might have had a great effect upon the future politics of this city.

The bartender accidentally dropped the demijohn. It fell with a thud, and a big dent was made in the top, just about in the place where Mr Kirk is rapidly growing bald. The demijohn was patched up, however, and took its old place upon the shelf.

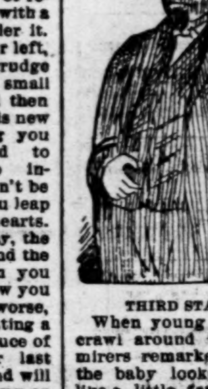
SECOND STAGE.

Cobwebs grew over it. They ran in funny lines around its neck and down its face, and they soon assumed a most peculiar expression.

Other customers began to remark the odd appearance of the demijohn. One or two asserted that it had laughed at them.

The saloonkeeper lost trade by it. Men who observed the antics of the demijohn supposed that they had quite enough of invigorating fluid in them and went home.

The saloonist was tempted to break the demijohn. He even brought in an ax from the back yard for that purpose. Fortunately for Jake Sharp, his hand was stayed.



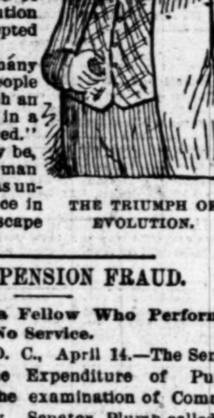
THIRD STAGE.

A stranger stepped in and offered to buy it, grin and all. His offer was 50 cents. It was accepted.

That seems a low price for a statesman, but times were hard then. The purchaser was said to be the father of Ald. Kirk.

He grew very much attached to it, and would often sit for hours gazing at it, apparently in deep meditation.

When young William P. was just able to crawl around his admirers remarked that the baby looked just like a little fat demijohn. Old Mr. Kirk smiled.



THE TRIUMPH OF EVOLUTION.

The Kentucky Professor is fast winning converts to his theories, and he promises to continue his explorations in the cause of science until evolution is a generally-accepted fact.

It is thought by many temperance people that too often such an evolution results in a man being "jugged." However this may be, the genial Alderman above indicated has unbounded confidence in his ability to escape that fate.

A HUGE PENSION FRAUD.

$10,155 Paid to a Fellow Who Performed No Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 14.—The Senate Committee on the Expenditure of Public Moneys resumed the examination of Commissioner Black today. Senator Plumb called up the case of Lieut. Jesse Eastwood, Twenty-second Kentucky Volunteers.

Gen. Black said that the claimant's regiment was mustered in for thirty days' service. Twenty days later claimant was allowed to go home on account of illness, where he remained until mustered out. He was never in action, never in the presence of the enemy, and never slept out of doors but one night. The records of the Adjutant-General and Surgeon-General's offices showed no record of any disability. The claim was not filed until 1880. The evidence secured in a subsequent examination of the case showed that the man had rheumatism before he entered the service, that in 1865 he cut himself severely with an adze, and that later he fell from a house and injured himself permanently. The case was allowed by Commissioner Clarke after the present Administration came into power and the man received $10,155 as "arrears."

Among the papers in the case was a letter written by a man named Ewing, at Cattlettsburg, Ky., to Gen. J. S. Williams, then a Senator, urging speedy action on the case. The letter concluded: "By giving him this assistance you will favor one of your warmest friends in past contests." Gen. Williams indorsed the letter: "I hope the Commissioner of Pensions will make this a special case."

Gen. Black stated that there was absolutely no valid evidence in support of the claim, and that the $10,000 might as well have been allowed for any other character of fraud. He stated his understanding that Ewing was a strong partisan, but, in reply to questions by Senator Plumb, said there was nothing to show whether Ewing and the claimants were Republicans or Democrats, or that the knowledge of their politics ever reached the Pension Office.

I have sold your Athlophoros for a year or so, and at some seasons of the year, especially February and March, large quantities of it. There are several here that have great faith in it for rheumatism and neuralgia. Fred. W. Isham, druggist, Elkhorn, Wis.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

MR. T. P. O'CONNOR'S NEW BOOK ON "THE PARNELLITE MOVEMENT."

An Accurate and Eloquent Review of the History of the Agitation in Favor of Home Rule, from the "Repeal Movement" Under O'Connell Down Almost to the Present Date—A Graphic Sketch of Mr. Parnell's Political Birth and Subsequent Rise to the Leadership of His Party.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, one of the brightest members of the Irish Parliamentary party, and, next to Justin McCarthy, the ablest literary man of the lot, has during the last three or four months brought out two notable and timely books—"Gladstone's Parliament" and "The Parnellite Movement." Both works have been much praised for their literary merit and accuracy by the English reviews. An American publishing firm, Benziger Bros., to meet the demand for the work on "The Parnellite Movement" growing out of the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's home-rule proposals, has reproduced the book on this side. It will no doubt satisfy a recently-felt want, though Mr. O'Connor may not be enriched by the large sale which it is certain to meet on this side.

As a preliminary to the history of the Parnellite movement, Mr. O'Connor rapidly sketches the decline and subsequent collapse of the Repeal movement under O'Connell, which began with the imprisonment of the Irish tribune in 1843 and culminated in 1845, when the Young Ireland party withdrew its support from the O'Connellite clientèle. There are also brief chapters devoted to the 1846-'47-'48 famine, the wholesale evictions which followed, the betrayal of the Irish people by the sanctimonious Pope's brass-band party, Keogh-Sadlier, Culleh & Co., the Fenian fiasco, and the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

The greater part of the book, however, is devoted to the history of the home-rule movement inaugurated by Mr. Butt and the late A. M. Sullivan and carried on in subsequent years with more vigor, resolution, and definitness by Mr. Parnell and his lieutenants. It is interesting just now to learn from Mr. O'Connor that "the foundation of the home-rule movement, curiously enough, was laid, not in obedience to the impulse of the masses of the Irish people, but in the rancor of a small and a defeated minority of the population." He explains: "The disestablishment of the (Episcopal) church had brought back a certain proportion of the Protestant population to that spirit of nationality which had found its most eloquent advocates in the exclusively Protestant Parliament of the ante-union days. A certain number of very moderate gentlemen of the Catholic faith saw in the movement which Protestant conservatives were able to support elements which need not alarm the most milk-and-water adherents of the doctrine of nationality." Mr. Butt utilized the feeling of disappointment among the Irish Protestants. A. M. Sullivan took advantage of the little display of courage on the part of the Liberal Catholics. May 19, 1870, a meeting for the purpose of organizing a "Home Government Association for Ireland" was held at the Bilton House in Dublin, a caravansary which Mr. O'Connor says had for years been "the sacred home of the landlords, their Bishops, their clergy, and their other supporters." It was a strange assembly that gathered in this place some sixteen years ago. There were present Lord Mayor Purdon, a sturdy Tory; the Tory High Sheriff, Kinahan, a millionaire whisky manufacturer; Col. King-Harman, at one time Home-Rule member for Sligo, later Tory member for Dublin County, now Tory member for the Isle of Thanet, famed in Anglo-Saxon story; Sir John Barrington, an ex-Lord Mayor; James Vokes Mackey, a leading Orangeman; Sir William Wilde, Oscar's father; Maj. Knox, proprietor of the *Irish Times*; Dr. Mannsel, editor of the Tory-Orange-landlord organ, the Dublin *Evening Mail*; the Rev. Dr. Goold, Protestant Archdeacon of Limerick; Profs. Galbraith, Haughton, and Shaw of Trinity College; and about a score or so of Tory Sheriffs and ex-Sheriffs, J. P.'s, and D'ls, and Aldermen by the dozen. The Protestant Tories at the meeting greatly outnumbered the Catholics. As A. M. Sullivan says, "the Orangemen and the Ultramontane, the stanch Conservative and the sturdy Liberal, the Nationalist Repealer and the Imperial Unionist sat in free and friendly counsel" at this gathering. Mr. Butt was the chief speaker. His proposition, "*that it is the opinion of this meeting that the true remedy for the evils of Ireland is the establishment of an Irish Parliament with full control over our domestic affairs*," was unanimously adopted "Then," says the chronicler, "every one, greatly astonished, burst into a cheer—the first heard that evening, so grave and earnest and almost solemn had been the tone of the deliberations." What a commentary on these proceedings is the fact that of the couple of hundred Protestant and Catholic gentlemen who voted for Mr. Butt's resolution only about a dozen of those who are now living are in favor of home rule for Ireland as defined by Mr. Gladstone, and of the numerous prominent Protestants but three or four, including Prof. Galbraith and Prof. Shaw, are still Home-Rulers, while the two journals, the *Mail* and *Irish News*, represented at the meeting by their editors and proprietors now denounce Gladstone as a traitor to his Queen and country for giving form to what they supported until about ten years ago, when Mr. Parnell began to attack their patrons, the Irish landlords.

But to return to the meeting at the Bilton. The home-rule organization grew out of it, and the objects were clearly defined by a declaration of principles which set forth that these were: "To obtain for our country the right and privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland. . . . To secure for that Parliament under a federal arrangement the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland and control over Irish resources and revenues subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the imperial expenditures. To leave to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government. . . ."

The movement spread rapidly. "The long torpor that had followed Judge Keogh and the famine had passed away." It was determined to carry the contest into Parliament. A parliamentary vacancy occurred in Meath. John Martin, a Presbyterian Nationalist, a "felon of '48," was put forward as the home-rule candidate. Despite some clerical opposition he was elected over the Whig-Catholic Attorney-General. Mitchel Henry, a Galway landlord, since turned Whig, was elected on home-rule principles in Galway County, P. J. Smyth in Westmeath, and Mr. Butt himself in Limerick City—all in the year following the Bilton Hotel meeting. An attempt was made to elect Mr. Madden, an ex-High Sheriff and a Deputy Grand Master of Orangemen, who declared for home rule in Monaghan, but the effort failed. In the early part of 1872 the Home-Rulers had a triumph which was a turning-point in their fortunes. A vacancy occurred in the representation of Kerry through the death of the Earl of Kenmare, a Catholic Peer. Lord Castlerosse, his son, represented Kerry at the time, and his transfer to the Upper House made the vacancy. The Whigs and Liberals selected Kenmare's cousin, James Arthur Dease, a wealthy, popular, high-cultured young man, as their candidate. The Home-Rulers selected Rowland Ponsonby Blennerhassett, a young Protestant gentleman who had graduated from Oxford the year before with high honors. All the Kerry landlords, through the influence of Kenmare, who was then a gold-stick-in-waiting or something of that kind under the Liberal Government, supported Dease. So did the Roman Catholic Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Moriarty—the same prelate who said that "Hell was not hot enough nor eternity long enough to punish the Fenians." A majority of the priests also supported Dease. Blennerhassett had to rely for support on the peasantry, the home-rule leaders, and three or four independent priests. A. M. Sullivan and Prof. Galbraith conducted his campaign. Blennerhassett, notwithstanding the odds were against him, won by a surprisingly large majority. The day before Col. Nolan, another Home-Ruler, had been elected in Galway County. Mr. O'Connor says: "It was probably the Kerry election of 1872 that first gave Mr. Parnell the idea of entering upon a parliamentary career, for Mr. Blennerhassett . . . was, like himself, a Protestant and a landlord." It is not pleasant to state that notwithstanding all the sacrifices the Kerry electors made to return the home-rule candidate, he subsequently broke through his pledges, and appeared in Manchester last November as the Whig candidate and protégé of Lord Hartington. He was ignominiously defeated. The Irish vote did it. But the Kerry election was not only the turning-point of the home-rule movement: it was the turning-point in Irish politics. The Ballot act came into operation the following year. The tenant farmers could vote without fear of priest or landlord. All subsequent elections in popular constituencies have been triumphs for the Home-Rulers. The only difficulty that Mr. Butt or Mr. Parnell has since experienced in Ireland is to secure available candidates.

While admitting Mr. Butt's great ability as an orator and debater, and that his influence in the early stages of the home-rule movement was absolutely necessary to its success, Mr. O'Connor questions the capacity of the great Protestant lawyer for leadership. The chapter on Mr. Butt is indeed melancholy reading. We are told of him that "his nature was imaginative in the highest degree with the breadth and hight of imaginative men, and also with the doubtings, the despondency, and the dread of the Unseen"; that he "had a mind of large grasp and a singularly retentive memory, and was acknowledged to be a fine lawyer." But then we are told that "his character in many respects was singularly feeble. He borrowed and lost largely . . . and throughout his life he was as a consequence pursued by the bloodhound of vast and insurmountable debt." Again we are told that he was "a man of supreme political genius," but he was not equal to an emergency. The dissolution of Parliament in 1874 found him utterly unprepared. Though the Home-Rule Government Association had been in existence three years and a half, the registration in the constituencies had been neglected and candidates had not been selected. In fact, nothing in the way of preparation had been made. Mr. Butt was bewildered. Three-fourths of the Irish constituencies could be won for the Home-Rulers if Mr. Butt had the proper sort of men to contest them. In many popular constituencies the Whig and Tory hacks were tolerated without opposition and without a pledge. In others the old members merely affected to give their adhesion to home rule. The close of the election period found Ireland's representation divided as follows: Sixty Home-Rulers, thirty-one Tories, and twelve Liberals. In the Parliament preceding there were but ten Home-Rulers. Mr. Butt's policy, notwithstanding many drawbacks, was progressing, and had the sixty Irish members classed as Home-Rulers been earnest, honest men, much greater progress would have been made. But the new Butt party was a queer set, composed as it was "of patriots and place-hunters, of men young, earnest, and fresh for struggle, and of men physically exhausted and morally dead, a party of life-long Nationalists and of veteran lackeys. There was a tragic contrast between such a party and the renewed, and sublime, and noble hopes of a nation." Mr. Butt's plan of campaign was to formulate Irish demands in the form of bills—all of which he drafted himself—and to raise the question of home rule by a motion in favor of an inquiry as to its advisability. His bills when introduced were not supported by the members of his own party, and the annual debate on the home-rule motion was looked upon by the British members as an occasion for the display of Irish eloquence for the benefit of constituents across the channel. One of Mr. Butt's followers, Mr. Synan, used to roar his speeches on these occasions. A cynical Whig asked him after the conclusion of one of these orations, "Did you intend, Synan, that your people in Limerick should hear you?" This commentary was the measure of English estimate on the annual Irish home-rule debates of Mr. Butt's time.

A new element was introduced into the party in 1875. On the death of John Martin, the home-rule member for Meath, Charles Stewart Parnell was elected to fill the vacancy. He contemplated entering Parliament in 1874 for his native county, but he was then High Sheriff. This disqualified him as a candidate. He contested Dublin for the Home-Rulers a few months later, and was defeated. Though he broke down in the Dublin campaign and was voted a failure by most, some good judges of character like A. M. Sullivan and Joseph Ronayne said there was good stuff in the young man. They "took him up" and he was elected for Meath without opposition. It is interesting at this time to recall the circumstance of his first public appearance. After being adopted as the candidate for Dublin County he attempted to address a meeting. "To our dismay," says A. M. Sullivan, "he broke down utterly. He faltered, he paused, went on, got confused, and, pale with intense but subdued nervous anxiety, caused every one to feel deep sympathy for him. The audience saw it all, and cheered him kindly and heartily; but those on the platform shook their heads sagely, prophesying that if he ever got to Westminster . . . he would either be a "silent member" or be known as "Single-speech Parnell." "No man," said Mr. Gladstone of Parnell recently, "is more successful in saying what he means to say." When Mr. Parnell entered Parliament he at once made the acquaintance of Joe Biggar. Mr. Biggar had made some reputation as an obstructionist before that time. Mr. Butt thought it desirable to delay the progress of a coercion bill some time in April, 1875. He asked Mr. Biggar to speak against it. Mr. Biggar asked how long would he speak. "A pretty good while," replied Mr. Butt. It was 5 o'clock when the Belfast man rose, it was five minutes to 9 when he sat down. The British members were enraged. Joe Biggar was delighted—and he had in one night learned the art and uses of obstruction. When Mr. Parnell came to know Mr. Biggar well both men brooded over the impotence which had fallen on the Irish party, and they determined that obstruction was the cure. They put it in practice to the great annoyance of Mr. Butt, to the disgust of the nominal Home-Rulers, and to the dismay of the British parties. In this work, says Mr. O'Connor, "they had to meet a perfect hurricane of hate and abuse." Their policy required incessant attendance, considerable preparation, and remorseless purpose. No two men in Mr. Butt's party were so fitted for the task. Mr. Parnell bears a strong resemblance to his grandfather, Commodore Stewart—old Ironsides. "In physique," says Mr. O'Connor, "he is much less English or Irish than American. The delicacy of his features, the pallor of complexion, the strong nervous and muscular system, concealed under an exterior of fragility, are characteristics of the American type of man. Mentally, also, his evenness of temper and coolness of judgment suggest an American temperament." And of Joe Biggar Mr. O'Connor says: "His hate is as fierce and unquestioning as his love, and he hates all his political opponents. He has the true Ulster nature; uncompromising, downright, self-controlled, narrow. Self justifications of moral weaknesses arouse only his scorn." The author lingers long and lovingly over Joe Biggar, who, with a shell like an oyster, has a heart "like a pearl," as some one has said. The obstructive tactics of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar greatly displeased Mr. Butt, and threatened the disruption of the Home-Rule party at one time. There was a frank interchange between the Moderates and the Obstructionists in Dublin in January, 1878. Mr. Butt said he believed that if they could "once get the liberal-minded Englishmen fairly to consider how they could redress the grievance of Irish misgovernment they would come in the end to the conclusion that they had but one way of giving us good government and that was by allowing us to govern ourselves." Mr. Parnell replied, and in the course of his speech said: "Now, I gladly agree with Mr. Butt, and I think it is very possible and very probable that he would be able to persuade fair-minded Englishmen in the direction that is indicated—but still I do not think the House of Commons is composed of fair-minded Englishmen. If we had to deal with men who were capable of listening to fair arguments there would be every hope of success for the policy of Mr. Butt, . . . but we are dealing with political parties who really consider the interests of their political organizations as paramount beyond every other consideration." Mr. Butt continued to act on his belief until his death in May of the following year. Mr. Parnell has acted on the belief he avowed in 1878 since, and he has succeeded. It has been the guiding principle of his policy to take advantage of the selfishness of British parties, while appealing to the reason of those Englishmen whom he has considered fair-minded. The story of the Irish struggle since then is familiar. Concerning Mr. Parnell's visit to America, his election as leader of the Parliamentary party over Mr. Shaw, who succeeded Mr. Butt, his trial and subsequent imprisonment as a suspect, the no-rent manifesto, the Land act, etc., and the events of the general election of last November most American readers are familiar. Mr. O'Connor's book enters into the details of all these events, and contains, besides, brilliant pen-pictures of the most prominent of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants—Justin McCarthy, Healy, Sexton, T. D. Sullivan, O'Kelly, Arthur O'Connor, and John Dillon, also of Michael Davitt. The work brings down the history of the home-rule struggle almost to date. The announcement that Mr. Gladstone had determined to advocate home rule for Ireland has been welcome to Irishmen, says Mr. O'Connor, "on grounds not only national but personal. Even amid all the bitter struggles of the last few years, when, in the opinion of Irishmen, Mr. Gladstone was dealing the most deadly blows against Irish rights and Irish hopes, there remained still a lingering kindness for him personally. No Irishman had forgotten or could forget that his was the eloquent voice and potent spirit that had brought the minds of the English people to believe in the destruction of the Irish Church and the destruction of the hideous land system, and every Irishman can sympathize with the generous hope of the man who has done so much for Ireland that he may reach the roof and crown of his things by establishing peace and prosperity in Ireland on the solid basis of self-government."

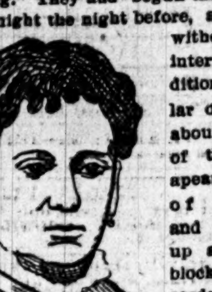
A cornucopia is a drug store supplied with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup which sells for 25 cents.

PLUCKY ESTHER GRAY.

THE BRAVE LITTLE WOMAN WHO DEFIES THE BOYCOTTERS.

She Will Close Her Bakery-Shop Rather than Surrender—The Clamor of a Sympathetic Public for Her Bread—Millionaire Crocker Sends Her $50 to Feed the Poor—The Struggle with the Boycotters.

Plucky little Mrs. Gray found the boycotters waiting for her when she opened her shop at No. 508 Hudson street, New York, Monday morning. They had begun their dreary vigil at midnight the night before, and kept it up without a moment's interruption. In addition to the circular distributors about the door, two of the boycotters apeared in the guise of "sandwiches" and walked slowly up and down the block with big placards hanging upon their breasts and backs, bearing the inscription: "Boycott Gray's Bakery."



ESTHER A. GRAY.

The merchants of the neighborhood had got the circulars pretty well swept off the sidewalks in front of their stores Sunday, but by 9 o'clock the entire block was strewn with them again.

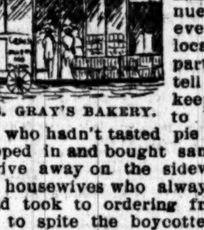
But it was evident that the boycotters were somewhat discouraged. The struggle of Saturday had been rather against them. Conrad Stoeckler said, however, that they would keep it up for a year if necessary. Either the Gray bakery had got to come to their terms and pay the expense of the boycott or close its doors and go out of business. Mrs. Gray employs five men, pays them exactly the same wages, and gives them the same hours of work that union men receive, but she prefers employés that do not belong to the union. The association insisted that she should hire only union men, and on her refusing to accept their terms they declared her shop boycotted and sent circulars about town warning people against trading at the shop on pain of being boycotted in turn.

So far all but one of Mrs. Gray's men have stuck to her. Nicholas Rudy was so strongly urged by union men that Monday morning he announced that he could not stand the pressure any longer, and threw up his job. August Unger, one of the bakers who remained, said: "I have worked for Mrs. Gray since last February, and have been, and am now, perfectly satisfied with my wages, hours of work, and treatment. I have nothing against the union, but I could not join it now without giving up my job, and I shall not do that. I shall continue to work for Mrs. Gray as long as she wants me to. Not a word was said to me about joining the union before the boycott began, and I have not been threatened or annoyed in any way by the boycotters."

The foreman, Emil Muller, said: "I had nothing against the union until this trouble began, and would just as soon have joined it; but they have lied about me in the papers, and I would not join now under any circumstances. I belong to one Union now—the Union of the United States. I am an American citizen, in other words, and propose to exercise my privilege as such of earning an honest living for myself and family in the manner that suits me best."

All the workmen agree in saying that they work only twelve hours a day, the union hours, except on Saturday, when they work fourteen, as all bakers do. The immense increase of business which has come during the last few days of the boycott, however, has made it necessary for the men to put in extra hours, and Mrs. Gray paid them for their overtime. She gave each of them $2 extra Monday. Her business has increased so much, in fact, that she will have to employ two new bakers, and she made an attempt to do so yesterday, but failed. She has hopes of securing a couple of men from among newly-landed immigrants at Castle Garden.

The odd thing about this boycott is the strange interest that people who never heard of Mrs. Gray or her little bakeshop take in the affair. No sooner was it known that the regular customers were dropping off than people from Harlem, and Fifth avenue, and Brooklyn, and every other distant locality, rushed for this particular bakery to tell the little woman to keep up the fight and to buy of her. Old men who hadn't tasted pie for twenty years dropped in and bought samples of every kind to give away on the sidewalk to small boys, and housewives who always used home-made bread took to ordering from Gray's bakery just to spite the boycotters. Saturday $110 was sent in with orders to make that much bread and send it to the charitable institutions. Monday the little woman received $125 for bread, to be given away in charity. The money came in envelopes, from 50 cents up to $50. Charles Crocker of the Southern Pacific Railroad sent a check for $50 with the following letter:



MRS. GRAY'S BAKERY.

OFFICE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY, NEW YORK, April 12—*To Esther A. Gray, No. 508 Hudson Street*—DEAR MADAM: I have read in the newspapers about your struggle with the boycotting bakers and I have admired your pluck and your determination to maintain your rights under the laws of your country.

I herewith inclose $50 and I desire you to set apart every day and keep account of this money, and deliver a certain quantity of your bread to the poor people of your neighborhood until the fund is exhausted. I send you this to show you my appreciation of your efforts in the cause of justice and freedom. I hope that you will be sustained through this tyrannical attempt to dictate to you in the conduct of your business. We live in a free country, or pretend that it is free. No matter whether laborer or aristocrat sets up to deny to others the rights they claim for themselves, they are equally reprehensible. It is the worst kind of tyranny, and the kingly governments of Europe would be ashamed to exercise or allow the exercise of such tyranny under their authority. I hope you will be sustained in maintaining your independence and that your business will prove successful. CHARLES CROCKER.

Another gentleman brought in $5 to be given to Mrs. Gray's faithful workmen. A hansom cab brought up to the door a handsome, well-dressed young man, who came into the bakery and solemnly bought two ginger snaps, for which he put down a five-dollar gold piece and went away without waiting for the $4.99 change.

MRS. GRAY IN HER STORE.

Mrs. Gray, the commander of the besieged forces, seems the last person in the world to do battle against anybody. She was a meek widow, running her little bakeshop all alone, when seven years ago Mr. Gray came along and married her. He is a plumber, and the two furnished three or four rooms above the shop, and put a little more money into the business, which she continued to take care of. They are quiet, homelike people, hard-working and not given to much enjoyment outside their little home.

Mrs. Gray herself looked very tired Monday night, and said that the extra work and the excitement had wearied her greatly. She was meek enough in speaking of her determination to resist the boycott, and seemed to regard the matter as an unfortunate occurrence in the way of business. She meant to go on the same simple way she had been going for the last seven years.

"I am anxious now," she said, "to get two more bakers. The men can get steady work here as long as this rush continues and I will pay union wages. I cannot keep up with the present demand unless I get more workmen at once. Of course, the boycott has hurt my business some. Before last Saturday I lost about $18 a day. I have lost a good deal of trade from among the poorer classes [nine grocers still decline to take her bread], but I have also secured a good many new customers who had never heard of me before. I sincerely hope the trouble will end this week. This much is certain, I shall never give in. I will lock up my store first. There is nothing for me to do but to allow things to take their natural course."

WOOL.

Its Admission Free a Benefit to Producer and Consumer—Some Letters from Manufacturers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 13.—[New York *Herald*.]—The eleven Ohio Democrats in the House, it is understood, have combined to vote against the Morrison bill because it makes wool duty free. They are, in point of fact, in a conspiracy to complete the ruin of their constituents, the wool-growers of Ohio. They complain, formally and officially, that under the present high tariff they are losing money on every pound of wool they shear from their sheep. Here is the statement to the Secretary of the Treasury of the Ohio Wool-Growers' Association:

The average of 100 and more answers makes the cost of producing a pound of wool in Ohio 39½ cents.

We beg to call your attention to the well-known fact that wool under the tariff of 1883 (the present tariff) sold in Ohio at an average below 30 cents per pound, showing that the wool-growers, if the above calculation is correct, have sustained a loss of fully 10 cents per pound on every pound sold, or 60 cents per head on every sheep kept. In other words, the wool-grower sells his grain, hay, pasture, and labor at 60 cents per head less than market price.

Now, it is a fact which no one can dispute that American wool brought higher prices when wool was duty free than it ever has since duties were laid on it, and that the highest wool tariff has caused the loudest groans of failure from the American wool-growers. Under the high wool tariff of recent years the Ohio wool-growers themselves confess that sheep have decreased. Yet these eleven Ohio Democratic Representatives insist on retaining this ruinous wool duty, and propose to vote in a body against the Morrison tariff because it proposes the one thing which can restore prosperity to Ohio wool-growers—to make wool duty free.

It is asserted by some of these Ohio Democrats that Mr. Randall countenances their folly; but this is at least improbable; for some of Mr. Randall's constituents desire free wool, and for reasons which those who understand the question have put on record in letters to the Secretary of the Treasury. For instance, Mr. Benjamin C. Potts, woolen manufacturer, of Philadelphia, writes:

I think raw materials should be free. I think finished manufactured goods should be subject to such rates of duties as would produce the best revenue consistent with the largest marketable importations. Perhaps all manufactured goods should be so subjected. There is always a normal market for foreign goods. If free of duty the importations would not exceed that normal market under ordinary conditions. If subjected to duties, either specific or ad valorem, there is a limit within which importations would not decrease. To that limit, with the largest free list possible without injustice, we ought to be able to adjust ourselves. I think it would increase the value, if not the price, of wool to the wool growers by compelling more equable and equitable rates of freight. . . . Very respectfully, BENJAMIN C. POTTS.

Mr. George Bullock, President of the Conshohocken Worsted Mills, near Philadelphia, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury:

In our opinion this change—the admission of raw material free of duty—is a reform in the tariff that is imperatively demanded by the condition of manufacturing interests, and would greatly aid in improving business generally.

In conclusion we would again respectfully call your attention to the two changes which we think should be in the existing tariff—viz.:

First—The adoption of specific duties in place of the present injurious and unjust ad valorem duties.

Second—The admission of raw materials free of duties.

We believe that these changes would more fully protect labor from ruinous reductions, would secure a better observance of the tariff laws, and protect our manufacturers from losses caused by evasions of the laws, and would do much to increase the business prosperity of the country. Very respectfully, GEORGE BULLOCK, President and Treasurer of Conshohocken Worsted Mills.

Other woolen manufacturers in other parts of the country speak to the same effect. For instance, Charles H. Merriman, of Providence, woolen manufacturer, writes to the Secretary of the Treasury:

The true way to put the woolen interests on a proper footing would be to admit wool free or at a very small duty and reduce the tariff on goods to a moderate tariff. I feel sure that in the long run the growers of wool would not be injured by this policy, and all others would be immediately benefited by it.

Mr. Charles M. Beach, Treasurer of the Home Woolen Mills Company, of Hartford, writes:

The duty on wool is a damage to the wool-grower. A moderate tariff on the manufactured goods with free wool would not raise prices of the fabrics so as to interfere with full consumption by the laboring classes.

It would be of more benefit to the wool grower than to the manufacturer, as it would start up and increase the machinery and make a demand for the wool.

It would give the grower what he most needs, customers and competition for his wool. The home grown will be used, so far as suitable, before the imported. Under the same conditions it will have the preference.

Free wool would raise prices abroad to a point that would make the cost here such as to enable our growers to compete favorably on the qualities adapted to their several localities.

It would give them a steady market and tend to bring them in direct communication with the consumers, saving the profits of speculators. It is now seldom the case that the grower gets the advantage of an advance in market values.

The total amount of wool brought into the country each year entirely free of duty, in the form of clothing, must be very large. Nearly every passenger arriving at our ports brings with him more or less in excess of what he would bring if the cost of good quality cloths here did not rule so much above the same in Europe. With free raw materials there would be no inducement after a little time.

Mr. Walter Aiken of Franklin Falls, N. H., hosiery and knitting machinery, writes:

I am in favor of a revision of the tariff. Too much protection has stimulated the hosiery industry so that home competition is worse than foreign, besides shutting us out from any foreign market.

Give us free raw materials and we will hold our own against the world with such goods as we make. Yours truly, WALTER AIKEN.

William Dean, woolen manufacturer of Newark, Del., who has been for fifty years engaged in this business, writes:

I do not believe that taking the duty off wool will force all the wool-growers to kill their sheep. I have seen a time when the duty on wool was but a small fraction of what it is today, and yet I saw wool bring a much higher price than it is selling for today. Suppose the duty was taken off wool, what would likely be the result? Why, every manufacturer would be sending to London or Liverpool for wool; and, as the manufacturers of other countries have heretofore taken all the wool that came to those markets, and a few hundred buyers from America began to compete for some of the wool, would it be likely under such circumstances to go down in price? I think the opposit would be the result; the extra competition of buyers would soon create a boom in these markets, and our manufacturers would soon return to our own market, for the reason that foreign wool had gone up some and ours had gone down some, and the result would be an equalization of prices, and all would be benefited thereby, for I do believe that the American woolen manufacturer, when he is put to his own resources, is the equal of any other, and he would then be able to supply Mexico and Central and South America with woolen goods, and be able to meet competition in any market in the world.

The wool growers oppose free wool, and insist on the present or even a higher duty; yet the present wool duty has ruined the woolen manufacturers, and thus disabled them from buying American wool. The wool men insist on killing their only customers, and the eleven Ohio Democratic representatives encourage them in this suicidal course.

CHICAGO BEEF IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 16.—[Special.]—The Baltimore butchers are trying to induce the Maryland Federation of Labor to boycott Chicago beef. At a conference with the labor committee the butchers declared they did not desire the absolute exclusion of Chicago beef; they only wanted protection. The labor committee told them that before Chicago beef came here in quantities the Baltimore butchers had a monopoly, and charged very high prices. At a mass-meeting of butchers today it was decided to expel any member of the Butchers' Association who dealt in dressed beef brought here by outside monopolists.

THE ROGUES' ALFABET.

A is an Alderman, jolly and gay;
B is the Booty that led him away;
C is the Contract he made to divide;
D is the Dividend easy to hide;
E is the Evidence every one knows;
F is the Fraud that the evidence shows;
G is the Grab that was fixed on the street;
H is the Hurry that made it complete;
I is the Indictment that fastens the blame;
J is the Jury to settle the same;
K is the Knave who grew fat in the past;
L is the Law that will get him at last;
M is the Milk that makes witnesses balk;
N is the Nonsense that some of them talk;
O is the Obloquy boodlers should feel;
P is the Punishment fitting their steal;
Q is for Queer street, where some of them stay;
R for the Rogues who have scampered away;
S is the Steal in which Sharp took a hand;
T is the Trials that break up the band;
U's the Unfolding that shows all the plot;
V is for Vengeance, both heavy and hot;
W's the *World*, that has followed the trail;
X the X-istence on bonds or in jail;
Y is the Yoke that is heavy to bear;
Z is the Zebra stripes boodlers must wear.
—*New York World.*

SCANDINAVIAN BRIEFS.

THE RESTORATION OF SWEDEN'S FAMOUS CATHEDRAL AT UPSALA.

Curious Traditions Which Cluster About the Ancient Structure—A Blessed Sign of the Times—Literature, Music, and the Drama—A Centennial Anniversary—Sympathy with the Suffering Working Classes—A Popular Reception.

According to the latest advices rapid progress is being made in the restoration of Sweden's famous cathedral at Upsala—a work begun last November under the supervision of Architect Langlet. The Upsala Cathedral is a magnificent building 370 feet long, 125 feet wide, and 92 feet high; its interior is richly decorated; its exterior is greatly defaced by fire. Numerous traditions cluster about the ancient structure, among them one that it was built originally as a temple for Odin-worship, and was purified by fire for the service of Christianity. History tells that the building was begun in the form of a cross about a central tower under the auspices of the first King Sverker, and that it was completed by King Eric about the year 1150, but whether on the site of a former Odinic temple or not history fails to inform us. In 1163 Upsala was made an Archbishopric. In 1245 the devouring flames of a terrible fire worked mischief in the cathedral, which between 1287 and 1441 was rebuilt according to its present design. Here may be found the graves of King Eric the Saint, of King Gustav I., of King Johann III., and of Carl von Linne, the father of modern botany, best known in America by his Latinized name, Linnæus. It was Linnæus who, when Professor of Botany at the Upsala University, 1741-'78, gave the institution such world-wide fame, attracting to it vast numbers of students from foreign lands. He was the foremost man of his day in all departments of zoölogy as well as in botany, his specialty. He was also skilled in medicine, and was at one time physician to the King of Sweden, besides filling at different periods the chairs of medicine at the Stockholm and at the Upsala Universities. Upsala, in ancient times the seat of Government, is situated about forty-five miles northwest of Stockholm, the present Capital of Sweden. It is a city of 13,000 inhabitants, and among its many points of interest may be mentioned its celebrated university, with an attendance of 1,200 students, a library of 100,000 volumes, a botanical garden, an observatory, and several museums. Many throughout the Scandinavian Kingdoms and the world will rejoice to see the glorious old cathedral restored to its pristine splendor. It was after a visit to Upsala that the well-beloved Dane, Hans Christian Andersen, wrote the memorable words: "City, country, people were all dear to me; it seemed as though the boundaries of my native land had stretched themselves out, and I now first felt the kindredship of the three people (meaning the inhabitants of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark), and in this feeling I wrote a Scandinavian song. It was in praise of all three nations for that which was peculiar and best in each one of them." In the same spirit the true lover of the Scandinavian genius and of the rich Scandinavian inheritance believes that the world is being taught respect for all three nations when the merits of any of them are displayed in a true light. Whatever political differences there may be, the scientists, artists, authors, thinkers, and workers of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark cherish a profound sense of kinship and delight in paying honor to the achievements of one another. It is a blessed sign of the times.

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A strong shock of earthquake is reported to have taken place early in March at Lekvattnet, in the Province of Wermland, Sweden. It was Wermland, iron-veined, lovely, pastoral Wermland, as it has been called, that gave birth to Sweden's world-renowned poet, Esaias Tegnér, and freighted his boyhood with the inspiration that swayed him throughout life. No Scandinavian poet is more honored throughout the civilized world than Tegnér, whose noble "Fridthjof Saga" has been reproduced in nearly every European tongue, in some of them more than once, while twenty English and nineteen German translations render it peculiarly familiar to the readers of America, England, and Germany.

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Queen Sophie, Crown-Prince Gustav, and Prince Carl left Stockholm March 17. The Queen was en route for Amsterdam, where she is now undergoing a course of massage treatment. The Crown Prince has joined his wife in Hamburg and Prince Carl is taking a pleasure trip in Italy.

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At the Gothenborg Theatre March 23 was played to a cultivated and enthusiastic audience a fine Swedish rendition of Henrik Ibsen's drama, "Fru Ingertil Ostraat." The great Norse dramatist is at the present meeting with equal appreciation in all of the Scandinavian countries.

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The Swedish Academy celebrated its centennial anniversary April 5 in Stockholm. The festival speech was made by Archbishop Sundberg and a poem read by Carl Snoilsky, one of the most noted living Swedish poets, a graduate of the Upsala University, and since 1876 a member of the academy, an institution whose object, as is well known, is to "encourage and support poetry, eloquence, history, and the study of the Swedish language."

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At the fourth soirée of chamber music in Christiania, Norway, the last of the season, the two main features of the program were Schumann's A major quartet, and the piano quartet in B flat of Saint-Saëns, with Mme. Agathe Backer Gröndahl at the piano. Mme. Gröndahl is one of Christiania's two most famous pianistes. The other one, Mme. Erika Lie-Nissen, who is now traveling in Germany with her husband, Dr. Oscar Nissen, has just completed arrangements to appear at the first of the famous Gewandhaus concerts in Leipsic for next season. It is supposed that she will play on that occasion the Chopin E minor concerto to the accompaniment of the magnificent Gewandhaus orchestra, also some selections of J. S. Bach. Mme. Nissen will give a series of concerts in Germany, and will appear among other places at one of the Brodzeky Quartet soirées, where she will bring out a quintet by her young fellow-countryman, Carl Sinding.

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"Elverhör," a drama by the Danish author Heiberg, with music by the German composer Kuhlau, has just had a run of twenty-five nights at the Christiania Theatre. It was said to have been superbly put on the stage, with the most brilliant accessories of scenery and the ballet.

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Edvard Grieg and his wife, Mme. Nina Grieg, are now making a concert tour in the provinces of Denmark and appear in connection with the Musikforening or established musical society of each town they visit.

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These seems to be a growing sympathy in Denmark for the suffering working classes thrown out of employment and reduced to such dire need by the troubled state of public affairs. Charitable organizations are devising means for their relief, the theatres announce performances for their benefit, and private citizens seem to feel more and more called upon to aid them. *Politiken* reports the case of a young lady in straitened circumstances who took the five crowns she had reserved to purchase a wreath to lay on the grave of her grandparents as a momento of their wedding anniversary and bought with it instead tickets for meals at an eating-house, which she presented to a starving family. A gentleman who was touched by this act of kindness wished to send the young lady a bouquet of flowers, but on reflection concluded it would give her more pleasure to send her instead a package of twenty tickets for distribution. It is the same idea which was recently reported in this column as being carried into effect in Stockholm, Sweden, in sending receipts for a contribution to some benevolent institution to a funeral instead of flowers.

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The King of Denmark, supported by his Cabinet, declared March 26 a provisory Finance law for the year beginning April 1, 1886, and ending March 31, 1887.

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May 22 is the date of the silver wedding of the imprisoned President of the Danish Folketing, Mr. Berg, and some of his friends have resolved to make it the occasion of a handsome present to him and his wife. Berg has always refused to accept gifts from the people, but the people seem now to have determined to take advantage of his imprisonment to prove in their own way their appreciation of what democracy owes to him. Testimonials come pouring in to the committee that has taken the affair in charge, and Mr. and Mrs. Berg are likely to reap a golden harvest from the good will of their friends.

AUBERTINE WOODWARD.
(Auber Forestier.)

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LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

FLAUBERT'S SALAMMBO — A CHEF-D'ŒUVRE OF ANTIQUE REALISM.

Anecdotes from Commodore Vanderbilt's Life—The Vicar's People—For Maimie's Sake—Two College Girls—Domesticus—We Two—Easter Books and Cards—Evolution of Today—Forewarned, Forearmed—The People's Bible—The World and the Logos.

The reader may be sated at times with sensuous description as he turns the pages of "Salammbô"; but, when he looks at the word-picture in perspective, he cannot fail to recognize its proportion and its power. It is sustained splendor, not magnificent monotony. The atmosphere may be stifling at times, but it is the atmosphere of the Carthage that once refulgently reclined beside the tideless sea. A few crumbling stones are all that are left today of Dido's city, but in the imagination of the novelist it rises up clothed in the glory of its greatest era. Hamilcar Barca leads its armies, while his birth-destined son is yet a toddling child. The riches of a continent flow into its temples and through its streets, while barbarian hatters at its walls. One would infer that the story was designed to be an African epic, its burden being the momentary triumph of the doomed civilization of the East. The impressions of the tale crowd each other so that they must be defined in masses.

The half-savage Mercenaries who have been fighting the battles of crafty Carthage are returning to claim exorbitant rewards. On the hillsides as they approach the city they pause in wonder to gaze upon lions that have been crucified. The barbarians are struck with the thought that it must be a strange people whose amusement is the crucifying of wild beasts. Years afterward, when they have measured their strength with that of Carthage, and when the victory is not with their force but with her brain, two of their chiefs are called to crosses on the battlements. "Do you remember," cries Spendius to his companion, "the lions that we once saw upon the hillside?" "Yes," is the answer, as Autharitus bows his head in death; "they were our brothers!"

In these two episodes, which form the beginning and the end of the story, there is something emblematic. "Salammbô" is a study of humanity at that period when it was suckled by beasts. The barbarian conquers the creature one grade beneath him, and wraps himself in their skins. Even as he was attacked in his own cave by lions, he goes forth famishing to fling himself upon the palaces of some early civilization. Gorgeous as that civilization may appear, it unites to the richness of its youth the rapacity of the forest. Its dim instinct of ancestry raised to a sacred symbolism the grossest forms of the bestial. Within the temples the serpent coils itself in sleep, not dreaming that man's soul may some day look from its slime to the stars. The mysteries of evolution throw upon the mind vague shadows which group themselves in mythology. As the fierce struggle for existence goes on thought touches it with pity, and it becomes a tragedy. The barbarians in the defeat of death feel a kinship with slaughtered beasts. "They were our brothers." And when in turn the East yields to the West, Carthage, falling at the feet of Rome, may well exclaim of her own victims in meeting a fate like theirs, "They were our brothers." It is, perhaps, but a fancy to say that in these words lies the moral of "Salammbô." The author shows how civilization rises upon sacrifi ial steps.

But the work is far from being either didactic or metaphysical. "Great are the symbols of being, but that which is symboled is greater," writes the poet; but the reader of "Salammbô," if it so please him, need concern himself with nothing more than the symbols, leaving to dreamers all mystic meanings. It will be enough for him to gaze upon the pageantry until the eyes weary and the soul is parched in a sensuousness as hot as the breath of the desert. The scene opens in the gardens of Hamilcar Barca, where the army of the Mercenaries spends the night in feasting. The banquet deepens into debauchery, uproar, and death. One recalls some features of the description—the waving of the torches over the multitude of the revelers; the light refracted from polished armor and from burnished bowls; the increasing fury that spends itself in direction and in blind slaughter; and, as a climax of all, the appearance of Salammbô, daughter of Hamilcar, descending the steps of the palace. She comes down the huge stairway, which is lined with the prows of captured galleys, and advances toward the soldiers, while the moving priests behind her chant a hymn to the divinity of Carthage. "Her hair was powdered with violet dust, and, according to the fashion of Canaanite maidens, it was gathered up in the form of a tower on the crown of her head, making her appear taller; strands of pearls attached to her temples fell down to the corners of her mouth, as rosy as a half-opened pomegranate; on her neck she wore a collection of luminous gems, which imitated in their medley the scales of a sea-eel; her sleeveless tunic, made of a black tissue starred with red flowers, exposed her bare arms, bedecked with diamonds. Between her ankles she wore a gold chainlet to regulate the length of her steps, and her voluminous, dark-purple mantle of an unknown fabric trailed, making at each step a wide billow behind her. The moon made her appear very pale, and something of the gods enveloped her like a subtle mist. Her eyes seemed to penetrate far away in the distance beyond terrestrial spaces. She advanced with her head inclined downward, holding in her right hand a small ebony lyre."

The plot concerns itself with the passion conceived at that moment for Salammbô by Mâtho, a Libyan chief. When at a later period the Mercenaries are besieging the walls, this man steals to the temple of the goddess Tanit and ravishes the divinity of the Zaïmph, or sacred mantle. Enveloping himself in its shining folds and retracing his steps through the dark corridors of the temple, where every stone, and gem, and arch is minutely described, he enters the palace of Salammbô, and, waking her in her own chamber, offers her the veil which he thinks she should wear and not the goddess. Horrified at the sacrilege, Salammbô raises an alarm. The populace follow the barbarian chief as, wrapt in the mantle, he retreats toward his camp; but no one dares to hold him, for the touch of the Zaïmph is death. They see him bear away the fortune of Carthage. A time comes when the priests of the violated goddess command Salammbô to enter the enemies' camp and recover the veil. She finds herself at night in the tent of Mâtho. The passion of the Libyan overwhelms her; she sinks before him as before a sirocco. It is the elemental passion of animalism, and it is irresistible. Salammbô goes forth with the sacred veil. When the war is over, and when the other chiefs are crucified, Mâtho is reserved to be tortured by the populace. With his arms bound behind him, and gashed from head to foot, he stumbles through the howling thousands, until upon a terrace he discovers Salammbô. She is robed for her marriage with the Numidian King. "Soon for her all other external things were effaced; she only saw Mâtho. A silence possessed her soul —one of those abysses wherein the whole world disappears under the impression of a single thought, of one memory, of one look. This man who walked toward her irresistibly fascinated her. There remained nothing except his eyes which retained a human appearance; he was a long form completely red; his broken shackles, hanging the length of his thighs, were so bloody that they could no longer be distinguished from the tendons of his wrists, denuded of flesh; his mouth remained open; from his orbits issued two flames which had the appearance of mounting blood. 'Approach,' said Salammbô, looking at him with a stranger yearning he falls dead at her feet. A priest of Moloch tears out his heart and offers it to the sinking sun. The Numidian King rises to drink to the genius of Carthage. Like him, Salammbô grasps a sup, but sinks back upon the throne pale, stiff, her lips parted and her disheveled hair hanging to the ground. "Thus died the daughter of Hamilcar for having touched the veil of Tanit."

To roughly sketch the drama can give no idea of its scenic investiture. The book in its marvelousness of detail is as rich as the gift of an Asian King. It is a golden box of perfumes bejeweled with gems. The imagination is hurried from the clashing battlefield to the silence and the mystery of the temples. The sun, beating upon the domes and roofs and upon the pulseless waves, scorches the spice-laden caravans of the desert. Vast trains of elephants, clad in armor and caparisoned with purple, plunge through the heat of battle, crushing armies beneath their tread. Hanno, the leprous Suffete of the Carthaginians, is seen in his luxurious litter, making wars and treaties. When he falls into the hands of his savage foes he is lifted in atrocious nakedness upon the cross. Torture, treachery, and triumph writhe in the ecstasies of delirium. A barbarian envoy enters the camp of Hamilcar Barca, bearing a challenge to battle. It is accepted. The man stands silent with bowed head. "Why do you wait?" he is asked. "For someone to kill me," is the reply. "Go," cries Hamilcar; "you will die with the others tomorrow." There is a sacrifice to Moloch, and parents push forward their blindfolded children, while the priests consign them to the flames. Emissaries are sent to the palace for the young Hannibal to be offered up as a sacrifice. Hamilcar assents. He takes a boy from among the slaves—a boy of Hannibal's age—and, wrapping him in fine cloth and jewels, hurries him toward the waiting priests. Under the palm trees a voice rises—a lamenting, supplicating voice—"Master! O, master!" Hamilcar turns and beholds one of his abject slaves. "What do you want?" And the slave answers, "I am his father!" From the smoldering fires in the temples of Moloch the mind turns to the defile in the mountains where the entrapped barbarians are crushed to death. In the night the lions lie listlessly beside the corpses, while the jackals steal from the mountain-sides to devour the prey that has been left to them.

This is Flaubert's "Salammbô," as merciless as savagery itself, and steeped in the craftiness of the Canaanite race. The story is romantic in conception and realistic in execution. The author brings to the study of the physical the same power of analysis and of observation that Balzac devoted to the psychological. Sensuous beauty he paints, not as it existed in severe Greece, but in its effulgence and its overripeness under Oriental skies. He is immoral in the sense that he deals with primeval passions that knew no restraint. He forces himself at times beyond the lines of art into the region of the horrible and grotesque. But his work is, nevertheless, a tragedy. It is high tragedy, because beneath its wealth of decoration, and beneath the grossness of its wars and loves, lies the animating spirit of a deep pity for humanity. The object of its realism is truth, and the vindication of its horrors is sympathy.

Strange as it may seem, this work, which was given to France twenty-five years ago, and which is so superior to the author's well-known "Mme. Bovary," is now for the first time rendered into the English language. That difficult task, undertaken by M. French Sheldon, has been accomplished with a success which was hardly to be expected. The style is terse, graphic, and imaginative. The translation is appropriately dedicated to the African explorer, Mr. Henry M. Stanley. (Salammbô of Flaubert. Englished by M. French Sheldon. London and New York: Saxon & Co.)

Old Commodore Vanderbilt—The Story of His Fortune.

Mr. W. A. Croffut, newspaper correspondent and formerly on the *Evening Post* of this city, has written a book to glorify the Vanderbilt family. It is to be hoped that he has made them pay him well for the varnish he has laid on those plutocrats. The only portions of the book that tell anything new or interesting concerning the old Commodore are the following passages:

A harsh, overbearing manner and coarse tongue distinguished him from his boyhood. He began life as a Staten Island boatman and made money from the start, but he owed nothing to personal popularity. He was unsocial and uncivil, but he was honest, capable, courageous, quick-witted, and enterprising. He was prompt to discern changes in the conditions of trade, and so he was one of the first to abandon schooners for steamboats, and steamboats for locomotives. He lost no chance of turning an "honest penny" or opening a new channel of business. He had no respect for men who seemed to him deficient in business capacity—a large class of the human race whom he labeled with the general title of blanked fools. In this comprehensive category he included his own children. He treated none of them with affection. George, the youngest son, who was graduated at West Point and died of disease contracted during the War, was his favorite. The second son, Cornelius Jeremiah, an epileptic, a spendthrift, an idler, and a gambler, he cordially hated. William H., the eldest, he used to regard as a dull and unpromising young man, only fit for a farm on Staten Island; and it was not until "Bill" had married to please himself and proved that he could get along without much help that he was gradually taken into the old man's good graces. We have no doubt that an incident related by Mr. Croffut had great effect in convincing the Commodore that there was "something to Billy" after all. William wanted manure from the Fourth avenue carstables for his Staten Island farm and asked his father how much he would charge for ten loads:

"What'll you give?" asked the Commodore.

"It's worth $4 a load to me," said the farmer.

"Good enough; I'll let you have it for that," answered the railroad man, having a very decided impression that the price named was at least twice as much as the stuff was worth.

Next day he found his rustic son with another scow just loaded for home.

"How many loads have you got on that scow, Billy?" asked the Commodore in excellent humor.

"How many?" repeated the son, feigning surprise. "One, of course."

"One! Why there's at least thirty," the old gentleman exclaimed, inspecting it curiously.

"No, father, I never put but one load on a scow —one scow-load! Cast off the lines, Pat."

The workman from whom the story is derived adds "The Commodore was in no great hand to stan' aroun', and I never saw him stan' still so long before as he stood that afternoon on the dock, looking at that scow going across the harbor."

The story of the offer of the splendid steamer Vanderbilt to the Government during the Rebellion has often been told, but not with the circumstances supplied by Mr. Croffut. The ship was not a gift but a loan; "till the War should be over"; nevertheless when the War was over, instead of being returned to her owner she was mustered into the navy, and Congress voted Mr. Vanderbilt a resolution of thanks and a medal for a present which had never been made.

The Congressional committee authorized to present him with the resolutions and the $25 medal had rather a stormy time of it. He rehearsed the particulars of the theft and asked them if that was the way a great and noble Nation ought to conduct itself. Some of them declared that they had misunderstood, and wanted to return the vessel. "No! devil take your impudence!" shouted the Commodore, "keep her. I don't care about a little thing like that!"

The Commodore's fondness for horses and whist is so well known that it would be superfluous to quote Mr. Croffut's illustrations of it. Some of his other traits are thus described:

He was a good story-teller and an interesting converser concerning matters within his knowledge, but he could seldom be coaxed or induced to make a speech. After-dinner oratory is mainly the result of practice, and he never practiced.

He could express his meaning with force, brevity, and clearness, and some of his letters are models of that sort of composition. He never said a word too much. Wardell, who was at his side for a whole generation, says: "In dictating a letter to a clerk I never saw his equal." But pen and ink always had him at a disadvantage. His English was even worse than Napoleon Bonaparte's French. He always wrote of the reservoir in which steam was generated as the "boylar," and a letter of his is still extant in which he asks a friend to "com down and sea the widdow."

He could not endure the office or office work, and never spent more than an hour a day there, except in conversation. He insisted that most letter-writers were idiots and used ten times as many words as were necessary. If a letter of more than fifteen lines were handed to him he would struggle through three or four lines and then toss it impatiently to a clerk with: "Here, see what this d— fool is driving at, and tell me the gist of it."

He never kept money by him in large sums, but almost always invested it the very day it was received, and generally had made the arrangements beforehand. He made it a point never to lose a dollar in interest through lack of promptness.

Like Astor, Stewart, Drew, Dean Richmond, and other wealthy men, he was close at a bargain and watched the pennies more carefully than the average of his fellows. When he was worth $50,000,000 he economized in the same old way, and in making out certificates of stock would always lump as many shares as possible together in order to save the 25 cents internal revenue tax on each certificate.

His personal habits of daily life after his 75th year underwent little change. He still rose very early and took a light breakfast, skimming the morning papers at table. These, indeed, were about all that he ever read, excepting "Pilgrim's Progress," which he enjoyed conning over and over.

At both office and house he was easily accessible; he never refused to see any caller, however humble, but he had uncommon discernment, and if the visitor lacked a sufficient errand he was capable of being sharp, and even rude, exclaiming: "Come! speak quick and be off!"

His conversation was freely peppered with the rhetorical condiments for which he had acquired a taste in his sailor days, and he never could reform this habit; probably until he was a very old man he never tried. The Rev. Dr. Deems is the authority for the following account of one of the Commodore's after-dinner speeches:

"I had just finished the Caroline, my first steamboat," he began, as he carved the beef, "and I was mighty proud of her, I tell you! When the last bit of paint was dry I hired a caterer to spread a banquet in the cabin—just a bang up dinner—nicest he could get. Then I h'isted the flags and went over to the island to see mother. I went and got 'er and fetched 'er down to the wharf—I remember it, doctor, as if 'twas only last week—and I escorted her aboard and showed her the gay decks and the engine, and the galley, and finally took 'er into the cabin, where the banquet was spread, and set 'er down at the head of the table. I never see anybody so astonished as she was when I told her it was all mine. 'Cornele,' she asked, looking up, 'where the d—l did you get this dinner?'"

His second wife, Miss Crawford, whom he married when he was 80, managed by her gentleness, amiability, and tact to make a great change in many of his ways, and under her influence he became more refined and more charitable. He founded the Vanderbilt University with $1,000,000, and made some other benefactions, but he never was an alms-giver even in his softest moments. He believed that the struggle for existence and survival of the fittest was the right rule of the universe; naturally, for it had produced him, and it seemed as time went on to be working pretty well in the case of "Billy." The old Commodore expired in his 83d year, having fought off death with characteristic vehemence and pertinacity during an eight months' illness. He learned that the papers had published the news that he was dying, and the next time a reporter came to the house he got out of bed and shouted over the stairs: "I am not dying! And if I was I should have vigor enough to knock this abuse down your lying throats and give the undertaker a job!"

He left a little over $100,000,000. Of this colossal fortune about $90,000,000 went to William, whom he had learned to trust and respect, and upon whom he depended to continue his dynasty in the government of the railroads. There was an ugly contest over the will, but before the family scandal had run its threatened course William settled the case by paying a considerable sum to Cornelius J. and the dissatisfied sisters.

He drove around one evening and distributed this splendid largess from his carriage, he himself carrying the bonds into each house in his arms and delivering them to each sister in turn. The donation was accompanied by two interesting incidents. In one case the husband said: "William, I've made a quick calculation here, and I find these bonds don't amount to quite $500,000. They're $150 short at the price quoted today." The donor smiled, and sat down and made out his check for the sum to balance.

In another case a husband after counting and receipting for the $500,000, followed the generous visitor out of the door, and said: "By the way, if you conclude to give the other sisters any more, you'll see that we fare as well as any of them, won't you?" The donor jumped into his carriage and drove off without replying, only saying, with a laugh, to his companions: "Well, what do you think of that?"

There is nothing new worth describing concerning William H., lately deceased, except the following about his picture-buying fancies: If his attention was called to a certain picture, he was apt to reply, "It must be very fine, but until I can appreciate its beauty I shall not buy it." For many years Mr. Vanderbilt would not buy a Corot, since he did not see the beauty of his work, but in the end he purchased two small examples, because, he said, he was tired of being told he must have a Corot! He liked pictures which told a story, with either strong or cheerful subjects, such as appeal to the imagination of the ordinary individual, and of these the bulk of his gallery is composed.

He was on excellent terms with Meissonier, and one day, during a sitting, he asked that artist which of his works he considered the best.

"'The Information—Gen. Desaix and the Captured Peasant,'" was the reply.

"Where is it?" asked Mr. Vanderbilt.

"I have not seen it since 1867, when I painted it," said the artist sadly. "It is in Dresden, and belongs to the collection of Mr. Meyer. It is lost to France," he added, as if he felt sure that such a fine work should be owned by a German.

Immediately, without letting the artist into the secret, Mr. Vanderbilt requested his agent to ascertain from the owner the price for which he would sell the picture.

"Fifty thousand dollars," came the reply.

"Get it," was the answer, and he drew a check upon his banker for the full amount. Mr. Meyer objected to the check and wanted the cash, so the next day Mr. Vanderbilt went to the bank and drew the money, and in a few days the picture was delivered in Paris. Then he prepared a surprise for the artist. He had the picture placed on an easel in a room adjoining Meissonier's studio, and at the close of one of his sittings for the portrait said:

"Meissonier, I want your judgment on a picture I have just purchased."

"Certainly, with pleasure," was the reply.

"Where is it?"

"In the next room," said Mr. Vanderbilt.

So they went into the room, and Mr. Vanderbilt's attendant uncovered the picture, and behold! it was Meissonier's masterpiece. The effect was electric. The artist threw up his arms, uttered exclamations of delight, got down on his knees before the canvas, sent for his wife, and danced about as only a mad French artist can. Mr. Vanderbilt heartily enjoyed the little comedy, and in due time had the picture sent to New York.

Late Novels.

The plot of "The Vicar's People" bears a strong resemblance to "The Master of the Mine." The scene is laid on the Cornish coast, and, as in Buchanan's book, the reader is introduced to the ambitious young stranger, the rich people at the manor, the smooth scoundrel, the betrayed beauty. Here also occurs the catastrophe of the water entering the mine. The story is not one over which the reader desires to linger. The heroine is unsympathetic, and the hero—if the word be permitted—mulish. There is enough sensation, however, to satisfy the horror-hungry. Those who prefer their fiction highly colored and glossily varnished will find much to admire in "The Vicar's People," which perhaps is best described as a literary chromo. (Cassell & Co.)

Revolting is a rather forcible adjective, but no other expresses correctly the character of the tale entitled "For Maimie's Sake." The heroine recalls Nero's mistress, inasmuch as she, like Poppea, is "as keen for a kiss as a crime." One lacks patience to record at length the absurd plot, illogically and ungrammatically related; or to dwell, even in disparagement, on the maudlin devotion of the hero or the coarseness of Maimie, whose absolutely unredeemed nature is a libel on womanhood. (D. Appleton & Co.)

Just such a story as Miss Alcott might have written is "Two College Girls," by Helen Dawes Brown. It begins by introducing Edna Howe, a New England girl who is hungering for an education. She succeeds in going to college, where she is given a room with a young lady from Chicago named Rosamond Mills. At first each is repelled by the other, but they eventually become capital friends. The studies, friendship, amusements, and rivalries of the students take up the remainder of the book, which ends with Edna's engagement to Rosamond's brother. The narration is fresh and pleasing, and the "two" are not reproachfully perfect paragons. There are bits of truth and tenderness scattered throughout, which make the tale helpful as well as entertaining reading. (Cupples & Hurd.)

"Domesticus," by William Allan Butler, deals principally with the woes of a personage known throughout the book as "The Little Lady." With an ignorantly brave heart she takes up the sceptre of empire, but is appalled at the revolutionary attitude of the spirits over whom she is to rule. The peculiar views of her housemaid regarding the laws of ownership, the helpless somnolence of her cook, the insubordination of the other servants, all combine to bring despair to her gentle heart. Her struggles with the evil genius of housekeeping are recounted at length:

Yes, Domesticus was not only, as I have already said, like Proteus with his myriad shapes; he was like Argus with his hundred eyes, or Briareus with his hundred hands, or the Hydra with his many heads. In fact, he was worse than these old offenders, because while they, severally and respectively, belonged to some specific nation or place, and had a well-defined pedigree of their own, Domesticus could assume any nationality at pleasure, and change as he saw fit, his name, his country, or his skin, as well as his spots, which he was always changing, for he no sooner got comfortably into one than he was uncomfortably on the outlook for another. He was an arch-cosmopolitan. His drag-net was thrown over every nook and corner of the globe: it seemed to the Princess as if her premises were a sort of rendezvous for all its races. Now it was Domesticus Anglicanus, who had stood in state behind Dukes and Earls, and had come at last to assert his supremacy as a sovereign among his fellow-sovereigns of Magna Patria. Now it was Domesticus Gallicus, whose cordon-bleu was the unfailing symbol of revolution and anarchy below stairs. Then it was Domesticus Scotus, as obstinately resolute to upset all preëxisting order at a single blow as was Jenny Geddes to topple over the Papacy with a toss of her wooden stool. Again it was Domesticus Germanicus, whose coming and going were like blasts from the forests of Norseland, and the hidden things of whose culinary compounds no one could discover or digest. But chiefly, and at all times, it was Domesticus Hibernicus, the most constant and the most centrifugal of all the forces that Labor ever contrived for the service and discipline of mankind, and let loose upon unsuspecting householders with its conservation of destructive energy; its readiness to make or mar; its possibilities of chance success, and its illimitable incapacity, alike unendurable and indispensable; the two-edged, unsheathed sword of the adversary, always sharpened with ready wit, and pointed for instant action and poise for out or thrust—at once a social defense and a social terror.

In the latter pages the emancipation question is treated of, also the New York draft-riots. There is a deep stratum of common-sense underlying the airy-fairy lightness of the style in which the book is written. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

From the frothy wave of fiction which sweeps daily in such masses of flotsam and jetsam, it is pleasant to grasp as able and well-balanced a work as "We Two." Those from whom the book takes its title are Luke Raeburn, an educated and well-bred gentleman who has been disowned by his family for renouncing Christianity, and his daughter, Erica. Their belief, followers, labors, lawsuits, privations, their beautiful home life, particularly the persecutions they endure from religious bigots, form the subject of the story. However modified by courtesy are expressions of religious dissent today, however tolerant of opposing opinions men have grown, one is forced to reluctantly recognize the truth of much which Miss Lyall asserts. Freethinkers are in the minority; and, though the fanaticism which wreaked its wrath on that fair heathen Hypatia thirteen centuries ago is, save in record, unknown, the objection to acknowledge the claims of an infidel on humanity burns as fiercely in some righteous breasts as when in the Cæsarian church of Alexandria the daughter of Theon was torn limb from limb. The honesty of Raeburn's convictions impresses the reader; his little girl's atheistic creed is sincerity itself. The marveling amazement of father and child when they discover in the minister, Osmond, and his son, Christians who are not also stolid and bitter enemies, is pathetic. The heavy costs of a lawsuit falling upon Raeburn, Erica proposes that she accept a position offered her in a Parisian school. This she does. When her two years of exile are almost ended, her father comes for her with the news of her mother's death. The shock is a terrible one, believing as she does that death ends all. She goes back to London, where her aunt and cousin come to live with her, and her old life is resumed. She is her father's pride, his companion, secretary. She contributes to the organ of secularism edited by him, called the *Idol-Breaker*. One day with seeming suddenness the truth of Christianity startles her. "Exactly how it all came to her, Erica never knew, nor could she ever put into words the story of the next few moments. When God's great sunrise finds us out, we have need of something higher than human speech —there *are* no words for it. At the utmost she could only say that it was like coming out of the twilight; that it seemed as if she were immersed in a great wave of all-pervading light. All in a moment the Christ who had been to her merely a noble character of ancient history seemed to become to her the most real and living of all living realities. Even her own existence seemed to fade into a vague and misty shadow in comparison with the intensity of this new consciousness—this conviction of His being which surrounded her—which she knew, indeed, to be the way, and truth, and light! . . . That which often appears sudden and unaccountable is, if we did but know it, a slow, beautiful evolution. It was now very nearly seven years since the autumn afternoon when the man 'too nice to be a clergyman' and 'not a bit like a Christian' had come to Erica's home and shown her that at least one of them practiced the universal brotherliness which almost all preached. It was nearly seven years since words of absolute conviction, words of love and power, had first sounded forth from Christian lips in her father's lecture-hall, and had awakened in her mind the miserably uncomfortable question, 'Supposing Christianity should be true?' All the most beautiful influences are quiet," goes on the writer; "only the destructive agencies, the stormy wind, the heavy rain and hail, are noisy. Love of the deepest sort is wordless, the sunshine steals down silently; the dew falls noiselessly; and the communion of spirit with spirit is calmer and quieter than anything else in the world—quiet as the spontaneous turning of the sunflower to the sun when the heavy clouds have passed away and the light and warmth reveal themselves. It is very hard for Erica to tell her father that she has deserted his cause. When she does so his anger is intense, but his great love masters it. The girl ceases to write for the *Idol-Breaker*, and gets a position on a daily paper. About this time she is invited by cousins of hers to visit them. Of her aunt's husband, her host, is written: "There are few sadder things in the world than to see really good and well-intentioned men fighting for what they consider the religious cause with the Devil's weapons. Mr. Enos Smith would have been dismayed if any one could have shown him that all his life he had been struggling to suppress unbelief by what was infinitly worse than sincere unbelief—denunciation often untrue, always unjust, invariably uncharitable. He would have been almost broken-hearted could he ever have known that his hard intolerance, his narrowness, his domineering injustice had not deterred one soul from adopting the views he abhorred, but had, on the contrary, done a great deal to drive into Atheism those who were wavering." At a public meeting Raeburn is assaulted and knocked down by an infuriated opponent. He dies from the effect of the injuries received—dies as he has lived, gentle, generous, profoundly convinced of the truth of the principles which he has surrendered his life in advocating. The story ends with the engagement of Erica to Brian Osmond. The girl's character is delineated with charming skill. Warm-hearted, quick-tempered, grateful, scornful of hypocrisy, supremely loyal, yet throughout childishly simple and straightforward, she is a vigorous and original creation. The personality of Luke Raeburn is singularly powerful and attractive.

There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds!

sings Tennyson. Without concurring in this assertion, it is safe to aver there lives more Christlike charity in forbearance than in "hating each other for the love of God." (D. Appleton & Co.)

Easter Books.

White, Stokes & Allen have issued some Easter novelties in the way of souvenirs in ivorine binding. An engraving is printed by an unknown process upon the ivorine—a material closely resembling ivory. This then has the title embossed upon it in metal, and is mounted upon rough white drawing-paper. The whole, with ragged edge and a knot of silver and white cord, forms a dainty cover appropriate to the Easter season. In this new dress they have brought out "Golden Words of Holy Men," by Louise S. Houghton. The new style of binding here described promises to become popular, and will no doubt be found suitable for effusions that are feminine or poetical.

"Easter Messengers," by Lucy Larcom and Susie Barstow Skeiding, is issued in French sateen in delicate patterns, with floral designs and satin ribbons.

"The Message of the Blue-Bird Told to Me to Tell to Others" is by Irene E. Jerome. The sketches are quite dainty, and the verses that they illustrate are assumably appropriate. (Boston: Lee & Shepard).

A more pretentious book than any of the others is "An Easter Song," by the Rt.-Rev. Robert Hall Baynes, and illustrated by J. H. Gratacap. It is printed on thick, white paper, and the drawings as well as the verses show excellent taste. (New York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.)

The Easter cards of Messrs. L. Prang & Co. are this year in greater variety than usual. Flower-pieces by Mrs. O. E. Whitney, Miss Helen W. Emery, Mrs. E. T. Fisher, and others are gracefully executed.

Religious and Philosophical.

"Evolution of Today" is a volume by H. W. Coom, Ph. D., Instructor in Biology at Wesleyan University. It is "a summary of Evolution as held by scientists at the present time, and an account of the progress made by the discussion and investigation of a quarter of a century." Prof. Coom gives in these pages an outline of the various theories of Evolution that have been advanced, together with the arguments by which they have been supported, and the objections that have been urged against them. In a general view, the author indorses Evolution, but he deems the theories of Darwin and Spencer seriously defective and unsatisfactory, especially in relation to the origin of man, including his rational faculties and his moral nature. The book is designed to aid those readers that have not time to read and study the voluminous discussions of this subject that have appeared at home and abroad. It is well adapted to its purpose, being as much a history of opinions and theories and their modifications as a summary of the writer's own conclusions. The volume contains 342 pages, embracing eight chapters, and a convenient index at the close. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Eventful Nights in Bible History" is a volume of discourses by Alfred Leer, Bishop of Delaware, on special events in the history of the Old and New Testament, which occurred in the night season. The subjects are such as the following: The Promise of Abraham in View of the Multitude of the Stars, Jacob's Vision at Bethel, The Vision or Elijah, The Night of the Exodus—in the Old Testament; and Gloria in Excelsis, The Flight into Egypt, The Visit of Nicodemus, The Night of the Betrayal, and Paul's Escape from Damascus—in the New Testament. These discourses are well considered, and will be interesting and profitable to many readers. The volume embraces 423 pages. It is published by Harper & Bros. of New York.

"Forewarned, Forearmed," is a volume of discourses by J. Thain Davidson, D. D., of England, addressed especially to young men. The style and illustrations are impressive. The discourses are not tedious, but brief, pointed, and fitted to arrest the attention of young men who are exposed to temptation and need earnest warning. A. C. Armstrong & Son of New York have done a good and timely service by the publication of this volume. It can hardly fail to be useful.

"Spices for Easter Incense" is the title of a volume of poetry and prose collected and edited by Alice L. Williams—second edition—published by Belford, Clarke & Co. of Chicago. Many of the selections are beautiful. The sentiment of all is devout and elevating. The little volume is handsomely gotten up, and will contribute topics of fitting reflection for Easter. It will be acceptable to many readers at the present season.

The third volume of "The People's Bible," Dr. Joseph Parker's discourses on Holy Scripture, embraces important passages in Leviticus and Numbers as far as chapter XXVI. Dr. Parker's lectures are to cover the whole Bible in twenty-five volumes, should his life and strength be spared. Each volume costs $1.50. Dr. Parker is among the most popular of English preachers, and his knowledge of the Scriptures is extensive and accurate. His style is lucid, and his illustrations are striking and impressive. He is neither narrow nor latitudinarian in his views. His volumes are adapted to the profitable use of private readers, of preachers, and of Sunday-school teachers. They are warmly recommended by such distinguished men as Dr. C. H. Spurgeon, and such periodicals as the *Christian Leader*, the Glasgow *Herald*, and the London *Christian Age*. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

"The World and the Logos" is a volume of the Bedell Lectures, by Hugh Miller Thompson, S. T. D., LL. D., Assistant Bishop of Mississippi. Dr. Thompson's two lectures were delivered at Kenyon College, Ohio, on the Bedell Foundation, in 1885. They are learned and clear in statement and argument. They controvert ably the theories of the skeptical scientists as against the Bible. Dr. Thompson argues that there must have been an eternal reason from which the material world proceeded by creation. He does not believe in the eternity of matter from which the organic world was evolved, as Spencer maintains. The lectures throughout defend the Scriptural doctrine of creation versus a mere natural evolution without a rational cause. They are worthy of attention and deep consideration. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

The *Homiletic Review* for April contains an article by Prof. Egbert C. Smith, D. D., in defense of the doctrine that there is a probation after death for those of the human family who do not hear of Christ in the present life. This is the strongest argument that has appeared on that side of the question. Article third, on "The New Theology," is by Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D. It is a zealous restatement of the old-school Calvinistic view of the atonement in its limited application to the elect—a view that is rapidly losing ground among reflecting inquirers, but is strongly intrenched among the old systems of theology. The second article is a review of Dr. Johnson on Prohibition, by Dr. Howard Crosby. It cuts the sinews of Dr.

THE FARM AND STOCK.

GOOD ROADS, CHEAPLY MADE, BRING WEALTH TO THE FARMERS.

Roadmaking—The Coming Highway Commissioners' Convention—Pulling Wool at St. Louis—A Fatal Disease in Young Calves—Prices for Holsteins—Prolific Hens—Notes, Suggestions, and Experience.

There is no country in the world where the making of roads is so closely related to the improvement of the soil by drainage as the prairie region of the United States, neither is there any section where the proper grading of roads on every quarter-section line, clear through townships, over hills and hollows, adds more to the value of the farms. This improvement is rendered comparatively simple by the use of road making machines, which are now so simple and effective that any intelligent man can operate them.

A constant mistake in making earth roads in all the great prairie regions of the West, where gravel and stone are not easily obtained, is from doing the work piecemeal, a little here and a little there. The proper plan to pursue is for each district of sufficient size, through the Road Commissioners, to procure a road machine, which may be tried before paying for it. Then, so far as the work can be accomplished, properly grade a road, with as carefully graded ditches on each side, up hill and down and through the hollows, so far as the district extends, the earth to be placed in the middle of the road, thoroughly graded and compacted, with bermes three or more feet wide between the grade and ditches. The reason for leaving the bermes is that the earth of the grade will gradually spread towards the ditches, and if these bermes are not left the earth will spread into the ditches. If the bermes are left it gives a chance to carry additional earth to the centre of the road in repairs. A road once properly made the grade should be kept intact, high, and well rounded, if of earth, since the perfect shedding of water to the ditches is its measure of economic value.

The reason why roads should be equally graded over hills as well as hollows is to keep the water passing down the roadway in times of heavy rains. There should be grade enough to insure the flow of water to the ditches, since it is better that the ditches wear, and is also easier to prevent undue washing of the ditches than of the roadbed on hillsides. In the case of side-hills the ditch on the upper side is no less necessary, the outfall of water on the outside grade being allowed to waste itself along the natural declivity.

Thus two important objects are accomplished: First, a perfectly graded road, which will be fairly perfect ten or eleven months of the year if not allowed to get into disrepair, which may be prevented by passing over the road at proper intervals with a suitable horse machine to fill ruts and keep the road up to grade. If gravel or stone, broken to an inch size, can be obtained, apply it by all means, for thus you may have a perfect road at minimum cost at all seasons of the year. At every depression it is also essential that the ditch water be carried away through the fields to a natural outfall. It is no less important that through all slight changes of elevation the ditch be deepened by a narrow channel so that no water can accumulate to stand in the ditches.

The value of consecutive earth roads in a region of country in advancing the value of lands once considered worthless except for summer pasture is well illustrated in Iroquois County, Illinois, in the district lying between Illinois and the country north on the Illinois Central Railroad. It now stands as one of the best corn and other grain growing sections of the State. The lands are among the most valuable in money cost, and this rise from almost nothing to $30 or $50 per acre is the result, almost entirely, of the perfect and continuous machine-made earth roads built years ago, giving not only access to market but rendering the soil arable from the perfect drainage produced. Subsequently little grading enhanced values in very wet places, but it was the earth roads, built at merely nominal value per acre, that laid the groundwork of the permanent value of the lands. The same is true in other portions of the State, where the same sagacity has been displayed in the making of perfect roads.

Highway Commissioners' Convention.

The program of the convention of Highway Commissioners to be held at Springfield April 27-28 interests so large a class of persons in every part of the State that it is given in full. There will be not only an exhibition of prominent roadmaking machines, but THE TRIBUNE is informed that ground has been surveyed and stakes set so that machines can give an exhibition of what they can practically perform. The program is as follows:

Tuesday, Call to order; temporary organization; appointment Committee on Credentials; address of welcome by Gov. Richard J. Oglesby; report Committee on Credentials; permanent organization; appointment Committees on Order of Business, Finance, Resolutions, Legislation, etc.

Afternoon, "Road Bridges," by H. M. Hall, Olney; Discussion; "Road Legislation," by Col. Charles F. Mills, Springfield, Secretary State Board of Agriculture; Discussion; "Road Drainage," by S. T. K. Prime, Dwight; Discussion.

Evening, "Construction of Dirt Roads," George R. Morrow, Champaign, Professor of Agriculture, University of Illinois; Discussion; "Permanent Roads," by Col. Phocion Howard, Danville; Discussion; "Advantages of Good Public Roads," by H. A. Stevens, Springfield; Discussion.

Wednesday Morning.—"The Farmer and the Highways," by E. C. Lewis, Ottawa, Vice-President State Board of Agriculture; Discussion; "Railroads and Public Roads," by J. M. Osborn, Toledo, O., Commercial Agent Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway; Discussion; "Gravel Roads," by S. G. Paddock, Princeton; Discussion.

Afternoon.—"Duties of Highway Commissioners," by the Hon. E. M. Haines, Waukegan; Discussion; "Road-Making Machinery," by Johnathan Periam, Chicago; Discussion; General Business; Election of officers ensuing year; Adjournment.

The railways will grant exceptionally low fares to delegates. The Secretary of the convention is Col. Charles F. Mills, who may be addressed at Springfield on this and other subjects relative to the convention.

Farm Notes.

The problem of successful farming consists in making the soil increasingly fertile. Profit comes of high fertility and excellent tillage.

Organic and inorganic matter in the soil is what forms and fattens the plant. Like the overfed animal, the soil sometimes suffers from indigestion.

Poison from bees, hornets, spider bites, etc., is instantly arrested by the application of equal parts of common salt and bicarbonate of soda, well rubbed in on the place bitten or stung.

A nugget of agricultural wisdom from a Southern contemporary is that clover, good cultivation, and barnyard manure contain, as a rule, all the necessary constituents of plant food.

Since the organization of the American Pomological Society, nearly thirty-eight years ago, more than 600 named varieties of fruits have, by common consent, been discarded and their places in the catalog filled by better sorts.

A standing antidote for poison by poison oak, ivy, etc., is to take a handful of quicklime, dissolve in water, let it stand half an hour, then paint the poisoned parts with it. Three or four applications, it is said, will cure the most aggravated cases.

It will take about 8,000 strawberry plants to an acre fifteen inches apart four feet between rows. At three feet each way, the usual distance in field cultivation, the number is 4,840 plants. It will pay every person who has a rood of ground to cultivate a bed of strawberries.

Dry parts of plants take up water with great force. In 1882 a steamship with a partial cargo of peas went ashore and sprung a leak. By the swelling of the peas the decks were thrown apart. The same extraordinary force has been exhibited, too, frequently by cargoes of corn or wheat.

In Europe the fact is noted that countries where the gooseberry flourishes the grape, except in hot-houses, is a failure. The same is true in the United States of the English varieties. But special cultivation, with shade, mulching, and moisture, will enable crops of even some English varieties to produce large crops except in specially unfavorable years.

LIVE STOCK.

Grasping for the Wool Trade.

St. Louis has just had a National Sheep-Shearing and Sheep Convention—two conventions, in fact, one of them the Missouri Wool-Growers' Convention and the other an alleged National Sheep and Wool Convention, with the National left out. The sheep for shearing were furnished mostly from local sources, as was the attendance. St. Louis, however, eclipsed any previous effort made in the way of doing the handsome thing to delegates and visitors. An elegant hall was provided, and a brass band. The gentlemen were féted and talked to about St. Louis being the greatest and most natural wool market in the country. One young lawyer told the audience all about sheep and wool, saying if they sent their wool to Boston for sale they must wait two months for returns after sales, while St. Louis merchants paid cash on the nail. There was also much talk about optimism and pessimism, whatever that had to do with shearing or selling wool. The orator forgot to say that from St. Louis the wool must go to Boston, or other Eastern points, where this fatal two-months' rule must be met in the final sale. He forgot also to remark that Chicago paid better prices for wool than the great "Mediterranean City," as one enthusiastic speaker at the subsequent banquet termed the city by the bridge. The ranchmen, however, after being wined and dined, and toasted and féted, came straight to Chicago and got favorable rates from railroad managers for bringing their mutton here, and no less good prices for the wool they had to sell. Thus they were twice satisfied. They liked St. Louis hospitality, and were highly satisfied with their transportation accommodations to Chicago, and the prices they got for their wool and mutton here.

Murrain in Young Calves.

A correspondent, W. S. Fehr, Dakota, Ill., is informed that the recipe asked for is not found. The cause of murrain in young calves is possibly congenital, and probably existing in the stable where the cows are kept. All animals should be removed to fresh, clean quarters, and the stable thoroughly cleansed and fumigated with smoking tar and sulphur for two hours, all doors and windows being closed. The specific treatment for murrain is to bleed freely when the animal is not too weak. To a young calf give three ounces of Epsom salts, dissolved in a pint of water, to which add one-quarter ounce extract of ginger. Then prepare the following: 1 drachm nitro-muriatic acid, 3 grains bichromate of potash, and two drachms chlorate of potash. Mix in half pint of soft water, and give one-quarter of this at a dose twice or three times a day. Repeat if necessary.

For calves that are weak use stimulants—say ether, one-quarter ounce several times a day as the case may seem to indicate. Sponge the body with cold water and rub dry. Bathe the swellings with a lotion composed of carbolic acid one part, water sixty parts. And it would be well to give hypodermic injections in several parts of the body, say, of carbolic acid one part to 100 parts of water. If the hypodermic injections cannot be given put a seton in the dewlap smeared with corrosive sublimate ointment, and turn every day until a full suppuration is established.

If the difficulty is epidemic notify the Commissioners on Contagious Diseases, Springfield, Ill., at once, or else take the advice of a competent veterinary surgeon. If the disease be anthrax, in any of its malignant forms, it is dangerous to all farm animals and man.

A Brooklyn Holstein Sale.

At the late public sale of Holstein cattle at Brooklyn, N. Y., a recent importation, low prices were obtained. The catalog embraced 150 head, of which only fifty-two were sold. It would seem that in Holsteins, as in other fancy cattle, lots which have been picked up by speculators do not sell as do lots carefully selected by well-known and reliable breeders. The following are some prices as given by New York journals, presumably among the best:

Belle Brandon	$320	Aurelia	$190
Betonia	300	Bounty	130
Betonia	245	Bell Broux	120
Tweedle	230	Cornelia	130
Adriane	175	Brainza	120
Barefoot	220	Brendilla	140
Bud	250	Beattie	145
Petronella	275	Kantje	155
Princess Wilhelmina	160	Brilliant	210
Augusta	160		

Another Chicken-Man Heard From.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., April 16.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In the Agricultural Department of Saturday, April 3, under heading "The Average Hen," you give the communication of a gentleman (Dr. S. H. Van Doren), who says that while the average hen of Illinois is credited by the census statistics with but forty-two eggs per year, the fine thoroughbred fowl will go far beyond that, naming the Plymouth Rock breed as capable of producing from 125 to 150 and even 200 eggs per year. He is quite right in this, and I wish to substantiate his statement by an actual record made and kept. My breeding-pen of ten Plymouth Rocks during the year—November, 1884 to October, 1885, inclusive—yielded an average of 195 eggs per hen. G. R. M.

Live-Stock Notes.

In buying thoroughbred stock be sure you are getting that which is eligible to registry in the Herd-Book, and well bred besides.

Prof. Huxley says it would require nearly 1,000,000 barrels of herring to supply the cod on the Norwegian coast with one breakfast. Has the Professor counted the cod?

The Duroc-Jersey Swine Association is making progress. In two and a half months nearly 100 members were added in eighteen States, and over 600 names claimed for registry.

To cure a cow of the habit of sucking her self, says the *Jersey Bulletin*, make a saturated tincture of powdered aloes and alcohol, keep it in a mucilage bottle, tightly corked, and paint the end of each teat with the mixture, and the cow will soon become disgusted.

In preparing a dust-bath for hens sift the dirt or ashes, not so much for the purpose of removing the coarser portions as to enable the hens to use the dust to the best advantage. If the poultry-house is kept clean and a dust-bath is provided, the hens will keep themselves free of lice without further assistance.

Many diseases of swine are contagious, and when an animal is observed to be sick the well ones should be removed from the pen and placed by themselves. It would be well to keep a watchful eye on them. Clean out the pens and troughs, scrape out all decaying matter from under and around them, and use some disinfectant.

The depression in Scotch agriculture is so great that in one recent number of a paper published there forty-seven country mansions, with 245,000 acres of shootings attached, were advertised to let. Repressing the game and substituting farm stock might lift the depression, since taen better leases could be given to tenants.

Geese can be fattened cheaply, as they will eagerly consume a variety of food, but to get them very fat they should have grain. A goose should not be too fat, as such are objectionable, but they should be fat enough to present an excellent market appearance. Young geese cannot be fed too liberally. They will not become extremely fat until matured.

At the late shearing at Montpelier, Vt., sixty sheep were shorn, the heaviest fleeces, merinos, being as follows: Ram, 4 years old, 37 pounds 6 ounces; ram, 3 years old, 35 pounds 4 ounces; ram, 2 years old, 26 pounds 13 ounces; yearling ram, 18 pounds 3 ounces; ewe, 3 years old, 20 pounds 5 ounces; ewe, 2 years old, 19 pounds 2 ounces; yearling ewe, 14 pounds 12 ounces.

NOVA SCOTIA'S YOKE.

Federation with Canada Denounced—Independence Again the Watchword.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 15.—[New York *Herald*.]—In the Provincial House of Assembly this evening was reopened a question which before two months shall have passed promises to stir the patriotic feelings of Nova Scotians to their depths, and perhaps renew the bitter struggle of nineteen years ago, when the people of the colony pronounced in vain their condemnation of federation with Canada. The subject was introduced in the Assembly by the Hon. Charles E. Church, Commissioner of Works and Mines, who moved the adoption of a memorial to Governor-General Lansdowne, reciting the claims upon which Nova Scotia based her demands for a larger grant of money from the Dominion, for a larger development of the resources of the province. The leader of the opposition seconded the motion, and the memorial was adopted without division.

This action is only the forerunner of more emphatic measures, which it is understood will be proposed in the local Parliament within a few days. A resolution will be then moved providing in effect that, applications to the Dominion Government for increased financial subsidies having been repeatedly refused, the Provincial Government proceed to take steps to secure complete separation from Canada and a restoration of independence.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute.

This widely-celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been acclevea in the cure of all nasal, throat, and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints, and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency, and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele, and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalid's Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS.

PRUETTE FAILS TO KEEP HIMSELF CLEAR OF INJUNCTIONS.

Mr. Wetherell Not Being Able to Make One Hold in the Federal Court Tries in the State Court—A Verdict for Damages for Being Bitten by a Vicious Dog—The Rountree Estate Before Judge Knickerbocker.

The case of Eugene I. Wetherell against Thomas F. Pruette, Tom Karl, H. C. Barnabee, and others, to prevent Pruette from making a contract to sing with Karl and Barnabee, was yesterday dismissed before Judge Gresham by the complainant. Mr. Bisbee, who appeared for Wetherell, said that the demurrer raised the question of jurisdiction, and he had no doubt it was well taken. He would, therefore, dismiss the case and begin it in the State court. A bill accordingly was immediately filed by Wetherell in the Superior Court against Pruette, Foster, Karl, and Barnabee asking for an injunction to prevent Pruette from breaking his contract with Wetherell or from singing in any other company or receiving any compensation from defendants. The bill is almost identical with the one filed in the Federal Court, and charges that Pruette sang with the Emma Abbott company last season and has engaged to sing for the present season at $100 a week, but is trying to break his engagement and sing with defendants. A temporary injunction was granted by Judge Shepard.

A Vicious Dog.

Gottfried Zillman, an old German, leased a portion of his house, No. 3949 Butterfield street, to one Reblin about two years ago, and lived himself in the remaining rooms with a vicious dog. Reblin had a little girl named Martha, 2 years of age, who strayed within the circuit of the animal's chain and was fearfully bitten and lacerated about the head and face. Her parents sued Zillman for damages, and yesterday recovered in Judge Gary's court a verdict for $750. Zillman is foreman of the gang of laboring-men at South Park.

Letters Refused in the Rountree Estate—Other Estates.

Clarence A. Burley made application in Probate Court yesterday for administration upon the estate of John M. Rountree, the lawyer. A bond was offered, with John N. Jewett and A. H. Burley as sureties in the penalty of $30,000, being double the estimated value of the estate. Judge Knickerbocker informed Mr. Burley that under the statute it was impossible for him to take out administration until after the expiration of sixty days unless the widow joined in the petition. Mrs. Rountree's name will probably be inserted in the petition, which, with her signature, will be presented today or early next week. The estate includes no real property and consists largely of stocks and bonds. There is a fair legal library.

Letters of administration to collect the estate of Lloyd H. Bowers were issued to William D. Kerfoot. The estate is valued at $30,000, consisting of money, notes, and personal effects. The heirs are Betsey S. F. Dole of Nashobah, Mass.; Anna Cavarly of New London, Conn.; Ellen A. Bowers and Betsey Bowers of Pomfret, Conn., and Annie and Alice Bowers of the same place.

Judge Knickerbocker admitted to probate the will of Edmund Kingsland, who died in Pennsylvania March 24. His home was in Maywood. The estate is valued at $46,000, including $5,000 worth of stock in the Au Sable Horse Nail Company, stock in the Maywood Company of the par value of $66,000, real estate and other property. Letters testamentary were issued to his widow Emma L. Kingsland, besides whom he left a daughter and two sons. Everything is given to the wife.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

20,129—S. H. Blake vs. S. H. Ballard and Adaline Ballard. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $5,000 on the s ½ of the s w ¼ of the n e ¼, the e ½ of the n e ¼, the s e fr ¼ and the n fraction of the s w ¼ of sec 22, 35, containing 378 acres. W. T. Hopkins and J. H. Sampson, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

102,541—John C. Cooper et al. v. Henry C. June. Bill for dissolution of partnership and accounting. B. M. Shaffner, solr.

102,542—Frederick Myerhof v. William Willert. Confession of judgment. $717. James Frake, atty.

102,543—Bill. Suppressed.

102,544—Emma Huguniin v. A. De Land and W. P. Huguniin. Confession of judgment, $2,594. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

102,545—Max Muller vs. George Wilkie. Confession of judgment, $715. Henry L. Rexford, atty.

102,546—T. C. Hoag vs. Edward M. H. Ludlam and James D. Ludlam. Scire facias to revive judgment for $972. Isaac E. Adams, atty.,

102,547—Lazarus Silverman vs. Hermann H. Janssen. Confession of judgment, $555. Holzheimer & Eilel, attys.

102,548—Sarah A. Hickling vs. Charles C. Sanford. Confession of judgment in forcible detainer for possession of store No. 254 South Water street. H. B. Wickersham, atty.

102,549—Laura C. Towne vs. The Fire Association of Philadelphia. Asst., $5,000. Charles E. Towne, atty.

102,550—C. W. Merrick et al. vs. John F. Schick, Michael Schick, and Frank Schick. Asst., $600. Same atty.

102,551—Albert Anderson vs. Rosa Anderson. Bill for divorce for drunkenness. D. L. Carmichael, solr.

102,552—Bill. Suppressed.

102,553—Susan Washburn vs. Margaret Ausin, S. C. McCune, and Beela Landfare. Bill for dissolution of partnership. Edward Maher, solr.

102,554—Joseph W. Stone et al. vs. Emil G. Harz. Asst., $1,500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, atty.

102,555—John Sanders et al. vs. Patrick C. Healy and Francis K. Geren. Scire facias to revive judgment for $1,857. Mason Bros., attys.

102,556—Frederick Kirchhoff vs. Thomas Welch. Asst., $400. Frederick Peake, atty.

Suppressed Thursday—102,555, Murilla Downer et al. vs. Alonzo Blossom and S. Richardson. Bill for chattel mortgage injunction. S. M. Mock, solr.

102,557—Sophia Benton, use, etc., vs. Howard F. Benton. Debt, $2,359; damages, $5,000. Sidney Thomas, atty.

102,540—David Esteb vs. Walter S. Kerr, Charles Williams, James M. Whaling, and Ella M. Whaling. Creditor's bill. $300. W. B. Moak, solr.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ANTHONY—3,051. Louis Frank et al. vs. Eli Frank; dft. and jgt. $10,000, and spl. exn.—4,401. Edward P. Allis vs. Edgar P. Harper; dft. and jgt. $501. —3,896. Thomas E. Dugan et al. vs. Q. Christensen; verd. and jgt. $102.

JUDGE GARY—3,022. Martha Reblin vs. Gottfried Zillman; verd. pltf. $750.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—4,907. Alexander Henderson and Edward O. Bird; dft. and jgt. $1,573.—1,734. R. C. & R. M. Co. vs. Blanchett; verd. Florsheim, Cascade, M. C. and E. G. Gaertner guilty, das. $750; Hanchett not guilty.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—1,890. William Woelke vs. Johanna Woelke; decree of divorce for desertion.—2,044. James H. North vs. Charlotte North; same, adultery.—1,587. Anna A. Duffy vs. Henry W. Duffy; same for drunkenness.—888, Amy Hall vs. Ira C. Hall; same for desertion.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

56,337—Mary E. Evaris vs. C. L. Whitcomb. Appeal.

56,338—Mathew Schauble vs. Fred C. Mannke. Confession of judgment for 393 Webster av. Louis Kistler, atty.

56,339—Thomas Nalepinski vs. John Landmaster. Appeal.

56,340—Jesse Titman vs. S. McCleland and George W. Pomeroy. Appeal.

56,341—Charles J. Vopicka vs. Dennis McCarthy. Appeal.

56,342—J. L. Bennett vs. George A. Gibbs. Appeal.

56,343—James H. Sandy vs. Alice E. Bates. Appeal.

56,344—A. J. Calder vs. George A. Fair. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE HAWES—1,201, Colledge vs. Emmertons; jgt. on verd. and appl.—2,126, Antoine Gateau vs. George Schneider and John B. Gerard; verd. pltf. $2,000.

JUDGE COLLINS—4,768, Allen vs. Bigelow; verd. pltf. $35.—Atkinson vs. Gibbie; verd. pltf. $543 and jgt.

County Court—New Suits.

6,607—F. H. Avers vs. William J. Clay. Confessing of judgment for possession of Flat A of Newport Apartment Bldg. L. F. Cummings, atty.

Criminal Court.

JUDGE GARNETT—Twenty-two prisoners pld. not guilty.—888, Henry Martin, lar.; fd. not guilty.—860, Richard Cullen, murder; jury disagree.—910, Edward Murphy, assit. to kill; sentd. to four mos. Co. Jail.—891, George Fallon; pl. of guilty, of robry.; sentd. to five yrs. penty.

JUDGE ROGERS—814, Thomas King, murder; sentd. to twenty-five yrs in penty.—885, Weir and Schuitz, lar.; contd. by pple.—861, Thomas Boyle, lar.; jury trial, vdt. guilty, val. $50, lar. fixd. at three mos. penn. motn. for n. t.—883, Frank White, burg.; pl. n. g. withdn. and pl. of guilty, sentd.—946, Otelia Martens and Bertha Martens, burg.; pl. of guilty, sentd. by Bertha, and Otelia tried and acquitted.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Set cases.

JUDGE BODGETT—Nos. 355, 369, 373, 375, 398, 400, 402, 412, 413, 417, 418, 421, 422, 434, 435, 438, 439, 440, 443, 456. No. 351, MacLean vs. Campbell, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—Motions.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Motions for new trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Motions.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Divorces at 9 a. m.

JUDGE GARNETT—May assist Judge Shepard.

JUDGE HAWES—Motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.

JUDGE TULEY—No announcement.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 6,477 and 6,179.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—Accounts.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 3,030, 3,031, 3,040, 3,044, 3,045, 3,047, and 3,048. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 4,067, 3,061, 3,054, 286, 2,693, 3,082, 3,084, 3,087, 3,092, 3,098, 3,099, 1,684, 1,700, 1,803, 2,235, 1,693, 1,697, 1,882, 2,088, 1,897, 2,252, 2,284, 2,281, 2,060, 2,452, and 2,503, Tuesday, first call of Nos. 1 to 100, inclusive.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 1,733, 1,740, 1,503, 1,705, 1,742, and 1,744. No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday, no call. County injunction cases on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 3884, 6,209, 826, 2,170, 2,183, and 2,186. No case on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—First call Nos. 551 to 600, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 4,628, 4,788, 4,700, 4,814, 4,816, 4,815, 4,900, and first five cases each.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions. Tuesday, call of new calendar will begin.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Nos. 6,577 and 6,486. No. 5,911. C. & G. W. R. R. Co. vs. Furst, on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 880, 885, 972, 810, 811, 812, 923, 924, 926, 934, 935, 937, and 939.

JUDGE ROGERS—Nos. 511, 558, and 796.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States today were as follows:

On motion of Mr. W. P. Cuppy, B. H. Hereford of Tucson, Ari., was admitted to practice. On motion of Mr. G. G. Symes Sam P. Rose of Denver, Colo., was admitted to practice.

232. William F. Graham et al., appellants, vs. The Boston, Hartford & Erie Company et al.; argument continued by Mr. William Caleb Loring, Mr. William G. Russell, Mr. John C. Gray, and Mr. C. S. Bradley for appellees, and concluded by Mr. Benjamin F. Butler for appellants.

Adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

No. 338 Thirteenth street, Joseph Cerveny, one-story cottage, 22x36 feet, $700.

No. 347 Hubbard street, George Crone, two-story addition, 20x12 feet, $300.

No. 191 Sabor street, Henry Cline, one-story cottage, 20x24 feet, $600.

No. 239 West Chicago avenue, Michael Koenig, two-story barn, 17x24 feet, $800.

No. 241 Hudson avenue, Peter Hecker, basement, 20 x59 feet, $1,400.

No. 191 Ladin street, Thomas Richardson, two-story barn and dwelling, 28x27 feet, $1,600.

Nos. 65 to 69 Washington street, L. Z. Leiter and C. Walker, addition, 80x180 feet, 6,000.

No. 438 Twenty-second street, M. Schmidt, two-story office, 37x35 feet, $2,500.

No. 869 Monroe street, S. L. Wood, two-story dwelling, 22x56 feet, $5,500.

No. 111 Liberty street, L. Holsman, two-story flats, 22x48 feet, $2,000.

No. 119 Evergreen street, John Ott, two-story dwelling, 22x50 feet, $2,500.

No. 22 West Thirteenth street, Louis Tieman, two-story dwelling, 22x30 feet, $4,000.

No. 361 North Ashland avenue, H. Brush, one-story cottage, 22x30 feet, $600.

No. 910 Eighteenth street (rear), T. Kennedy, one-story cottage, 14x30 feet, $700.

THE PRESIDENT'S CABINET.

Washington Letter: Miss Cleveland is still away from home, and, in the absence of his family at Fortress Monroe, Col. Lamont has gone over to keep the President company in the deserted White House. Together they work from early morning until late at night, and take the afternoon drive together. The friendship, harmony, and perfect confidence existing between the President and Col. Lamont is most remarkable, and for efficiency, faithful and intelligent devotion, no President has had a private secretary to compare with this one, who is almost more important in the Administration than any member of the Cabinet.

The stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS displayed by the house of LYON & HEALY, is the largest and most complete in the world, embracing the highest class and medium grades. It includes STEINWAY, THE STANDARD PIANO OF THE WORLD, the TIME-TRIED FISCHER PIANO (established 1840), THE LYON & HEALY PATENT UPRIGHT PIANO, the POPULAR PEASE PIANO, the WILCOX & WHITE, BURDETT, STANDARD, and LYON & HEALY ORGANS. Prices, quality and durability considered, are placed at the lowest living rates, for cash or time payments, while the long established reputation of the house, coupled with their most liberal interpretation of the guarantee on their goods, affords the purchaser of one of these instruments an absolute safeguard against loss by possible defects in materials or workmanship.
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Our Well-known Standard Desks.
Fine Commercial Furn'e & Interior Fittings.
Bank Fittings, Brass & Wire Work.
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The Michigan Central Rail Road Company.
Detroit, Mich., April 3rd, 1886.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next (being the sixth day of said month), at 10 o'clock a. m.
By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28
In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,
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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture.
Sold by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
Having sold your excellent preparation known as "G" for the past year or more we are pleased to report that it has given entire satisfaction and we do not hesitate to recommend it.
J. C. Williams & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.
Sold by Druggists, Price, $1.00.

FOR EUROPE.
A lady who has previously lived abroad, intends going in September with her daughter, to Berlin. She would take two young ladies as members of her family. References given and required. Address Mrs. L. M. O., Box 235, Boston, Mass.

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in 3 months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple, and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 E. 26th-st., N. Y. City

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126 different patterns to select from, in all kinds of woods.
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Of every description, suitable for Palace or Cottage.
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EIGHT HOUR DAY.
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Having a deep interest in the welfare of our employes, and good will towards the great organization of workingmen in Chicago, we cheerfully co-operate with them in their laudable effort to reduce a day's work to eight hours, and shall with pleasure "FALL INTO LINE" on May 1st.

IN ONE NIGHT Chilblains, Chaps, and light cutaneous affections are cured by CREME SIMON, recommended by all doctors of Paris and adopted by every lady of fashion; it whitens, fortifies, and perfumes the skin and gives a velvety appearance.
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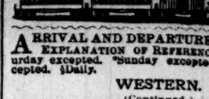

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S.S. "America" Sails Wednesday, May 12.
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Saloon passage, $50 and upwards. Second class, $35.
STEERAGE AT LOWEST RATES.
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ESTABLISHED 1840.
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This line has never lost a passenger, and is the oldest in existence. Rates as low as by any first-class line.
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Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
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LABRADOR, Perier (Hauterive, Wed., April 21, 7 a m
ST. GERMAIN, Boyer..... Wednesday, April 28, 1 p m
ST. LAURENT, De Jousselin..... Wed., May 5, 6 a m
NORMANDIE, Kervasbiec, Wednesday, May 12, 1 p m
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): To Hav

DAVID PRESTON, President. WM. L. BERCRY, Cashier.
FRED'K W. HAYES, Vice-Pres't. F. B. PRESTON, Ass't Cashier.

THE
PRESTON BANK
OF DETROIT.

ESTABLISHED.....1852
INCORPORATED.....1885

(Successors to DAVID PRESTON & CO.)

Transacts a General Banking Business.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Officials of Counties, Cities, and School Townships about to issue bonds are invited to send full information of such proposed issues. If the information is satisfactory we will bid on same.
DAVID PRESTON,
President.

REMOVAL.

Colbron, Chauncey & Co.,
STOCK BROKERS,
Grain and Provisions,
TO
155 La Salle-st.

The Merchants' Loan & Trust Company.
ESTABLISHED 1857.

Capital ....$2,000,000.00.
Surplus....$1,000,000.00.

Circular Letters of Credit for use of Travelers, and
Commercial Credits issued available in any part of the world.
Foreign Exchange bought and sold.

BANK
OF
British North America.
(ESTABLISHED 1836.)
Paid Up Capital, - £1,000,000 Stg.
Surplus, - - - £221,810 Stg.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON, ENGLAND.

Agency in Chicago: Royal Insurance Building, Quincy Street.
H. M. BREEDON, } Agents.
J. J. MORRISON, }

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Call and Time Loans on Stocks, Bonds, Etc. Sterling Exchange and Cable Transfers Bought and Sold.
Mercantile Credits
Issued, Available in Any Part of the World.

S. A. KEAN & CO., BANKERS,
Successors to Preston, Kean & Co.,
100 Washington-st.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and Individuals received on Favorable Terms.
Foreign Exchange drawn on the Principal European Cities.
Government, State, Municipal, and School Bonds constantly on hand. Call or send for List.
United States Land Warrants and Land Scrip bought and sold.

$20,000.00
6 Per Cent Funding
Dallas County, Ia., Bonds.
Real value of property, estimated..$8,000,000
Assessed value for taxation.....$5,876,133
Total debt, this issue included.....$79,500
Population.....20,050
FOR SALE BY
N. W. HARRIS & CO., Bankers,
115-117 Monroe-st. (Montauk Block).

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.
Cash Capital, $500,000.00
Invested in Government Bonds.
Stockholders' liability in addition to stock, $500,000.
SURPLUS, $220,000.
Interest paid on deposits. Accounts solicited.
DIRECTORS.
John McCaffrey, Geo. Sturges, Wm. H. Reid,
Chas. Cremer, John R. Walsh, Geo. Strait,
Jos. M. Mitchell, R. T. Crane, John J. Mitchell.
JOHN J. MITCHELL, President.
JOHN R. WALSH, Vice-President.
WM. H. MITCHELL, Second Vice-President.
JAS. S. GIBBS, Cashier.

Boyd, Paxton & Boyd,
Commission,
Grain, and
Provisions.
63 Board of Trade,
Chicago.
JAMES E. BOYD, Omaha.
W. A. PAXTON, Omaha.
SAMUEL BOYD, Chicago.

Money to Loan
And Building Loans made on Chicago and Hyde Park property at lowest rates.
WM. V. JACOBS.
Room 32, 118 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
At 5 per cent, in large sums on improved Central Real Estate.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CHANDLER-BROWN COMPANY,
Grain & Provision Commission,
Chicago Board of Trade. Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce.
Private Telegraph Wires.

TO RENT.
Half of one of the best located and lightest offices in Board of Trade.
WARREN & CO.,
Room 56.

Union National Bank,
Cor. Washington and La Salle-sts.
Paid-Up Capital, $1,700,000.
Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers
Issued, payable in any part of the world.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
And first-class Investment Securities Bought and Sold.

Baldwin, Wrenn & Farnum,
Stock Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants,
237 LA SALLE-ST., GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, AND PROVISIONS.
Private wires to New York and Boston.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 16.	April 9.
New York	$ 62,015,150	$ 67,307,158
Boston	15,232,592	16,174,306
Chicago	7,447,000	7,857,000
Philadelphia	5,317,382	7,324,779
St. Louis	1,871,321	2,316,889
Baltimore	1,705,878	1,568,119
New Orleans	1,128,309	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c premium; Boston, 15@25c discount; St. Louis, 35c premium; New Orleans, $1.00 premium.

There was quite as much activity in the money market of this city yesterday as could be expected considering the rumors of strikes, the low price of wheat, and other influences calculated to depress business. The demand for loans is steady and the amounts placed are generally small, so that there is nothing in the market of a sort to attract much attention. The quietude is more in appearance than in reality. The quotations are still 6 per cent for call and 6@7 for time. There seem to be very few concessions from these figures. Eastern exchange was strong at 25c premium. Foreign bills were steady at unchanged quotations and the supply was good.

Securities were quiet. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $5,000 Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s at 103¾; $10,000 at 103⅝, $6,500 City Railway 4½s at 101⅜, $5,000 at 101⅝. Among the sales over the counter were $1,500 United States 6s at 126½, $2,000 United States 4½s at 112¾, $1,500 District of Columbia 3-65s at 118¼, $500 North Evanston 5s at 101, $2,000 South Park 6s at 106, $6,000 Minnesota State 4½s at 104⅞, and $3,000 Wabash 5s at 90.

The temper of the local stock speculators was bearish, and a good deal of Western Union was sold short. It was reported not only that there was likely to be a strike of the operators of that company, but that a meeting was in progress in London to discuss the question of reducing rates on cable messages. It was stated that the decision of the telegraph operators whether to strike or not would be made the 23d of this month. The manipulators of Western Union have been working Chicago for some days, and it would not be surprising if too much of the stock had been sold. The points to sell come from the same source as those which were given out just before the recent great drop, and they received the more attention on account. The bearish feeling as to the Grangers has prevailed here for some time widened to the rest of the list, but the main cause of it was the fear of strikes. Many exaggerated reports were afloat. It was thought likely that the strike on the Third Avenue Road in New York would extend to other lines, including the elevated roads. A very bitter feeling against Gould among all the laboring men is manifest, and it is believed that wherever they think they can do him any injury by strikes they will not lose their opportunity. There were indefinite rumors of a strike in the Stock-Yards of this city and among the employés of the Lake Shore Road. It was evident, however, that an effort was being made to magnify any possible trouble in this city. Nearly all the news was of a sort to produce lower prices. There is no doubt that the bears have entered on a campaign, and it remains to be seen whether they will be any more successful than they have heretofore been this year.

The London Economist says that, while the money market in that city is still low, the condition of political affairs on the Continent is such as to cause grave apprehensions as to the future. This is a reason for thinking that the Bank of England directors are not likely to permit their already comparatively small stock of gold to be diminished still more, but will meet foreign withdrawals, if these continue to be made, by a prompt advance of their rate. The course of the market thus hinges upon the bullion movements, and these are so uncertain as to make it risky to speculate upon the long continuance of the present low rates.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16.—[Special.]—The bearish feeling was quite pronounced again today, and for the time being the market seemed to have few, if any supporters. Additional interest was given to the labor question this afternoon by the announcement in Chicago that the switchmen employed in the Belt-Line Railroad of Labor, and that the Lake Shore Company had been given until noon tomorrow to comply with the demands of the men. It is likely the spread of the strike that is at the bottom of the depression in the temper of speculators which has recently taken place. Outsiders are not disposed to buy while this condition of affairs exists, and leading operators with bullish proclivities are disinclined to put themselves in the gap. The bears, on the other hand, are encouraged to make fresh attacks, relying upon their ability to shake out weak holders to assist them in getting the market down. Until some favorable news develops, speculation is likely to remain in its present unsettled condition. London sold quite heavily this morning, and were relatively lower here than there, at least early in the day. Commack and Woerishoffer brokers were active in depressing the list, and the Gould following were also sellers. The greatest decline in the usually active stocks was of two points in Jersey Central. Outside of this the fall in prices was not as large as might have been expected under the circumstances, having been only a point or so under. There was a better borrowing demand for stocks, and rates were a shade firmer. The Grangers—and, for that matter, the general list—were sold on an announcement that the Chicago & Northwestern Company had decided to issue $30,000,000 4 per cent forty-year bonds to be used for extensions at the rate of $20,000 a mile, mortgage bonds of the proprietary roads, to be constructed. Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—J. Kennedy & Co., and Brown Bros. & Co.—are reported to have taken $5,000,000 of the issue, and it was also stated that the balance would be sold from time to time as the company required the money for construction purposes. Chicago operators were free sellers of Northwestern and St. Paul on this issue of bonds.

The declines for the day were: Burlington ¾, Canada Pacific ⅝, Consolidated Georgian ⅛, Lackawanna & Erie ⅛, preferred ½, Kansas & Texas ⅛, Lake Shore ⅝, Michigan Central ½, Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western preferred 1, Minnesota & St. Louis ⅛, Southern Pacific ⅛, Northern Pacific ⅛, preferred ⅜, Missouri Pacific ⅛, Central ¾, Nickel-Plate ⅛, preferred ⅜, New York & New England ⅛, Jersey Central ⅜, Northwestern ⅝, preferred 2, Northern Pacific ¾, preferred ⅜, Oregon & Transcontinental ½, Pacific Mail ⅝, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville ⅜, Pullman ½, Reading ⅝, Richmond & West Point ⅜, Rock Island ⅝, St. Paul ⅜, Omaha ⅛, preferred ¼, Manitoba 1, St. Paul & Duluth ⅛, Pacific ⅝, Western Union ⅝, Louisville & Nashville ⅝, Ohio & Southern ¼, Louisville & Indianapolis ⅝, Bloomington & Western ⅝, Green Bay ⅛, East Tennessee ⅛, Wabash ⅛, preferred ⅜, Wheeling & Lake Erie ⅛, Terre Haute ⅝, preferred ½, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis ⅝, Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred ⅝.

The net advances for the day were: Cincinnati, Indiana, St. Louis & Chicago 2⅝, Central Pacific ⅛, Manhattan ⅛, Richmond & Danville ⅛, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg ⅜, Southern Pacific ⅜, Northern & Western ⅜, preferred ⅛, Virginia Midland 2.

There was a rumor in the board today that the Pacific Mail subsidy was likely to be compromised on the basis of $60,000. President Houston says that he knows nothing about the matter. Mr. C. P. Huntington says that transcontinental troubles are not serious yet, and that there was no meeting yesterday. He also says that there is no truth in the report that the control of Pacific Mail is being bought by Transcontinental interests. Mr. Charles F. Crocker of San Francisco writes to Vice-President Crocker of the Central and Southern Pacific system that the reduction of transcontinental rates was of an immense benefit to the companies and the country at large. He is ordering additional rolling stock, and says if he can get 1,000 cars immediately he could use them until far in the winter.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ap'l 16	Last Ap'l 15
Alt. & Ter. H.	400	39¾	39¾	39¾	40
Canadian Pacific	1,400	56¾	55¾	56¼	56¾
Canada Southern	300	50¾	50¾	50¾	55¾
Central Pacific	200	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
C. & O., 1st pref.	200	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾
C., B. & Q.	1,300	113¾	113¾	113¾	114
C., R. I. & P.	300	90	90	90	90
Den. & Rio G.	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Del. & Hudson	1,300	101¾	101¾	101¾	102
D., L. & W.	28,370	125¾	125¾	125¾	126
Erie	10,100	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do pref.	3,400	84¾	84¾	84¾	85
Do seconds		102¾	102¾	102¾	104
E. Tenn. & Ga.	100	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Hocking Valley	850	27¾	27¾	27¾	28¾
L. S. & W.	900	94¾	93¾	93¾	94¾
Lehigh Coal & Nav.	7,800	51¾	50¾	50¾	51¾
Kansas & Texas	6,400	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
Lake Shore	42,410	81¾	80¾	80¾	81¾
Louis. & Nash.	2,980	39¾	39¾	39¾	40¾
Manhattan Con.	1,810	127¾	126	127¾	128
M., L. S. & W. pfd.	900	79	78¾	78¾	80
Minn. & St. L.	400	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Do pfd.	1,300	67¾	67¾	67¾	68¾
Missouri Pacific	575	101¾	101¾	101¾	102¾
N. Y. & N. E.	900	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾
N. Y. C. & W.	400	74	73¾	73¾	74
Do pfd.	100	97¾	97¾	97¾	98
N. Y. C. & St. L.	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Do 1st pref.	100	15	15	15	16
N. Y. Central	11,150	107¾	107¼	107¼	108
N. & W. pfd.	1,100	30	29¾	29¾	30¾
Northern Pacific	125	26	26	26	26¾
Do pfd.	4,300	57	56¾	56¾	57¾
Northwestern	25,965	107¾	106¾	106¾	107¾
Do pref.	375	138¾	138	138	139¾
Ohio & Miss.	1,000	27¾	27¾	27¾	28
O. Ry. & N. Co.	100	50	50	50	50
O. Transcon.	3,600	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
Pacific Mail	6,900	55¾	54¾	54¾	55¾
P. P. C. Co.	800	118	118	118	118
Peoria, D. & E.	800	23	22¾	22¾	23
Reading	3,500	34	33¾	33¾	34¾
Rich. & Dan.	1,000	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Rock Island	465	126¾	126	126	126
R. & W. P. term.	5,870	32	31	31	32
St. L. & S. F. pfd.	200	67¾	67¾	67¾	68
Do 1st pfd.		101	101	101	

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ap'l 16	Last Ap'l 15
St. Paul	37,330	57½	56¾	56¾	58¼
St. Paul & O.	200	119	119	119	119
St. Paul & O. pfd.	3,000	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
St. P., M. & M.	1,100	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
Texas Pacific	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Union Pacific	200	51¾	51¾	51¾	52
Wabash pref.	28,530	39¾	38¾	38¾	39¾
Western Union	34,400	68¾	68¾	68¾	69¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	144	Farmers' Loan & Trust	120	
American	135¾	United States	61¾	

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

U. S. 6s, reg.	103¾	Northern Pac. sec. 6s	94¾	
U. S. 6s, coup.	126½	Northwest. consols	142¾	
Pacific 6s of 1895	117¾	Northwest. deb. 5s	105¾	
Central Pacific first	117¾	St. L. & I. M. gen. m.	106¾	
D. & Rio Grande first	106¾	St. Paul consols	131	
E. & R. G. West first	77¼	St. P. C. & P. first	117¼	
Erie seconds	101¼	St. Paul Minn. & Man.	117	
M., K. T. gen. 6s	101¾	Tex. Pac. land gr. 6s	51¾	
Northern Pac. first	115¾	Union Pacific first	117	
		West Shore first	109¾	

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$10000 U S 6s reg	112¾	3000 M & N 1st g	103¾		
1000 La con 4s	104½	2000 N Y L E & W 2d c	105¾		
6000 Am D & I 5s	85¾	2000 do ex cp	87¾		
11000 A & P 1mc	23	2000 do 2d ds cp	87¾		
4000 Atch Col & P 1st	105¾	2000 do 2d ds cp	90		
1000 B & O 6s	119¼	2000 N Y & N conv	110		
1000 B C R & N 1st	110¾	2000 N Y & N 1st	109¾		
1000 Bos & Alb 7s	127	1000 N Y O & W 1st	109¾		
1000 C Coal 6s	97¾	2000 N Y & Pac 2d	115¾		
2000 C W & Minn 1st	120	30000 N Y Pac 2d cp	115¾		
1000 C M & St P con 7s	135¾	4000 N Y & Pac 2d c cp	115¾		
4000 CHAR & Q con 7s	135¾	4000 N J C cn 1st	113¾		
3000 C Sp M & O 1st	119¾	4000 N J C cn sat pcp	113¾		
1000 C St P M & O 1st	127¾	1000 O R & N con 6s	97¾		
5000 Ft W & D C 1st	99¾	1000 O Ore Imp 6s	97¾		
1000 Gen Bridge 1st	102¾	14000 R W & Ogden	97¾		
1000 Ind B & W 1st pf	104¾	1000 R & A 1st r rets	97¾		
1000 L S M 1st cp	127¾	1000 R & A 1st r rets	97¾		
2000 M & St P 1st	127¾	2000 St L & I M con 5s	82¾		
2000 M & St P 1st—I & M	127¾	2000 St L & I M 2d cl	53¾		
2000 M & St P con 7s	135¾	2000 St L & I M 2d cl reg	53¾		
2000 M K & T 2d 6s	79¾	10000 St L & S F 2d cl B	69¾		
		10 Ann Exc	170		

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 U S 4s reg	126¾	15000 N Y Ont & W 1st	105¾		
2000 La con 4s	104½	1000 N Y & Harlem 7s	140		
1000 Mo 6s 1888	101¾	1000 N Y & W deb 5s	54¾		
1000 B & O 5s	110¾	1000 N Y 1st cp	115¾		
1000 C Par 6s	104	5000 N Y 2d cp	115¾		
6000 Ca Sou 1st gu	110¾	2000 O Ry & Nav	94¾		
6000 Ca Sou 2d gu	103¾	1000 Or Im Co 1st	107¾		
6000 Ca Sou Sr B ex cp	103¾	1000 Or Im Co 1st	94¾		
35000 D & R G 1st ex cp	87¾	9000 R & D deb	110¾		
1000 E Tenn inc	20¾	73000 R & D deb	101¾		
11000 Ft W & D 1st	88¾	6000 R W & O inc	97¾		
1000 Gt W 1st reg	104¾	4000 R W & Ogden	97¾		
1000 Iron Steam 5s	70	6000 R & A 1st r rets	97¾		
1000 Ill Cent 4s	93	1000 St L & I M con 5s	82¾		
2000 I B & W con 2ds	105	2000 St L & I M 2d cl	53¾		
1000 L N & C 1st	103¾	5000 St L & I M—C & T 1s	114		
2000 M K & T gen 6s	94	2000 St L & O C 1st	98		
1000 M K & T 2d 6s	79¾	1000 St Paul con cov	129¾		
10000 N Y L E & W 2d cn	114¾	2000 U Pac 1st—L G	99¾		
6 cp	87¾	6000 W S & F—Chi D	88¾		
15000 N Y C & H cp 7s	130¾	2000 W Va & Pitts 6s	103¾		
5000 N Y C & St L 1st	105¾	15 Adams Ex	147¾		
5000 N Y C & H m tr rc	60	10 Wells Fargo Ex	140		
		10 Pat of Am (b5)	170		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 Am Dock 1 5s	93¾	35000 N Y L E & W 2 cn	23		
1000 C Rl & P 1st sr	123¾	6 cp	87¾		
1000 C St L & N O 5s	117¾	do Col Trs	100		
2000 C & O 1st cur	85¾	do Col Trs	90		
2000 Col H & T 6s	107¾	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	105¾		
58000 E T inc	20¾	11000 N Y C & H m tr rc	60		
1000 G H W & S P inc	30¾	1000 N Y C & St L 1st	105¾		
2000 I B & W con 2ds	105	2000 N Y S & W 1st ex cp	85		
15000 I B & W ein	104¾	6000 N Y S & W m tr rc	60		
2000 L Ub 5s	97¾	6000 N Y & Ont cons	73¾		
30000 M K & T 6s	114¾	2000 N Y & O inc	73¾		
1000 M O P 1st cons	117	2000 S P M & M 1st cons	132		
1000 M & O 1st deb	61	5000 Va Mid inc	61		

NEW YORK, April 16.—Money on call easy at 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Sterling exchange dull but steady at 483¾ for sixty days and 484¾ for demand. The sales of stocks today were 391,012 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 2,000; Lake Shore 43,100; Louisville & Nashville 3,100; Northwestern 25,965; New Jersey Central 7,800; New York Central 35,865; New Jersey Central 10,350; Reading 3,500; St. Paul 27,560; St. Paul & Omaha 3,800; Union Pacific 2,330; Western Union 35,400; Northern Pacific preferred 5,030; Oregon & Transcontinental 5,625.

Government bonds were dull but firm. State bonds were quiet and steady. Railroad bonds were very quiet; sales $666,000.

Stocks continue dull and drooping. The market opened lower and further declined ¼@¾ per cent. On a slight rally during the forenoon the highest prices were reached, and the lowest generally in the last hour, from which there was a small reaction and a closing downward tendency at the close. Jersey Central was an exception to the general rule by opening at 35¾, and after selling at 35¼ declined to 35, but rallied to 35¾ higher, with a net loss of ⅞. It is understood that the chairman of the New Jersey has ordered the immediate sale of the Reading securities held by the Jersey Central, and at today's meeting of the directors Fremont, Ellis & Co. were ordered to sell the bonds at once. Northwestern declined ¾ on the reports that the company was to issue $20,000,000 additional bonds for the purpose of extending its lines. It is stated that three-fourths of the issue are already taken by the shareholders, and that the remainder will be sold as the money is needed. St. Paul & Duluth is 1% higher than last night. Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago is 2% higher. The general weakness of the market is attributed to the unsettled condition of railroad traffic, growing out of the strike already in existence and those that are threatened.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., April 16.—[Special.]—Stock transactions yesterday were:

Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Boston Water Power.. 1,300	17¾	18	17¾	18
Bell-Telephone	10	105	105	105
Atchison	5,380	39¾	39¾	39¾
do rights	1,000	1¾	1¾	1¾
N. Y. & N. E.	3,300	37	36¾	37
N. Y. & N. E. pfd	100	129¾	129	129¾
Boston Land Co	100	1¾	1¾	1¾
Eastern	10,100	27¾	27¼	27¾
Flint & P. M.	400	21¼	21	21¼
Fitchburg	400	97¾	97¾	97¾
Old Colony	2,100	142	141¾	142
Union Pacific	1,000	51¾	51¾	51¾
Mexican Central	450	10¾	10¾	10¾
	100	49¾	49¾	49¾
	100	49¾	49¾	49¾

Bond sales and quotations:

7000 Mex Cent 6s.....88¾@89 | 4000 N. Y. & N. E. 2d...100¾
4000 do.....88¾@89 | 4000 N. Y. & N. E. 2d...100¾
3000 Mex Cen. scrip...70 | 1000 do.....100¾
1000 do.....70 | 7s.....126

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 16.—[Special.]—The market closed very firm; Pennsylvania, 58¾ asked; Reading, 50¾ bid, 51 asked; Lehigh Navigation, 58¾ bid, 59 asked.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, April 16—5 p. m.—Consols, 100 9-16 for both money and account. Atlantic & Great Western first, 40¾; Atlantic & Pacific, 6¾; Erie, 36¾; Illinois Central, 104¾; Mexican Railway, 20¾; Mexican Central, 15¾; New York Central, 104¾; Reading, 15. St. Paul common, 106¾; preferred, 120¾.

PARIS, April 16.—Three per cent routes, 80f 97½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Mining shares were extremely dull. California sold at 1c; Freeland, $1.25; Father De Smet, 1c; La Crosse, 9c; Virginia, $2.00; Bulwer, 6½c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Bulwer, 60c; Belcher, $1.12½; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Chollar, 90c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.00; Confidence, 75c; Crown Point, 50c; Eureka Consolidated, $1.62½; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, $2.62½; Ice; Opohir, 75c; Justice, 30c; Mono, 25c; Navajo, 50c; Consolidated, 35c; Yellow Jacket, 65c. Potosi Assessed, 30c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were generally steady yesterday, and probably would have been considerably stronger but for the continued agitation of the news in regard to labor troubles. Being the first day of the summer storage season for grain there was less pressure to place the cereals for the purpose of getting them out of store before fresh charges should accumulate, and it appeared from nearly all the available room had been taken up previously. There was, however, some offering of cash grain from store in competition with the samples of the day, and this tended to prevent the higher prices for the latter which must otherwise have obtained as a consequence of the fact of very small receipts.

Provisions were firmer, though the quotations were not materially changed. The market for product was not active enough early in the day for the firmness in wheat, but under the ringing up of some of the New York contracts and the belief that his deal was closed up, which, if true, lifts a big incubus from the trade. The result was a much better demand from the trade, particularly in the afternoon, while other products were active, mostly in the way of transfers from one month to another. Pork sold 20@22½c higher, closing at $9.10 for June, improved 12½@25c, and closed at $9.30 for July, at $5.85 bid for June, and ribs for June was neglected in the afternoon, and closed fully 5c higher, while lard was 2½@5c higher, at $5.30. Cash sales were reported of 300 tierces of lard, 75,000 lbs short ribs and 25,000 lbs bellies, both on private terms; 75 tierces of hams at 8½@9c, and 400 brls beef hams at $18.00.

Flour was quiet and firm. There was some export inquiry and not much trading. The local business was moderate in volume, but a good many buyers are still holding off, as if they thought the strength in sacks, equal to a total of about 900 brls, all on private terms, except a lot of low grades at $15.75 per ton in bulk.

In winter wheat 4 cars sold free on board at 81@83c for No. 3 red and 83c for No. 3 white.

Wheat was rather more active and very strong. It opened at the outset at 76¾c for May, being the values of yesterday's closing, but weakened to 76¼c on a rush of offerings, some of which were said to be for local bears who do not believe in a maintenance of the strength, though it was called firmer and our receipts were very light, while cash premiums from store and prices at the various points was larger than had been current on. There was a good deal turned on the discovery that somebody was taking all the cash wheat as fast as sale, and the buying was subsequently said to be for Wall street, but later on it was reason to think that local men were purchasing to keep their shorts. Ream, Jones, Cudahy, and Linn being named as the leaders in the movement, with some effort to hold back the market every now and then. It is probable, however, that the selling was mostly done on the profit plan at the advance and perhaps some shorts were put out. May rose to 77¾c, receded to 77¼c, and improved to 78¼c, closing at 78c asked, with June at 15@c premium. There was a good many buying orders on the floor at 80c, few of which were filled. A charter has been made for 80,000 bu, and it was said more would be taken but for the scarcity of freight room. Cash No. 3 spring in store sold, 80,000 bu, at 68c for winter storage, being 10c below the price of No. 2 for May. Free on board lots sold at 72@73½c for No. 3 and 84@86c for No. 4. The latter was about 34,000 bu.

Corn was firmer. It was quite dull early in the day, though our receipts were very small and Liverpool was quoted 6d per quarter dearer. The strength in wheat brought out a better demand by the shorts, and some lots were filled that have been out for a long time. There was also a shipping demand for samples, as the quantity now afloat in the harbor is used up, and the large move of corn to supply our requirements East. May sold early at 37¼c, being the lowest point of Thursday, and improved to the split above 37¾c, closing at 38¼c, being ¼c under the fully 5c premium. Cash lots in store sold at 35¾@36c for No. 2 yellow, 35¾@35¾c for No. 3 yellow, and 35¼@35¾c for No. 3 white. The latter prices were generally for the best grades of receipts, but dated parcels were sold at 36c. Free-on-board lots sold at 37@38c for No. 2 yellow, 37@37½c for No. 2 white, 36@36¾c for No. 3 yellow, 35¾@35¾c for No. 3 white, and 35¼@35¾c for No. 4. Also a sale for choice no grade. Total cash sales about 165,000 bu.

Oats declined 1c for May, which opened at 29¾c, nominally ½c discount, and closed at 29¾c bid. April was nominally ½c discount. Trading moderate. No. 2 cash quotable 28¾c. There was a fair business being done to change in store. The sample market was quiet to lower, owing to increased offerings and a falling off in the demand for both local consumption and shipment. No. 2 sold at 29¾@29¾c for No. 2, 29¾@29¾c for No. 2 white, 29¼@29¾c for No. 3, and 28¾@29c for No. 3 white. Total cash sales 168 cars, or about 170,000 bu.

Rye was firm. April delivery and No. 2 fresh received were offered at 69½c, with 68c bid, by reason of the change to summer storage. May was salable at 61c and 61½c asked. Offerings by sample continued limited. Sales were: 1 car choice No. 2, on track at 64c; 1 car No. 3, free on board, at 56c; 2 cars No. 2 do at 60c.

Timothy was easy and quiet. Offerings moderate, but not pressing for sale. Prime to choice seed in fair demand; market was neglected. Prime-on-board lots sold at 2½c for May, and 2½c for August. The in-store sales were at $1.46@1.48 for No. 4, and $1.53@1.55 for No. 3. Total sales of 25 cars, about 15,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady and offerings moderate, with a sufficient demand to absorb them all. Sales were: 15 25; 2 cars shorts at $10.50.

Timothy was no better, at $1.70@1.77 for prime cash seed. Offerings moderate and demand good. Sales were: 25 bags at $1.75; 5 cars and 272 bags at $1.76, and 1 car timothy at $1.77. Clover advanced 10c to $6.15 for medium primo seed by reason of an improved inquiry and small offerings. Sales were: 91 bags at $6.15. Flaxseed was 1c lower, at $1.03½ for No. 1 on track. Receipts 4 cars. Sales were: 2 cars No. 1 on track at $1.03½; 1 car rejected do at $1.04½; 1 car no delivery sold, 10,000 bu, at $1.05½.

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	May.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 84¾	$ 87¾	$ 88¾
No. 2 corn	38¾	40	40¾
No. 2 oats	29¾	30	30¾
Pork	8.00	8.00	8.10
Lard	11.70	11.80	11.90
Ribs	6.90¼	7.00	7.10
Flax	5.92½	6.00	6.10

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ended at 6 o'clock Thursday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	1885.
Flour, brls	21,183	24,354	4,575	36,749
Wheat, bu	62,871	41,531	73,807	31,741
Corn, bu	71,817	90,187	55,000	118,985
Oats, bu	77,181	72,955	53,478	83,345
Rye, bu	21,611	12,625	4,455	2,850
Barley, bu	3,377	7,975	1,000	2,200
Flaxseed, bu	2,279	2,541	816	3,222
Broom-corn, lbs	188,400	353,000	272,907	317,000
Canned meats, lbs	1,314	1,357	34,200	479
Canned meats, doz	446,000	155,000	10,165	20,393
Dressed beef, lbs			1,728,555	1,436,874
Cattle, head			1,053	1,563
Hogs, head			2,022,570	333,036
Beef, brls				150
Pork, brls			604	1,150
Cheese, lbs	375		6,000	35,000
Butter, lbs	36,300	92,800	690,255	231,900
Dressed hogs, No	91,401	155,000	45,750	43,000
Cattle, No	1,790,581	121,270	278,247	151,707
Sheep, No	2		4	70
Hides, No	20,537	25,923	7,900	6,761
Wool, lbs	5,548	7,724	3,500	5,850
Coal, tons	210,807	78,007	413,540	345,094
Lumber, m feet	68,547	18,223	13,080	67,000
Shingles, m	5,994	76	1,257	1,317
Salt, brls	5,523	1,284	2,666	3,419

The following grain was inspected as received in the city during Thursday by rail-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat				
Spring wheat	1			1
Corn		21	1	22
Oats	35	31	13	79
Barley	21	64	5	90
Rye		17

STORY AND SKETCH.

A SUMMER IDYL WHICH ENDED IN A RUDE AWAKENING.

The Comtesse de Chambord—Rational Dress—At a Royal German Ball—A Boston Woman's Work—Dressmakers' Earnings—A Warning to Our Girls—Costly Scolding—The Boston Woman's Umbrella—A Clever Amanuensis—Current Poetry and Humor.

[THE TRIBUNE prize of $10 has been awarded this week to the author of the story printed below. The conditions on which the prize may be competed for are: (1) That the story shall be not less than one nor more than two columns in length; (2) that it shall be written only on one side of the paper; (3) that the name and address of the author shall be written plainly on the first page; and (4) that postage shall be inclosed for its return if not accepted.

Under no circumstances will THE TRIBUNE undertake to keep rejected manuscripts "until called for" or "until sent for," but all manuscripts not accepted will be promptly returned by mail if postage is inclosed.

A check for $10 will be mailed to the successful competitor immediately before or immediately after the publication of the story.]

How a Summer Idyl Ended.

It is August in the tropics, or, to be exact, in the semi-tropics; the earth is ashen, the sun a red ball looking like nothing but a toy balloon; the bay a sheet of glass. Off to the southwest rise the mountains of Mexico; back a few miles from the coast towers San Miguel, gray, bare, and majestic: across the harbor bar the breakers dash just as they have been dashing ever since the earth left its Creator's hands, or at least as long as old Juan Espada remembers, which is a very long while indeed. Old Juan is a link between today, with its telephones and carshops, and the golden age of Spanish occupation. His father came in the shining train of soldiers that followed the Padre Junipero and his sandaled companions the friars going up the valley to a favorable spot and building the first mission church of California, the soldiers encamping at the presidio, in sight of the calm ocean, and playing at war. Juan's father was then but a small lad, looking much like a gay-winged butterfly with his bright costume, his flying ribbons, and his tiny guitar, brought all the way from sunny Spain. Juan has that guitar yet, and he sometimes sits and thrums a melody, and from his withered old throat evokes sounds that tell of the Guadalquivir's rippling waters or of the home in far Castile. In due time another butterfly winged its way to the dull adobe fort—a little girl who danced the cachucha when José, now a tall youth, played, and who, as years went on, became a bride, then the mother of Juan, and in the course of things an ancient Spanish dame, telling her beads in a shadowy corner of the church or scolding the maid for forgetting to put the pinch of red-pepper in the broth. But at last she followed José to the walled churchyard, leaving Juan, an old man now, to tend the sheep and dry the peppers.

And so he sits before his dwelling in the remorseless sun, a bit of the last century left over—an archaic relic of the days when the Spaniards were the lords of the land, before the hated Yankees came in and possessed it. Juan is looking for a friend who comes to chat with him daily, asking him the most enticing questions about the times when his father sang and his mother danced in the presidio and each festa was the occasion of a bull-fight with matadors right from Spain itself. She is, in a moderate way, a blue-stocking, and concocts romances for filthy lucre. He is to her just so much "material," but he does not know it, and delightedly and unconsciously maunders on about the famous sheep-shearing up the hills and the earthquake that rang the mission bells and cracked his own adobe walls. On this particular day, however, it is not the scribbler who turns the corner of the low house, but a blonde man with a slight roll in his gait. He looks like a young viking, with his tanned cheeks and fair hair, but he is only Marshall Niel, master of the stanch schooner Pelican, now unloading redwood lumber at the wharf.

Juan rises to receive him, holding out a hand in true Mexican fashion, his mind unconsciously turning to a peculiar brand of cigarets which the Captain has a knack of finding in a certain shop in San Francisco. The cigarets lose no time in finding their way to Juan's brown palm, and soon the smoke from one goes upward towards the top of the eucalyptus trees about the door. Continued association with the hated Yankees has eliminated any patois from the speech of the old Spaniard. He has a linguistic taste and has acquired the accents of the usurper.

"Captain," he says, "you are most welcome."

"Thank you, Señor," answers the Captain. "I thought as much, for a cigaret to a Spaniard is as acceptable as a rose to a lovely woman."

"And how have you been since you last sailed from here? I did not look for you so soon again, and I thought you were the little New York lady until you spoke."

"But who is this mysterious lady?"

She is a relative of the Victors upon the hill. She writes for magazines. But do not let that prejudice you against her," he adds uneasily, turning his head to see if that well-worn, gray gown may not be alarmingly near.

She is surely coming now with a light step and gay laugh. Niel turns to look at the pale face which ought to go with such a happy laugh and springing step. But it is not a sunny face. It is the visage of a woman who has seen much of the darker side of life—a face chiseled by experience, the only perfect sculptor. But Niel has seen beautiful faces that he liked less. Juan's knowledge of the conventionalities of society fails him. He makes an awkward matter of the introduction, but Miss Brantome is equal to the occasion.

"Juan has told you my name, and you are Capt. Niel of that three-masted schooner at the wharf. Now we know each other." But Niel does not seem so exceedingly well acquainted as she indicates by her words. He is a shy man, at his ease, to be sure, when with the belles of Humboldt County, but he has never before met a lady from New York who writes for the press. It pleases, her to draw out this bashful Captain, who tries so hard to be social, and who so signally fails. But he answers in abrupt monosyllables. There surely must be some subject on which he can talk. Any man can talk shop. She will encourage him to do it.

"How many tons does your schooner carry, Captain?" she inquires innocently. Ah! he wakes up, and, after telling her of his ship's burthen, launches into a talk of ships in general—of one he sailed in the Indian Ocean, of a yacht he commanded on a pleasure-trip with an English Lord. Her face is all aglow. He interests her, he thinks. Yes, he interests her as a new species of beetle does a naturalist. She will turn that civil engineer, who figures in a story she is now constructing, into a sea Captain; it will supply just the element of picturesqueness that the tale lacks. Old Juan takes his fourth cigaret and listens; Manuela leaves her pots and pans and pokes a brown face out of the door. She has never seen the Captain so animated; no one else has, for that matter. The belles of Humboldt County are not accustomed to playing on the minds of men as a skillful player does upon a flute.

"Will you be long in port?" asks Miss Brantome.

"Two weeks at least; the lighters are so uncertain and the Mexicans so lazy."

"You know my uncle, I believe."

"O, well. I dined with him in the spring, and he has visited my ship."

"Then you must come and see us, so that I can bear the rest of this most interesting story of your voyages. And perhaps some day, if you should insist very strongly, my aunt and I will make you a little visit on board the 'Pelican.'"

He does insist, and she thinks at once how she can take notes of his nautical belongings while he entertains her aunt. It will require some adroitness, but at that she is no novice.

"Now be sure and come soon, Captain," she says in her unconventional way, with which no one finds fault because the world accords many privileges to a scribbling woman. And so he leaves, for the men will miss him, and as he passes the corner of the palm cluster he hears again the merry laugh that goes so singularly with that face upon which sorrow has set its seal.

"I wonder if that woman is sincere," he thinks; "she surely appears so." Then he goes back to the Pelican and makes three errors on one page of his neat log-book.

Meanwhile Miss Brantome is following old Juan as he potters around the orange trees or mends a weak spot in the sheep corral. Then she goes in to Manuela, whom she makes her friend for life by asking no end of questions. But the thermometer is in the nineties and the sun blazing away for dear life. Existence in Southern California is growing monotonous. She has a wild longing to shorten her holiday and fly back over the deserts to a land where one may hope for a cloud and tread on a bit of grass. And the publishers are clamoring for her next serial, in which Juan and Manuela are to figure.

. . . . . .

"Aunt Sue," she says, after she has told her of the blonde Captain, "I must have the rest of that material."

Aunt Sue understands this technical term of her favorit niece, and she never denied her anything in her life. "But he may not call, and we cannot board his ship, without his leave, as if we were pirates."

"He will call, depend upon it," answers Miss Brantome, with that smile of hers. And he does call, dining with the family and wandering with the dark girl out under the stars. The moon comes up and adds to the glories of the night. Far away twinkles the light-house light, like a great solemn glow-worm, and they hear the dull roar of the restless ocean, while on the still waters of the bay they can see the white-winged vessels riding at anchor.

A painter once in an excess of zeal put to a cruel death an unfortunate wretch that he might have a model who would satisfactorily represent the agonies of the dying. So Louise Brantome, in the gentlest possible way, makes a model of the commander of the Pelican to bring into play expressions and emotions wherewith to enrich her romance.

"Do you never long for a home?" she asks.

"My ship is my home."

"But a real home—a refuge when the world and your ship are dreary places."

"What man does not?" he asks. "But I may never go home, only into port."

"That is poetry," Capt. Niel.

"It was an accident. I am not poetical."

"O do not say that. You are, I am sure, the truest of all poets—the one who listens. To appreciate beautiful thoughts is quite as rare a gift as weaving them in one's brain."

"It is kind of you to say that, but you mistake. I have not a soul above cordage and sail-cloth."

They are sitting on the veranda now, for the dew is almost rain. The air is heavy with the scent from the beds of heliotrope and the orange-trees. Capt. Neil would do well to go back to his ship before the fog rises; and there are mental haxes, too, through which the sirens send so sweet a song that the sound of the fog-bell cannot be heard. Louise picks a bunch of roses and fastens them in her belt.

"You love roses, no doubt?" she says.

"Yes, but roses do not grow on quarter-decks, and I know but little more of them than I do of poetry."

"Then I am going to tell you something that will surprise you. This rose has your name. It is the Maréchal Niel."

His countenance lights up; she has one of those very roses held against her cheek as she speaks.

"And what is more singular," goes on this calm dissecter of men's minds, "I know another person who has the name of a rose."

The Captain's face grows dark again.

"Louise," cries Aunt Sue, "your mother will never forgive me if I let you stay out any longer in the night air."

The Captain rises: Miss Brantome takes the rose with which she has been toying and fastens it to his coat, and he leaves, not knowing as he marches through the olive orchard with that slightly-rolling gait of his whether he treads on earth or air. And she, going to her room, adds to a partly written letter these words: "This has been an evening rich in material for the romance which is to make us famous. I have been talking with a most interesting man, master of a vessel. His boots and his accent might startle you, but as a study he is perfect." Then she seals the letter and directs it to Mr. Jacques Minot.

The visit to the schooner is to take place Thursday. Never was there such a polishing of copper and scrubbing of decks as takes place in the interim. The cargo of the Pelican is not finding its way to the wharf with its usual celerity. Capt. Niel becomes blind to the laziness of the Mexicans. There is no such great hurry; what will the difference of a few days matter? Two weeks is a very short time when one must say adios at the end of it to a woman like Miss Brantome. He thinks of her little tricks of manner as he goes about giving sharp orders after the manner of commanders, of a peculiar way she has of clasping those slender hands above her head, and of the faraway look in her eyes when she gazes toward the ocean. How he would like to take her in his ship and show her the wonders of the deep under skies where the Southern Cross shines!

Thursday comes at last, and the visitors are at the wharf at 11 precisely. The Captain has been waiting for the signal from the shore, and now, at the waving of a handkerchief, puts off in his sail-boat. The small craft, in sympathy with the spirits of its master, scuds along before the wind.

"Why does he not dress more appropriately?" remarks Louise, impatiently. "So few men leave any conception of the picturesque. The idea of a man sailing a boat on this heavenly bay dressed in a ready-made suit and a waite shirt! With his Greek profile a yachting costume would make him look like an Apollo Belvedere."

"I never heard, my dear," says Aunt Sue, dryly, "that the Apollo Belvedere wore a yachting costume, or any other, for that matter."

Capt. Niel, who has no idea that his profile is Greek, moors his small bark dexterously, and the ladies step on board. Aunt Sue is nervous about water, and shudders when their host announces that they are to have a sail, but she forgets her fear in her delight as the boat leaves the bed of ashes of which the shore consists and floats out, like a swift-swinged sea-gull, on to the glassy surface of the bay. There certainly was never such a perfect miniature voyage as this; or at least Louise thinks so as they wind around the peninsula and just dip into the edge of the breakers beyond.

"When Jacques comes," she says to herself, "I will ask the Captain to extend the same favor to him." Then she laughs just a faint ripple of laughter, which Capt. Niel finds very bewitching.

"I am getting hungry," she says, finally, "so we must make our call on you and be getting back."

The Captain, thinking how charmingly frank she is, turns the boat about, warning her to drop her head that the boom may not hit it. The sailors are waiting for them, one throwing a rope ladder over the ship's side, up which they climb. The crew stand on one side, their faces clean shaven for the occasion, all obsequious attention. The ladies examine and admire, and at last are taken, as a crowning pleasure, to the tautly-rigged cabin, where a luncheon is spread. Miss Brantome has the good appetite of the steady worker and eats her macaroons and sips her port with a relish born of the sea air.

"Now," she says, "if you don't mind, I will write a few words to my mother. I cannot resist the temptation to say, 'On board ship Pelican, thirty-second parallel of latitude, Pacific Ocean.' You will excuse me a little while?" So she whips out a block of note-paper and in phonetic characters of her own invention safely puts down ship, crew, and Captain, to be used when needed. Then they go back to the shore, where the ponies are impatiently stamping.

"Come and see us soon," calls Aunt Sue. Miss Brantome says nothing; she is through with the Captain, ship, and all. But he goes back in an ecstasy. She seemed so interested in a sailor's life. He thinks how she would brighten up his little cabin with that laugh. And she was not one bit giddy, even when they rolled in the wake of that man-of-war, or when she climbed up the Pelican's hospitable sides. She would make a good sailor's wife if only she would not sigh for her writing and the mysterious East, which he has never seen. He goes to see her the next short tropical afternoon, but she is out. "Gone to Juan Espada's," her aunt says, "where you may find her."

She is wiling orange-trees for Juan, so that the gophers cannot gnaw the bark. It pleases the old man, and then there are many things about his quaint ranch upon which she wishes clearer ideas. The Captain rolls up the ashen walk. Juan is delighted; the cigarets have given out. The master of the Pelican does not find Miss Brantome as sociable as usual. Has he offended her? "The saints forbid," as Manuela would say. Juan hears an ominous barking from the dogs and goes to find its cause. The Captain plunges boldly at what is nearest his heart.

"Miss Brantome, would you marry a sailor?" (A clumsy way to woo, Capt. Niel.)

"Wise sailors do not ask me such a question," she says gayly, showing him the young trees that the gophers have been making such havoc with. She does not wish to hurt this honest, tiresome man. But the belles of Humboldt County do not evade declarations.

"Miss Brantome," he says, "I ask you. I never saw the woman before who made me long for a home outside my ship."

She has a bunch of dark red roses at her belt today—Jacqueminots. "My friend," she replies, "I would have spared you this. I am to be married in December."

But he catches at a straw. "Why, then, have you shown such interest in me, questioned me, asked me to visit you, pinned roses on my coat, said sweeter things to me than I ever heard before in all my life?"

"Because, Captain, I am going to put you into a book."

"Curse you and your book!" he cries, striding away, regardless of Juan's young trees.

And Juan, pottering back, wonders why the Captain left so hastily and without a word of the cigarets. But Miss Brantome does not explain. "There is the gun," she says. "The steamer is in and it is getting dark, but I will be over tomorrow to hear the rest about the Padre."

Then she goes back, to be met at the top of the hill by a tall, dark man who has come on the steamer to give her a pleasant surprise.

"Which is just like you, dear Jacques Minot," she says.

And so the Captain's summer idyl is ended. A faded yellow rose floats on the waves of the bay, and a dark red bunch is picked by shapely hands each morning for the belt of the little writing woman. But the Pelican is far at sea.

F. L. S.

SATURDAY SELECTIONS.

The Comtesse de Chambord.

The Comtesse de Chambord, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, has yielded to the common lot at the age of 69. She died after three days' illness of heart-disease. Until the death of her husband she had been in fairly good health, although her lungs were never strong enough to bear the terrible winds which sweep over Vienna in winter. All interest in the world ceased from the time he passed away. He was never a worshiping lover of his wife, for the simple reason that he married her for her fortune. She had $2,800,000, and with what she has since inherited from her brother and the late Empress Mary Anne of Austria, her aunt, she must have died worth $5,000,000. The Comte de Chambord was first enamored of the beautiful Archduchess Beatrix, his wife's sister, who was in love with Don Juan of Spain, father of Don Carlos. The Archduchess Maria Theresa fell in love at first sight with the French Legitimist Pretender when he was on a visit at the Court of Vienna. He was a man of singular beauty in his youth, albeit lame. She resolved if he married her to devote herself entirely to him. Her aunt, the Empress Mary Anne, made up the match in spite of the intrigues of Louis Philippe, who got the late Prince Metternich round to his side. The Archduchess Maria Theresa was in 1846 21 years old, of a gaunt figure, and masculine appearance. Her face was unsymmetrical, the left cheek having been crushed in and her upper lip badly disfigured. But she had a luxuriant head of silken and wavy hair, fine eyes, a noble profile when the undisfigured side of her face was turned, and a singularly sweet smile. There was also in her general appearance the stamp of a noble disposition. From the day she married until the last illness of the Comte de Chambord her life was a singularly happy one. He revered her, held her in cordial affection, was knightly in his courtesy toward her, and he and she were loyal and sympathizing companions. As she was immensely wealthy she determined that his word should be a law to her. Though, as I have said, she was extremely plain, there were such firmness of character and loftiness of sentiment expressed in her face as to give her in her old age a sort of beauty. She had a very noble forehead. Her strongly aquiline profile showed a constancy of purpose which was a main feature of her life. Her hair was generally arranged in the broad Madonna bands which were the fashion in 1846, the year in which she was married.

The Comtesse de Chambord was a staunch friend and such a good hater that her Christian charity could never bring her to forgive the d'Orleans for their treachery to the Elder Bourbons since the time that Philippe Egalité began to blacken the reputation of Marie Antoinette up to the year 1877, when they and their partisans tried to set up a legitimate monarchy with the Duc d'Aumale for Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. Though by no means an artful woman the Comtesse de Chambord showed terrible ingenuity in leading the Orleans Princes a fool's dance and bringing them to humiliate themselves by going to demand pardon of the Comte de Chambord for the sins of Louis Philippe against him and Charles X. Louis Philippe left no diplomatic stone unturned in 1846 to prevent the Comte de Chambord's marriage with the Duke of Modena's eldest daughter. Brigands were hired to stop the carriage in which she was to travel from Modena to Bruck in Styria, where the bridegroom was to meet her incognito. Her journey was of the most romantic order. She descended from the chaise in which she posted to be married in a Lady Chapel. Both bride and bridegroom wore their traveling dresses at the hymeneal altar. "The Spanish marriages" had taken place a few months earlier and seemed to place the throne of Spain in the grasp of Louis Philippe. The romantic manner of the Comte de Chambord gave a powerful stimulus to the Legitimist party in France, inasmuch as it placed an immense fortune at the disposal of their leader. It also led to the marriage of the Archduchess Beatrix and the Legitimist Spanish Pretender. The Comtesse de Chambord ever acted as a mother to the children of her sister Beatrix and of her sister-in-law the Duchess of Parma. She also founded many schools and orphanages. Her life was intensely religious. Pius IX. authorized her to belong to the Order of the Carmelites on a lay footing. Since her husband's death she has altogether resided at convents at Gratz and Goritz. At the latter place she spent hours daily in prayer in the vault in which lie the remains of Charles X., the Duc and Duchesse d'Angoulême (daughter of Louis XVI.) and Marie Antoinette, and of him whom the Legitimists called Henri V. Her body will doubtless be placed there too. Although she hated the present Pope, she regularly sent him $4,000 a year. Her hatred was due to his Orleanism and to his never having celebrated a mass for the repose of her late husband's soul.

Rational and Irrational Dress.

Rational dress, says the *Home*, probably means that which shows off the face and form to the greatest advantage and is at the same time most conducive to intelligence and sprightliness, health and longevity. But what kind of dress is that? Women's clothes were probably never less rational, if we accept the above formula, than in the Elizabethan era, whence Shakspeare drew his lovely and lovable heroines. "Your ladyship," says Hamlet to the Player Queen, "is nearer to Heaven than when I saw you last, by the altitude of a chopine." Now, a "chopine" was a kind of shoe-heel or stilt, sometimes eight inches high, which was first worn by the originals in real life of Ophelia or Desdemona. There is nothing very rational about a chopine. Queen Elizabeth, who when she died left behind her a larger collection of gowns and a higher reputation for intellect than any female monarch that preceded her, dressed in the hight of irrationality. All the upper part of her body was confined in a stiff armor of stays. She wore round her royal neck an awkward and unpliable ruff, and her petticoats were as large round the hem as a huge oak tree. That did not prevent good Queen Bess from being the most astute of stateswomen, a poetess, a philosopher, and a linguist.

The fair lecturer at the recent convention over which Lady Harberton presided, probably demonstrated that women's fashionable dress is radically unhealthy, from their boots to their bonnets. Unhappily, almost every lady fully recognizes and accepts the fact, admitting at the same time that the tyrant Fashion is too strong for her. If Empresses and Queens, Princesses, Duchesses, Countesses, Marchionesses, and even Baroness' wives would consent to dress what is called rationally at all times and seasons, the end would be accomplished without lectures, tracts, or any of the weapons of the reformer's propaganda. The improvement must come from above; it will never come from below. Unfortunately, what in ladies' dresses may be stigmatized as irrational is often exceedingly pretty and attractive. There are few more charming sights than a court ball, where white gowns, low necks, white shoes, feathers, and fans are imperative. To see the fair dancers, with their flowing trains gathered up over their arms and carrying immense bouquets of many-colored flowers, is to witness a most refined and beautiful spectacle, composed, it must be confessed, of very irrationally-clothed atoms. On the other hand, the broad high waists, the skimped skirts, and low-heeled shoes of the esthetic female are eminently rational, and we are grieved to add extremely ugly withal. It was irrational on the part of the great-great-grandmothers of the present Englishman to wear powdered heads surmounted with ships in full sail and sheaves of wheat, the latter of which fashions give rise to the suggestion that a gentleman in want of breadstuff had only to thrash his wife. Nevertheless, these great-great-grandmothers were sprightly and charming ladies, in spite of powder, rouge, hooped petticoats, and long walking-canes. True, they drank chocolate to repletion, played at ombre extravagantly, and told stories sometimes less proper than witty. But with all their foibles, more especially their irrationality in dress, they enjoyed themselves thoroughly, and frequently lived to a green old age. If only Lady Harberton and her friends could define between the rational and the irrational in dress, and subsequently persuade the leaders of the mode to adopt their ideas, all might be well; but while rationality in dress appears as changeable and evanescent as a summer cloud; while the great ladies of the earth refuse to be charmed into dowdiness, charm the dress rationalists never so wisely, so long will the mass of femininity elect to be in the fashion, and look nice, at the risk of being deemed irrational.

At a Royal German Ball.

It is necessary to start early to the royal subscription ball like the one last night, says a Berlin correspondent of the New York *World*, for one sometimes has to wait in carriage line for over an hour before reaching the entrance of the opera-house. We left the house at 8 p. m., and as the Emperor and Empress were not to be there we experienced little difficulty in reaching our destination. The Linden was lined with mounted and foot policemen, permitting no one on the side of the Linden on which the opera-house is situated except those going to the ball. As we enter in a large hall we find coat and cloak rooms on either side where for one mark we may leave our wraps. We pass into the first foyer, profusely decorated with growing plants and wreaths, and ascend a flight of stairs to another decorated foyer on a level with the stage. On our left we find the entrance to the ball-room through the court-box, which is used as a great doorway on these occasions. The box is elevated above the dancing floor, which is filled with ladies in elaborate toilets and men in bright uniforms.

We descend the steps and walk with the crowd to the back of the stage, where a great balcony covered with flowers hides the musicians. Beneath this, the back of the stage is a wall of mirrors, reflecting banks of flowers and growing plants. The busts of the Crown Prince and Princess are done in flowers. To the right of the stage is the conditorii; to the left a small room where beer and sandwiches are to be had. Two summer-houses are on each side, with fountains playing within and lovely plants set all around.

We advance a little further to a small box just in front of the proscenium boxes. This is occupied by the Hof Marshal or master of ceremonies, an old Count. He carries his staff of office, a small black cane, with long silver head, and his dress suit was covered with decorations. The first proscenium box from the stage was reserved for the Emperor and Empress, who did not come; the centre box was occupied by the Crown Prince and Princess Wilhelm, and the remaining box on the same side held Prince and Princess Meiningen, Princess Victoria, and Prince Heinrich. In the boxes opposit sat the Hof ladies and the Turkish Ambassador and family. The house is lighted by about fifty great chandeliers of 150 lights each, and all the available space is crowded with flowers. The prevailing colors in the house are crimson and gold, and the evening gowns gave an added brilliancy to the scene, all black or high-necked dresses being forbidden.

At 9 o'clock the orchestra played the polonaise and the opera corps (ladies dressed all in white) came out on the musicians' balcony and sang. Then the royal party came out of the boxes and began the march, headed by the Hofmarshal, leading a lady by the hand. After him came the Crown Prince and Princess and the others of the royal party. They walked twice around the hall, every one standing in line and bowing very low as they passed. As the royal couples returned to their boxes a waltz struck up and everybody began to dance, we with the others.

We, from America, were the sensation of the evening, for here in Germany they do not reverse in dancing, but go around in a ring one way continuously. When we began to dance the people looked at us in wonder, and then the Princess Wilhelm caught sight of us and she called the attention of the Crown Prince and Princess and they watched us all through the dance. So it was all the evening; wherever we danced all gazed curiously at us.

During the evening a portion of the ballet came out in costume of Charles V. and danced, and again they came out in powdered wigs and danced a minuet. The court party left at 12 o'clock, and we refreshed ourselves with beer and sandwiches.

The Crown Princess wore a pale pearl silk, with ruby pearl trimmings, low corsage, magnificent diamond coronet, great pearl earrings, a diamond necklace, diamond ornaments about her dress, and bracelets. Princess Wilhelm wore a garnet satin, décolleté, coronet and necklace of diamonds, with rubies and earrings to match. Princess Meiningen wore shrimp pink satin and ruby velvet, coronet of diamond stars, diamond necklace, and bracelets. Princess Victoria wore pale blue satin, blue ostrich tips in her hair, and four rows of pearls around her neck.

A Boston Woman's Work.

Miss Caroline Nolan of Boston, the first woman who ever fired a China kiln, is about 35 years of age, with pale red hair that just deepens from a golden blonde, a plump, short figure, broadened by an apron, which conceals both dress and form. A sweet, low voice and very definit idea of what she wishes to say, and hands dimpled like a baby's. Five years ago she had a kiln of the ordinary size built under the direction of an experienced workman, and, having fitted herself for the business in England and other countries, she hoped to make a success. Just at the critical moment when her first "baking"—an expensive dinner set among those ready for firing, her kiln-tender was found intoxicated, and as it was fire or fail, she attended to the firing herself until the China was removed—a triumph of womanly pluck.

Owing to the excessive opposition of the only two firms doing amateur china baking in this city, composed of men, Miss Nolan's kiln barely supports itself, her present generous income being derived from designs in stained glass, for which she is justly celebrated. Assisted by six workmen who treat her with utmost deference, this enterprising woman fills orders for the most elaborate rooms and edifices from Maine to San Francisco all from original designs and often original processes. In speaking of her china baking Miss Nolan gave a very interesting description of the usual process, and said that very little change had been made in kiln-building for 400 years. If anything is intrusted to a kiln, no matter how valuable it may be, there is no redress in case of a breakage or injury from smoke or imperfect treatment. In desiring to produce new and beautiful effects in stained glass she made many disheartening failures from lack of thoroughness in mastering the rudimentary details of her work. There was not for her more than for others a royal road to success because of quick intentions, and she found it always better to go in the tried and beaten paths than to turn aside. Miss Nolan makes a rule to employ no drinking men, and, employing only skilled workmen, learns from their suggestions many new ideas of the possibilities of artistic glass decoration.

What Dressmakers Earn.

"What can a dressmaker earn after she has learned her trade?" queried a reporter of the head of a New York dressmaking establishment.

"It depends upon her skill and ability. If she is smart she can get $2.50 a day, otherwise she may not get more than $1.50—that is, after she has taken lessons for one season. Forewomen who superintend the work receive an average of $25 a week. They are women of long experience in the trade. So far as dressmaking at home is concerned, the paper patterns manufactured by a number of houses in this city have greatly simplified matters. You see that chart on the wall?"

"Yes, but I don't understand it."

"I don't expect you to," said the head dressmaker, "but any woman with the aid of that diagram and paper patterns can be her own dressmaker, although she may never have taken a lesson in her life. Of course anybody who intends to make dressmaking a business must have the aid of an experienced teacher. As with many other trades, apprentices get no pay while learning."

"There seems to be quite a variety in the spring styles this year," observed the reporter, glancing at the gorgeous display around the room.

"Yes," said the modiste, "there is variety enough in all conscience, but it is simply discouraging to see how few people dress well. It is so hard for women to see that the charm of dress lies in not being ultra-fashionable, or showy, or odd. Custom has put such limitations to a man's attire that he cannot dress in outrageous bad taste without making himself a subject of ridicule. With woman the case is different. She is permitted to wear rich fabrics of many colors, lace, and jewelry. Go right out here on Broadway and behold the consequence. You will see women with loud, inharmonious colors, and gems blazing on every finger. All they care for is show, and that they call being stylish. You will see women who delight in defying fashion and others who are her abject slaves, regardless of taste or common sense."

"Well, madame, is it not in the power of the dressmaker to alter this state of affairs?"

"I don't see how. We have to make what there is a demand for. Business is business, you know."

"Is your business one that men here ever take up?"

"O, yes, there are male dressmakers in this city."

"Do they make more money than women?"

"From $3 to $6 a week more. Men are better than women at making waists, which are in some particulars like the coat you wear; but I never saw one who could drape a skirt properly."

A Warning to American Girls.

An American gentleman who for many years past has been established in business in Paris, says a correspondent writing from that city, received one day a call from a handsomely-dressed female in whom he recognized a notorious American adventuress. She came, she said, to propose to him a lucrative business transaction. She had in her possession a list of sundry high-born and titled gentlemen who wished to marry rich American girls, and she displayed such a list inscribed with some of the proudest names of the French aristocracy. If my countryman would inform her of the arrival in Paris of any wealthy American ladies, and of the presumed amount of their fortunes, she would, on the accomplishment of a marriage between any one of these and one of her clients, at once pay over to him half of her stipulated percentage on the dowry, which in her case was to amount to 10 per cent. It is needless to say that the woman's offer was refused. But the very fact of its being made showed how widespread is the system of the matrimonial agency in Paris, and how extensive and elaborate must be its arrangements for obtaining information.

There is an Austrian gentleman moving in the best society of Paris whom I strongly suspect of being one of the secret and accredited agents of one of these establishments. He tried hard, but in vain, some years ago to bring about a match between the daughter and only child of a wealthy American gentleman then visiting this city and a French Duke of ancient family. The Duke turned out finally to be an impostor, and was forced to take flight from Paris. Employés of these agencies are also to be found at the principal hotels here. They are usually women, generally bear high-sounding titles, and are pleasant of manner and affable of bearing. Their business is to make acquaintance with rich Americans who have daughters, so that the daughters aforesaid may be presented to impecunious adventurers on the lookout to repair their fortunes by marriage. The matter is very adroitly managed, an opera or a theatre party or a little dance being gotten up by the amiable French lady to amuse her sweet, new young friend, the luckless damsel whose dollars, real or rumored, have caused her to be selected as a fitting victim. At the dance or at the theatre the introduction takes place, and the fascinations of the gentleman are supposed to do the rest. Very often, indeed, the promoter of the whole series of maneuvres is not connected with any agency whatever, but is acting on her own account.

How She Made His Scolding Pay.

According to the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* there is a little family in Kennebec County, in that State, in the inner circle of which a very curious custom prevails, and it must be admitted that the custom is one that might tend to break up the peace of a less liberal household. The family consists simply of a husband and wife, and they live happily enough, and there would not be a cloud on their horizon but for one thing—the husband's temper. In most respects he is an exemplary and kind young man and as far as any one can see he is fond of his wife, but when things go wrong during the day, or when he is not feeling well it takes but little to make him extremely irritable. On such occasions he is wont to indulge in many expletives not found in the dictionary, and has been known to call his wife almost everything but an angel. Finally his wife became tired of this sort of thing, and even the extreme penitence of her husband when his irritation was over failed to suffice. Therefore, taking him in one of his penitent moods, she made him agree to the following price-list of epithets:

	Cents.		Cents.
Lazy old thing, price..	5	Old waggle tongue, price	20
Shiftless hussy, price..	10	Ugly old hen, price.....	50
Old fool, price.....	25	Miscellaneous.....	10
Cross-patch, price.....	10		
Driveling idiot, price..	15		

Having once gotten him to agree to these terms she procured a pasteboard box, and, having glued the cover on, she cut a slit in the top large enough to admit of the passage of all coins and then waited. It was not long before something went wrong, and as usual the husband launched out at the poor wife. But, paper and pencil in hand, she jotted down the epithets, and made $2.35 that attack. When calmed down he cheerfully paid the bill, and the wife thinks she will have at least $100 saved up at the end of a year, unless he gets to laughing at seeing her make the pencil fly and forgets to be mad altogether.

The Boston Woman's Open Umbrella.

The following in regard to the Boston woman with open umbrella is delightfully true: The reason is that one never knows when an umbrella is needed here, and constant companionship sets one at ease. The only recourse from colds and other ills that would keep the progressive Boston woman from the latest theosophical discourse, is to always be prepared for storms. The result is that a Boston woman's umbrella is as important as her gloves, for it is always with her. It is small, natty, and marks her social and mental enfranchisement by the handle. This varies from a huge rung or knob of solid silver or whitest of ivory to a plain wooden handle with a crook, which the independent owner may hang over her arm, or by which I have seen her steady her swaying figure by hooking through a strap in the crowded horse-cars. The fabric of the Boston woman's umbrella is always silk. The very shop-girls, realizing the importance of this fetich, attend to the requirements of the unwritten law of the umbrella before they buy a new hat. Better last year's hat than a shabby umbrella.

Having provided herself, she takes it in her "daily walks abroad," as an Irish or German woman does her baby, and carries it much the same, with the dainty débonnaire or female-suffrage handle just visible in front of her erect right shoulder, and the end that puts your eyes out quite out of every one's way. Of course she takes it under her arm, still with its handle to the fore, but slanted downward so that the ferrule end is safe again in the folds of her trim tailor gown. The umbrella is to the Boston girl what the fan is to a Spanish señorita.

Female Affectations.

The affectations of women are quite as pronounced as those of men. It is worth noting that each sect deals more harshly with the shortcomings of its fellows than with the sins of people of an opposit gender. Of all the affectation from which New York women have suffered none has been so pronounced as Anglomania. The average New York girl today had rather be considered English than beautiful. Some of these are very apt and clever at mimicking the daughters of Great Britain. A square-shouldered, direct, and dashing girl whom I happen to know, in speaking of the craze, said frankly the other day:

"Of course you imagine that men are more intellectual than women and need higher mental food. It is not true. Man wants his girl à la mode, as he does his trousers or his hat. The proper girl is English now. I think sometimes that exercise is pushed a bit too far, and quite a lot of girls are certainly growing yellow, but then they're in the swim, you know, and a cold dip, a raw egg, and a hard canter through the park fascinations hard to resist when one has fallen into their power."

The athletic girl certainly carries everything before her. Dress-reform advocates have had a great deal to do with making her what she is. In some respects she meets their ideal, wearing square, sturdy, and low-heeled boots, loose corsets, and short hair. The doctors are reading her elaborate lectures and her mother throws up her hands in dismay. The strain may be too great for a delicate constitution, but she must and will be athletic—because it's English, you know.

Pretty Women in the "Lobby."

There are several new faces among the lobbyists here this session, writes a Washington correspondent, among them those of half a dozen very pretty women. One came here from the South at the first of the session with a big claim. Several lawyers had tried their hands at it before, but ignominously failed. The widow, however, landed in Washington and took apartments at one of the best hotels. Then she began making Congressional acquaintances. It was not long before the members found that her room was a very pleasant place to spend an evening. The lady was a clever and brilliant conversationalist, and she became noted for her witticisms and bright sayings. After a campaign of three months her claim passed both branches of Congress, and it only requires the President's signature to become a law. Another lady has been making a specialty of post-office routes. She has a great deal of influence at the post-office department and contractors often find it to their interest to invoke her aid. Of course in each case where she is successful a good round fee is exacted. Taken as a whole the lobby is having a very prosperous season, and while there may be some individual causes of discontent, the majority of the members are in a very happy state of mind.

A Clever Amanuensis.

They are telling in New York Produce Exchange circles of a fair, young amanuensis who captured a rich husband by trick and device. He was a widower, hard seasoned by a quarter of a century of woman-hating. He hired a comely girl to work a typewriter in his office. For a year he thought nothing of her beyond her employment in a purely business way. Last summer's heat made him sleepy on idle afternoons, and he got into a habit of taking a nap on his sofa. The demure, irreproachable girl had ere this, it would seem, determined to become his wife. She looked him carefully over and decided that his extreme baldness of head was his weakest point for attack. One day when he arose from his nap, she calmly said: "Mr. ——, your hair is mussed. Will you let me fix it?" He glanced quickly at her, but she was placid as a heifer with its feet in a creek, and he could discern no obliquity of purpose. So he grunted an assent, and she came up behind him with comb and brush. Then she made the stroke for fortune. If it had been so much as a touch of her soft hands on his bare pate, or the suggestion of a caress to his shoulder, he would have known that she was up to some wile of fascination, and her venture would thereafter have been hopeless. But he felt nothing but the brush and comb. However, those tools of hairdressing were deftly put through the motions of parting hair where it ought to have grown, while in point of fact there was nothing there except the merest furze. A mirror hung opposit, and he looked into it to catch her laughing behind his back, but she was as tranquil, sweet, and grave as though her job wasn't hollow mockery. He was caught without further struggle, the narrative of the exchange avers, and she was retired from office service to become a week ago the half millionaire's bride.

The Bird-Slaughtering Issue.

A "lady milliner" has come to the front with an open letter of mingled defense and accusation on the bird question. She quite emphatically denies that "women are forced by milliners to wear birds in their bonnets," as one of them nas asserted, and if every woman simply said, "I will not wear them," both the guilty milliners and dealers would soon be saved from the crime of which they are